**Module (HTML) – 1**

**Question:1** **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

**Answer**:

HTML tags and elements are related but not exactly the same things.

HTML element are the logical components of a web page, represented by a combination of tags and content.

HTML tags are the specific keywords or phrases used to define the start and end of an element.

**Question:2 What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Answer:**

Tags:

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.

Attributes:

HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.

Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element. Attributes should always be applied with start tag. The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.

You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

**Question:3 what are void element in HTML?**

**Answer:**

Void element: All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such

elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. These elements are also called as unpaired tag.

Ex:

<br>

<hr>

**Question :4** **What are HTML Entities?**

**Answer:**

HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities.

For example: if you use less than () symbols in your text, the browser can mix them with tags that's why character entities are used in HTML to display reserved characters.

**Question:5** **What are different types of lists in HTML?**

**Answer**:

There are three different types of HTML lists:

• Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)

• Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)

• Description List or Definition List (dl)

Ordered List or Numbered List

1. Aries
2. Bingo
3. Leo
4. Oracle

Types: 1, I, i, A, a

Unordered List or Bulleted List

* Aries
* Bingo
* Leo
* Oracle

Types: disc, circle, square, none

Description List or Definition list

HTML

is a markup language

Java

is a programming language and platform

JavaScript

is a scripting language

SQL

is a query language

**Question:6** **what is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML ?**

**Answer:**

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element.

The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements.

You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.

**Question : 7** **what is the different between the ‘id’ and ‘class’ attribute of HTML** **elements?**

**Answer:**

The id attribute is used to specify the unique ID for an element of the HTML document.

It allocates the unique identifier which is used by the CSS and the JavaScript for performing certain tasks.

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element.

The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements.

**Question:8** **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**Answer:**

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS.

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.**

**Question:9** **How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Answer:**

Cell padding is the amount of space held between the contents of the cell and the cell border. If you don’t specify any cell padding , cells will have the defaults value of one pixel of padding.

Because the cellpadding attribute may be used with the table element only ,the cellpadding value applies to all the cells in the table . in other words , you can’t specify different amounts of padding for individual cells with this attribute. However , you can apply padding amounts on a cell-by-cell basis using the padding property in CSS.

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

**Answer:**

Column spans, created with the colspan attribute in the td or the element, stretch a cell to the right to span over the subsequent columns. Here a column span is used to make a header apply to two columns.

Row spans, created with the rowspan attribute, work just like column spans, except they cause the cell to span downward over several rows. In this example, the first cell in the table spans down three rows.

**Question 11:** **What is different between a block- level element and an inline element ?**

**Answer:**

Block-level element

These are the elements, which structure main part of webpage, by dividing a page into coherent blocks.

Ex. A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.

These elements can contain block-level as well as inline element

Ex: <div>

<hr>

<h1>-<h6>

Inline elements:

Inline elements are those elements, which differentiate the part of a give text and provide it a particular function.

These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.

The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.

Ex: <a>

<label>

<b>:

**Question: 12How to create a Hyperlink in HTML ?**

**Answer:**

To create a hyperlink in HTML, you use the (a) element, also known as the anchor element. The basic syntax is (A href="URL")Link Text(/A) (A) is the opening tag HREF is the attribute that specifies the URL (web address) you want to link to URL is the actual web address you want to link to LINK TEXT is the text that will be displayed as the hyperlink (/A) is the closing tag.

**Question 13 :** **What is the use of an I frame tag ?**

**Answer:**

Used to embed Webpage or a YouTube video.

Syntax:</I frame>

Here are some uses of the (IFRAME) tag:

1.Embedding external content: Include content from another website or domain, like a YouTube video or a Google Map, within your webpage.. 2.Loading external scripts : Load JavaScript scripts or stylesheets from a different domain or server.

3.Displaying ads: Show advertisements from ad networks or third-party providers

4.Integrating third-party services: Embed content from social media platforms, like Facebook or Twitter, or services like PayPal or Stripe.

5.Creating a sandboxed environment: Isolate untrusted content or code within an iframe to prevent it from affecting the parent page.

6.Loading content dynamically Load content dynamically without requiring a full page reload. The (IFRAME)tag has attributes like src (specifying the URL of the content to embed), width and height (defining the frame's size), and border (controlling the frame's border).

**Question 14: What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

**Answer:**

A span offers all the same benefits as the div element, except it is used for inline elements that do not introduce line breaks. Because spans are inline elements, they can only contain text and other inline elements (in other words, you cannot put block-level elements in a span). Let’s get right to some examples.

**EX**:

<ul>

<li>joan:<span class =”phone “>999.8282</span></li>

<li>lisa :<span class =”phone “>888.4889</span></li>

<li>steve:<span class =”phone “>888.1628</span></li>

<li>morris:<span class =”phone “>999.3220</span></li>

</ul>

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

**ANSWER:**

CSS3 allows you to use several background images for an element.

#rcorners1 {

width: 580px; height: 200px;

background-image: url(img/sheep.png), url(img/sheep.png),

url(img/betweengrassandsky.png);

background-repeat: no-repeat; background-position: 20px 100px, 400px 50px,

center bottom ;

background-color: #EEE; background-size: 70px, auto, cover;

**Question 16:** **How are active links different from normal links?**

**Answer:**

Active links and normal links are both hyperlinks, but they differ in their state and behavior: \*Normal links\* Are inactive until clicked Appear in the default link color (usually blue) Do not indicate any specific action or state \* Active links \* Are currently being clicked or have been recently clicked Appear in a different color (usually red or purple) to indicate their active state Indicate that the link is being accessed or has been recently accessed When a user clicks a normal link, it becomes an active link, and its appearance changes to indicate that it is being accessed. Once the user releases the mouse button, the link returns to its normal state. \* The distinction between active and normal links is important for \* Visual feedback: Active links provide a visual indication that the user has interacted with the link. Accessibility: Screen readers and other assistive technologies may announce the active link state to users with disabilities. Styling: Developers can apply different styles to active links to create visual effects or indicate the link's state. In HTML, the :active pseudo-class is used to style active links, while the :link pseudo-class is used for normal links.

**Question 17:** **What are the different tags to separate section of text ?**

**Answer:**

HTML provides several tags to separate sections of text, each with a specific meaning and purpose

1 . Headings (h1): Main heading (most important) (h2): Subheading (less important than (h1)) (h3): Sub-subheading (less important than (h2)) ............. -(h6): Least important heading

2. Paragraphs: - (p): Defines a paragraph of text

3. Line Breaks: - (br): Inserts a single line break

4. Horizontal Rule: - (hr): Inserts a horizontal line to separate sections \

5. Sections: -(section): Defines a self-contained section of related content

6. Articles: - (article): Defines an independent piece of content, like a blog post or news article

7. Headers: - (header): Defines the header section of a document or section

8. Footers: - (footer): Defines the footer section of a document or section

9. Divisions: - (div): Groups elements together for styling or semantic purposes These tags help structure content, improve readability, and provide meaning to search engines and screen readers.

**Question 18:** **what is SVG?**

The HTML SVG is an acronym which stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

HTML SVG is a modularized language which is used to describe graphics in XML. It describe two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML.

SVG is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X,Y coordinate system etc.

**Question 19: What is difference between HTML and XHTML ?**

**Answer:**

Difference between HTML and XHTML

Here are the main differences between HTML and XHTML ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵: HTML is more lenient with syntax, but XHTML has stricter rules and follows XML syntax. HTML focuses on how content is displayed, but XHTML focuses on the content's structure. HTML does not require a specific DTD, but XHTML does. HTML does not support namespaces, but XHTML does. HTML allows the use of deprecated attributes, but XHTML does not. HTML continues to be supported, but XHTML support is limited and has been replaced by HTML5.

**Question 20: What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Answer:**

Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.

**Module (HTML5) – 3**

**Question 1: What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

**Answer:**

* Article,
* aside,
* Audio,
* canvas,
* command,
* datalist,
* details,
* embed,
* figcaption,

**Question 2: How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

**Answer:**

Video :- Is a media element whose media data is ostensibly video data, possibly with associated audio data.

Audio :- The audio element is a media element whose media data is ostensibly audio data.

Embed :- The embed element represents an integration point for an external (typically non HTML) application or interactive content.

**Question 3: Semantic element in HTML5?**

**Answer:**

semantic elements Fortunately, (X)HTML provides two generic elements that can be customized to describe your content perfectly. The div (short for “division”) element is used to indicate a generic block-level element, while the span element is used to indicate a generic inline element. You give a generic element a name using either an id or class attribute.

**Question 4:**

**Answer:**

The HTML canvas element provides HTML a bitmapped surface to work with. It is used to draw graphics on the web page. The HTML 5 tag is used to draw graphics using scripting language like JavaScript. The element is only a container for graphics, you must need a scripting language to draw the graphics. The element allows for dynamic and scriptable rendering of 2D shapes and bitmap images.

The HTML SVG is an acronym which stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. HTML SVG is a modularized language which is used to describe graphics in XML. It describe two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML. SVG is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X,Y coordinate system etc**.**