

# Module 3) HTML

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

: No, the HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.

Html tags don't have content, but html elements do.

Example:

<br>, <img>-html tag

<h1>Element</h1>-html element

## 2.What are tags and attributes in HTML?

: Tags contain an opening tag, closing tag and content between them.

Attributes are always connected with opening tag and consist of the name and value where value is separated by =.

Example:

<p>This is a paragraph. </p>

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

## 3.What are void elements in HTML? With Example

: Void elements have only starting tag and don't contain closing tag.

Void elements are also called self-closing tags.

Example:<hr> ,<br> ,<input> ,<img> ,<wbr> etc..

## 4.What are Entities? With Example.

:HTML En HTML titles are generally used for special characters, emojis, Symbols.

Example: &nbsp; &lt; &gt;

This is an example of the less-than sign: &lt;

This is an example of the less-than sign: <;

This is an example of the less-than sign: &gt;

This is an example of the less-than sign: >;

## **5.What are the different types of lists in HTML? With Example.**

: There are Three main types of Lists:

### **1.Ordered List**

Example:

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>First</li>
```

```
<li>Second</li>
```

```
<li>Third</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

### **2.Unordered List**

Example:

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>First</li>
```

```
<li>Second</li>
```

```
<li>Third</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

### **3.Defination List**

Example:

```
<dl>
```

```
<dt>HTML</dt>
```

```
<dd>Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

## **6.What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example**

:class attribute is generally used for map to particular tag where we can apply CSS & JS properties.

Class attribute always denoted by “.”.

Class attributes contain multiple classes.

Example:

```
<div class= “x y z”>example</div>
```

## **7.What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.**

: The 'id' attribute is always defined with unique value but 'class' attribute defined as multiple classes in attribute.it contains multiple values in 'class' attribute.

Example:

```
<div id= “ex”>This is example of id attribute. </div>
```

```
<div class= “x y z”> This is example of class attribute. </div>
```

## **8.What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

: Heading Tag:<h1>-<h6>

<hr>: Used to create horizontal line to separate content.

<input>: Used to create input box in form.

<div>: Used to division of elements in html.it is a block element.

<span>: Used to the <span> tag is an inline element; it does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

<br>: Used to break the line.

<form>: Used to create form with multiple user input fields.

<table>: Used to create table.

<u>: used for underlining text.

<b>: used for bold text.

<i>: used for italic text.

<p>: used to paragraph text.

<sub>: used to text as subscript.

<sup>: used to text as superscript.

## 9.How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

: Cell padding defines the space between the content of a table cell and the border of that cell.

Cell spacing defines the space between two table cells.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table border="2" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="5">
    <tr>
      <th colspan="2" rowspan="2">CI</th>
      <th rowspan="2">ALL<br>Genders</th>
      <th>By Gender</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td><table border="1">
        <tr>
          <th>Males</th>
          <th>Females</th>
```

```

        </tr>
        <tr>
        <td>9215604</td>
        <td>4512358</td>
        </tr>
    </table></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Rural</td>
    <td>6521458</td>
    <td>4215389</td>
    <td>4152348</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>

```

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

: we can merge two or more rows or columns into a single row or column using the rowspan and colspan attributes.

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <table border="1" cellpadding="15" cellspacing="0">
        <tr>
            <td rowspan="2">Days</td>
            <td colspan="6" align="center">Time</td>
        </tr>
        <tr align="right">
            <td>8:00</td>
            <td>9:00</td>
            <td>10:00</td>
            <td>11:00</td>

```

```

        <td>11:30</td>
        <td>12:30</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Mon</td>
        <td>Course 1</td>
        <td>Course 2</td>
        <td>Course 3</td>
        <td rowspan="5" align="center">B<br>R<br>E<br>A<br>K</td>
        <td>Course 5</td>
        <td></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Tue</td>
        <td colspan="2"></td>
        <td>Course 2</td>
        <td>Course 4</td>
        <td>Course 1</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Wed</td>
        <td>Course 3</td>
        <td colspan="2"></td>
        <td>Course 2</td>
        <td></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>thr</td>
        <td rowspan="2">Course 4</td>
        <td>Course 2</td>
        <td>Course 3</td>
        <td rowspan="2" colspan="2">Thesis</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Fri</td>
        <td></td>
        <td>Course 1</td>
    </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>

```

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

:block-level element always occupy width of the block and another element start with the new line.

Inline element occupy the width according to the text or element.

Example:

Block-level element:

<div>, <p>, <h1>to<h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <table>, <form>

Inline-level element:

<span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <input>, <button>, <label>

## 12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

: We use the <a> tag, which stands for "anchor," and specify the URL you want to link to in the href attribute.

Example:

<a href= [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)>Google</a>

## 13.What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example

: iframe tag is used to display a nested web pages in one page.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>iFrame Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Below is a YouTube video embedded using an
iframe:</p>
  <iframe width="560" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/dQw4w9WgXcQ"
frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

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

: span tag is inline element which is generally used for to apply to style text or give some specific proproties to that text.

Example:

```
<p>this is a<span style= "color: white;">span</span> tag  
example</p>
```

#### **15.How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example**

: We used to background-image CSS Property for insert background-Image of a web page.

Example:

```
Background-image:url('pic1.jpg');
```

#### **16.How are active links different from normal links?**

: Active links typically refer to links that are interactive or have some functionality associated with them beyond simply navigating to another web page. These links often trigger actions when clicked, such as opening a pop-up window, submitting a form, or executing a script.

Normal links, on the other hand, are static and primarily serve the purpose of navigating to another web page or resource when clicked. They don't have any additional functionality beyond directing the user to the linked content.

In summary, the main difference between active links and normal links lies in their interactivity and associated functionality. Active links provide some form of interaction or action when clicked, while normal links solely navigate to another page or resource.

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

: There are so many tags to separate sections of text:



<div>, <span>, <p>, <section>, <header>, <footer>, <aside>, <nav>, <article>

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
  <title>Section Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Header Section</h1>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </header>

  <section>
    <h2>Main Content Section</h2>
    <p>This is the content of the webpage. </p>
    <article>
      <h3>Article Section</h3>
      <p>This is an article within the content section. </p>
    </article>
    <aside>
      <h3>Aside Section</h3>
```

```
<p>This is an aside section with additional content. </p>
</aside>
</section>

<footer>
  <h2>Footer Section</h2>
  <p>This is the footer section of the webpage. </p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

## 18.What is SVG?

:SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphic. SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>My first SVG</h1>
<svg width="100" height="100">
<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke
width="4" fill="yellow" />
</svg>
</body>
</html>
```

## 19.What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

: Syntax:

HTML: HTML has a relatively forgiving syntax, allowing for some flexibility and leniency in coding practices. It doesn't require strict adherence to XML rules.

XHTML: XHTML follows a stricter syntax based on XML rules. It requires well-formed documents, meaning that elements must be properly

nested, attribute values must be quoted, and tags must be closed properly.

#### Parsing:

HTML: HTML parsers are generally more forgiving of errors and inconsistencies in markup. They can often render a page even if it contains minor syntax errors.

XHTML: XHTML parsers are stricter and require documents to be well-formed XML. They will not render a page if it contains syntax errors.

#### Document Structure:

HTML: In HTML, elements don't necessarily have to be nested properly, and some tags, like `<br>` and `<img>`, don't require closing tags.

XHTML: XHTML requires all elements to be properly nested and all tags to be closed. It also enforces the use of lowercase tag names and attribute names.

#### MIME Type:

HTML: The MIME type for HTML documents is typically `text/html`.

XHTML: The MIME type for XHTML documents is typically `application/xhtml+xml`.

#### Compatibility:

HTML: HTML is widely supported by web browsers and other web-related technologies. It's the standard markup language for most web pages.

XHTML: XHTML has stricter requirements and may not be as widely supported by older web browsers or technologies. It's often used in more specialized contexts where strict adherence to XML rules is necessary.

## **20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

: Block-level elements (logical tags): These elements typically start on a new line and occupy the full width available, pushing subsequent content downwards. Examples include <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <table>, <form>, etc. They are often used for structural elements and larger sections of content.

Inline elements (physical tags): These elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. They flow within the surrounding text or other inline elements. Examples include <span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <input>, <br>, etc. They are commonly used for styling or marking up smaller pieces of content within a block-level element.