**Module (HTML) -1**

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

No

The HTML element consists of both the opening and closing tags as well as what’s inside those tags. It normally consists of some structure that’s used to define the respective tags.

HTML Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever is written inside < and > are called tags.

For example, <p> is starting tag of a paragraph and </p> is closing tag of the same paragraph but <p>This is paragraph</p> is a paragraph element.

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

We have seen few HTML tags and their usage like heading tags <h1>, <h2>, paragraph tag <p> and other tags. We used them so far in their simplest form, but most of the HTML tags can also have attributes, which are extra bits of information.

An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts − a name and a value

**3. What are void elements in HTML?**

There are some HTML elements which don't need to be closed, such as <img.../>, <hr /> and <br /> elements. These are known as void elements.

**4.What are HTML Entities?**

HTML entities are the reserved characters that have special meaning when used in an HTML document. Each of these codes starts with an ampersand and ends with a semicolon.

HTML entities are the reserved characters that are used in the HTML document. They are not present in your standard keyboard. They provide a wide range of characters, allowing you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, and so on.

Ex. non-breaking space &nbsp

< less than &lt;

> greater than &gt;

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

There are three list types in HTML: unordered list — used to group a set of related items in no particular order. ordered list — used to group a set of related items in a specific order. description list — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions.

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

The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name is case sensitive. Different HTML elements can point to the same class name.

The class attribute is part of the Global Attributes, and can be used on any HTML element.

**7.What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTMLelements?**

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?**

Examples of formatting elements include the <b>, <i>, <u>, <strong>, <em>, <s>, <sub>, and <sup> tags. These tags can be used to change the font style, size, color, and other visual properties of the text.

The HTML <pre> tag is used to specify pre-formatted texts.

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

Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

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

By utilizing rowspan, multiple cells in a row can be merged or combined, while colspan enables the merging of cells in a column within an HTML table. This technique proves essential for creating visually organized and structured tables, and optimizing the presentation of data.

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

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. Block elements have top and bottom margins.

**12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

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

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?**

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.

You use this element to wrap sections of text for styling purposes or to add attributes to a section of text without creating a new line of content

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

body { background-image: url("image.gif");

background-color: #cccccc;

}

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

normal link is just a line of code that contains a pointer to another resource. An active link is that line of code in action, opening that other resource.

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

Paragraph tag

Div

Span tag

Code::Blocks

Formatting tags

Head> tag

Horizontal line

The <br> tag

The em tag

**18.What is SVG?**

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web

SVG defines graphics in XML format

Each element and attribute in SVG files can be animated

**19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

HTML (HypertextMarkup Language) and XHTML (ExtensibleHypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating and displaying web pages. The main difference between them is the syntax and structure; HTML is more lenient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax and follows XML rules

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

In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories: Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text. Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

**Module (HTML5) – 3**

**• What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

HTML5 introduced many new tags that will benefit many developers. These tags are generally supported by all major browsers. These tags to many aspects such as graphics, media, and forms.

Graphics Tags

HTML Tag Description

<canvas> Allows drawing graphics and animations with scripting.

<svg> Used for scalable vector graphics.

HTML5 Media Tags

HTML Tag Description

<audio> Defines sound content.

<embed> Defines a container for external media or files.

<source> Specifies multiple media resources for media elements.

<track> Defines text tracks for audio and video files.

<video> Defines video content within an HTML document.

HTML5 Form Tags

HTML Tag Description

<datalist> Represents a predefined list for input options.

<output> Used as a container to display calculation results or user action outcomes.

**• How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

To embed audio and video we use following syntax

<audio>

<source src="file\_name" type="audio\_file\_type">

</audio>

<video>

<source src="file\_name" type="video\_file\_type">

</video>

**• Semantic element in HTML5?**

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content. Examples of semantic elements: <form> , <table> , and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

**• Canvas and SVG tags**

**SVG**

SVG uses geometric shapes to render graphics

Vector based (composed of shapes)

SVG has better scalability. So it can be printed with high quality at any resolution.

SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface.

SVG can be modified through script and CSS.

Multiple graphical elements, which become the part of the page’s DOM tree**.**

**Canvas**

Canvas uses pixels

Raster based (composed of pixel)

Canvas has poor scalability. Hence it is not suitable for printing on higher resolution

Canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objects.

Canvas can be modified through script onlySingle element similar to <img> in behavior.

Canvas diagram can be saved to PNG or JPG format.Multiple graphical elements, which become the part of the page’s DOM tree.