**Module (HTML) -1**

1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans:- HTML Tags and Elements are not same thing.

HTML Tags: HTML tags are the keyword in html which help us to format the html page and help us to write the content in different types of styles like <b>, <i>, <u> etc.

Tags are two type :-

1. Opening tag and closing tags with angular brackets ex.< html > < /html > , < head >, <h1> < /h1 > etc.

2. Self Closing tags, empty, void tags ex. < tags / > , < img >, < br >, < meta >, < hr > etc.

Elements: HTML elements wrap up the content in the HTML web page by starting and closing tags like:

<h1>, <p> etc.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans:- Tags:- HTML tags are the keyword in html which help us to format the html page and help us to write the content in different types of styles

Attributes:- Attributes provide extra information to the html elements like class name, background colour, etc. Attributes give actual contents to change and different value to change actual contents

1. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans:- Void Element:- Void elements in HTML are tags that don't have a closing tag. They're like one-piece tags. Examples include`<br>`, `<img>`, and `<hr>`.

They're used for specific purposes like line breaks, images, and horizontal lines.

1. What are HTML Entities?

Ans:- HTML entities are special codes used to display characters that have a specific meaning in HTML, like < and >. For example, "&lt;" represents <, and "&gt;" represents >. Entities help show these characters correctly on web pages without confusing the browser.

1. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans:- HTML, there are 3 types of lists:

1.Ordered list ( <ol> ). Use to number

Ex. <ol>

<li>First item</li>

</ol>

2.Unordered list ( <ul> ). Use to bullets and circle,square.

Ex. <ul>

<li>item</li>

</ul>

3.Definition list ( <dl> ). Use

<dl>

<dt>Term 1</dt>

<dd>Description 1</dd>

</dl>

1. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

Ans:- HTML Class :- The class attribute used to specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript.

Ex:- <div class=”D1”>Hii everyone </div>

1. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

Ans:- Id :- 'id' attribute: It should be unique within a page. It's used to uniquely identify a specific element. Ex:- <input type=”text” name=”firstname” id=”firstname1” placeholder=”First Name”>.

Class :- The class attribute used to specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript.

Ex:- <div class=”D1”>Hii everyone </div>

1. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans:- HTML has several formatting tags to structure and style content. Some common ones include:

Ex. Heading tags (`<h1>` to `<h6>`):use to headings of different levels.

Paragraph tag (`<p>`): use to paragraph of text.

Bold tag (`<b>` or `<strong>`):use to text bold.

Italic tag (`<i>` or `<em>`): use to text italic.

Break tag (`<br>`): use to line break and new line.

Horizontal Rule tag (`<hr>`): use to Inserts a horizontal line.

1. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans:- HTML Cellpadding and Cellspacing are the two attributes used for formatting table cells.

Cell Padding :- Cellpadding helps to control the white space that is present between the border of the cell and the contents within the cell. The default value of cell padding is 1.

Cell Spacing :- Cellspacing helps to set the space between the single cells. The default cell spacing value is 2.

1. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

Ans:-

<table border=”1”>

<tr>

<td rowspan=”2”>item</td>

<td colspan=”2”>item</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>test</td>

<td>test</td>

</tr>

1. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

Ans:- Block-Level Element : Block-level elements in HTML start on a new line and take up the full width

available.They create a "block" of content.

Ex :- <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, and <ul>.

Inline Element : Inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary.

They flow within the content and do not create new "blocks."

Ex :- <span>, <a>, <strong>, and <em>.

1. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans:- Create a hyperlink in HTML, use the <a> (anchor) tag. and “ href “ attributes use url address.

Ex. <a href="https://www.google.com">Mypage</a>

1. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans:- The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another document or webpage within the current document.

the content of the webpage at "https://www.google.com" will be displayed within the iframe on the current page.

Ex. <iframe src="https://www.google.com" width="500" height="300"> </iframe>.

1. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Ans:- Span :- Span tag is used as a generic container of inline elements. It is used for styling purpose to using class and id attribute or inline style. Span tag use to css and text background color , font etc change.

Ex:- <span style="color: red;"> Red </span>

1. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

Ans:- We can use the background attribute in the body tag to set an image as the background of the webpage.

Ex:- <body background="solar system.jpg"> Hii Everyone </body>

1. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans:- Active link :- Active links are the appearance of a hyperlink when it is being clicked or pressed by the user.

Normal link :- Normal links are like buttons you see on a webpage.

Ex :- <a href="home.html">Home</a>

1. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Ans:- Separate section of text HTML tags

Ex :- <br>, <span>, <section>, <p>, <blockquote>.

1. What is SVG?

Ans:- SVG :- Full name is Scalable Vector Graphics. It basically defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

SVG graphics do NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized.

1. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans:- HTML : - Hypertext Markup Language. It is of document type file format. HTML is not case sensitive. It can be written in upper case or lowercase or a combination of both.

XHTML :- Extensible hypertext markup language. It is in markup language file format. XHTML is case sensitive. All the code should be in lower case.

1. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans:- Logical Tags :- Logical Tags are used in html to display the text according to the logical styles.

Ex :- <strong> , <em>.

Physical Tags :- Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text.

Ex :- <b> , <i> etc..