# Module (HTML) -1

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

Ans. No. HTML tags and elements are not the same thing. They are different. HTML tags means start tag and end tag for eg. <html> and </html>. HTML element means start tag and end tag and the content between the tags. For eg. <p>paragraph</p>.

2). What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans. HTML tags are what defines where an HTML element starts and where it ends. There is usually an opening bracket followed by the element’s name and, finally, a closing bracket.

In most cases, there is always a start tag and an end tag enclosing an element. Nevertheless, that is not the case for all elements.

In simple words, an HTML attribute is what modifies an HTML element. It is usually in the form of unique words that one inserts inside the opening tag. They control the behavior of the element that follows.

Every tag has two sections. The first one is usually the name of the attribute, while the other one is its value. The two are usually separated by an equals sign (=). Attributes are inside the start tag of that particular element that needs modification.

3). What are void elements in HTML?

Ans. Most of the HTML elements are surrounded by start and end tags to specify the starting and end of the element.

There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

4). What are HTML Entities?

Ans. An HTML entity is **a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; )**. Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

5). What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans. There are 3 types of list in HTML:

i). Unordered list (<ul>)

ii). Ordered list (<ol>)

iii). Description list(<dl>)

6). What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

Ans. The class attribute **specifies one or more class-names for an element**. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. **A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page**.

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

Ans. The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

8). What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans. **HTML Formatting Elements**

* <b> - Bold text.
* <strong> - Important text.
* <i> - Italic text.
* <em> - Emphasized text.
* <mark> - Marked text.
* <small> - Smaller text.

9). How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans. Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

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

Ans. It can be done by **using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML**. The rowspan is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.

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

Ans. **Block elements always start from a new line.** Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

12). How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans. To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, **use the <a> and </a> tags**, which are the tags used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the <a href=” ”>.

13). What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans. An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page. They are commonly used for **advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content**.

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

Ans. The HTML <span> tag is used for grouping and applying styles to inline elements.

There is a difference between the span tag and the div tag. The span tag is used with inline elements whilst the div tag is used with block-level content.

Example

A <span> element which is used to color a part of a text:

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

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

Ans. By writing the URL of a picture in the background URL property along with the URL of the background image. For eg. background:url(C:\Users\HARSH\Downloads\Nirav Sir\ WhatsApp Image 2023-01-26 at 08.58.11.jpg), url(C:\Users\HARSH\Downloads\post-25.jpg)

16). How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant.

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

Ans. **There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:**

* <br> tag – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.
* <p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
* <blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

18). What is SVG?

Ans. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

19). What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.

| **S.No.** | **HTML** | **XHTML** |
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| 1. | HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. | XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. |
| 2. | It was developed by Tim Berners-Lee. | It was developed by W3C i.e World Wide Web Consortium. |
| 3. | It was developed in 1991. | It was released in 2000. |
| 4. | It is extended from SGML. | It is extended from XML and HTML. |
| 5. | The format is a document file format. | The format is a markup language. |
| 6. | All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case. | In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case. |

20). What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans. Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text.  For example, **the <strong> tag is a logical tag that indicates that the text within it should be displayed as bold, while the <b> tag is a physical tag that also causes the text within it to be displayed as bold**.