MODULE: 3

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

Ans: HTML tags and elements are **not the same thing**.

HTML tags

- HTML tags are the building blocks of an HTML page.
- HTML tags are used to hold HTML elements.
- HTML tags are like containers for content or other HTML tags.
- HTML tags are usually paired with a starting and an ending tag. However, some tags do not have a closing tag.
- HTML tags help frame different elements, which tells the browser what to display.

HTML elements

- HTML elements are components that are used in an HTML page.
- HTML elements consist of the start tag, content tag, and end tag.
- HTML elements hold the content.
- HTML elements are the pieces themselves, such as a paragraph, header, or body.

2). What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail. HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

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

Ans: A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

4). What are HTML Entities? With Example.

Ans: HTML entities are **reserved characters that display special characters in HTML**. They can represent characters that can't be easily typed on a keyboard, or characters that have special meaning in HTML code.

Examples of HTML entities

- Non-breaking space: A space that doesn't break into a new line. For example, ** **.
- Currency: For example, ¤, ¢, **£**, and **¥**.
- Symbols: For example, **®, ©**, ₹, and **€**.
- Guillemet: Often encloses the names of stories, songs, films, and public accommodations. For example, **«Rick's Café Americain»**.

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

Ans: There are three types of lists in HTML:

- Unordered list

Groups related items in no particular order. Also known as a bulleted list, items are marked with bullets. The **<ul>** tag specifies that the list is unordered.

- Ordered list

Groups related items in a specific order. Items can be indexed with numbers, Roman numerals, or alphabets. The **
** tag creates an ordered list.

- Description list

Displays name/value pairs such as terms and definitions. Each list item has a title and a description. The **<dl>** tag defines the start of the list.

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

Ans: The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

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

Ans: Remember the difference between Class and ID: 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. The following is a sample HTML page using the Class name GreekCity. You can copy code from this to try it out yourself.

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

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- <b> - Bold text.
- <strong> - Important text.
- <i> - Italic text.
- <em> - Emphasized text.
- <mark> - Marked text.
- <small> - Smaller text.
- <del> - Deleted text.
- <ins> - Inserted text.

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

Ans: Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

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

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: In HTML, **block-level elements start on a new line and take up the full width available. Inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary**.

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

Ans: **Use this code to add a Link to a page:**

1. <a href="http://Internet URL goes here."> ...
2. Code example: Example
3. <img src="image name goes here" align="Use left, right or center">
4. Code example: <img src= "house.jpg" align="center">
5. E-mail Us

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

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 <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

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

Ans: We can use the background attribute in the body tag to set an image as the background of the webpage. We will need to specify the URL or the location of the image which we want to set to the background attribute of the body tag.

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: Here are some tags that can be used to separate sections of text in HTML:

-
: Separates a line of text. It breaks the current line and moves the text to the next line.
- <p>: Separates a text block into paragraphs. It creates a new paragraph and adds default space between each paragraph.
- <blockquote>: Defines large quoted sections.
- <h1>: Creates a heading. It is the largest heading size.
- <h6>: Creates a heading. It is the smallest heading size.
- <hr>: Creates a horizontal divider bar to separate content on your page. It is placed between paragraphs of text.
- <section>: Defines the section of documents such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections. It divides the content into sections and subsections.

18). What is SVG?

Ans:

- SVG is an XML-based vector image format.
- SVG files store images as vectors.
- SVG files support interactivity and animation.
- SVG files can be animated.
- SVG files are known for generating crisp graphics.
- SVG files are optimized for search engines.
- SVG files work together with HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

19). What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used to create and display web pages. The main difference between them is their syntax and structure:

- Syntax: HTML is more lenient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax.
- Structure: HTML is made of elements with three components: a pair of element tags, element attributes, and content. XHTML has only one root element.
- Rules: XHTML follows XML rules. It doesn't allow missing closing tags and overlapping of elements.

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

Ans: In HTML, **logical tags tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text**.

Differences between logical and physical tags:

- Logical tags

Used to add some logical or semantic value to the text. For example, the   tag indicates to the visually impaired that there is some emphasis on the text.

- Physical tags

Used to provide the visual appearance to the text. For example, physical tags are used to indicate exactly how specific characters are to be formatted.