MODULE:1

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ans: tag:a word written with angle braket it known as tag. for ex. <html> | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | | | Element: a word written between angle braket is known as an element. for ex, in <img> tag img is an element. | | |  | | | |
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2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: Tag:a word written with angle braket it known as tag. for ex. <html>

Attribute: it is an additional functionality.

Ex:<body bgcolor = "" background=""> here, bgcolor and background is an attribute.

3)What are void elements in HTML?

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

Ex: area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

4) What are HTML Entities?

Ans: HTML Entities some special symbols code

start with & and end with ;(semi colon)

**Ex:**&lt;html&gt; &copy; &trade; &reg; &Tscr;

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans: there is 3 type of list in HTML

(1) unorder list => <ul> and <li>

(2) order list => <ol> and <li>

(3) description list => <dl>, <dt> and <dd> ta

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

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?

Ans: 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.

8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans: the text formatting tag are inline tag.

Ex:

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| <b>Bold tag</b> <br> |
| <strong>strong tag</strong> <!-- updated --> <br> |
|  |
| <i>Italic Tag</i> <br> |
| <em>Empharsys tag</em> <!-- updated --> <br> |
|  |
| <u>underline tag</u> <br> |
| <ins>Insert Tag</ins> <!--updated--> <br> |
|  |
| <strike>strike tag</strike> <br> <!--dropped--> |
| <s>S tag</s> <br> |
| <del>Delete Tag</del> <br> <!--updated--> |
|  |
| X<sup>2</sup> <!--superscript--> <br> |
| X<sub>2</sub> <!--subscript--> <br> |
|  |
| <tt>teletype tag</tt> <!--dropped --> <br> |
| <code>code tag</code> <br> |
| <kbd>Keyboard Tag</kbd> <br> |
|  |
| <!-- dir = direction --> |
| <bdo dir="rtl">Hello</bdo> |
|  |
| <!-- abbriviation tag = show normal tooltip--> |
| <abbr title="is a markup language">HTML</abbr> |
|  |
| <!-- show highlight --> |
| <mark>Mark Tag</mark> |
|  |

9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans: i)cellpadding => give space between content and border

ii) cellspacing => give space between two cells

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

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| Ans: to merge a cell used rowspan and colspan. |
| both are used in <td> or <th> tag. |
| when we use rowspan remove columns from next rows |
| when we use colspan remove columns from that particular row |

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

Ans: By default, inline elements do not force a new line to begin in the documentflow. .

Block elements: A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element. A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can). Ex:Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.

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12)How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans: Hyperlink create with anchor tag. <a></a>

Ex: <a href="img.jpeg" target="\_blank">Go to next Page</a>

13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans: embed another document within the current HTML document.

Like with the help of ifram tag we can show our location with map and we can show another page also in current page

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

Ans:

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| 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.](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) |

Ex: <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:

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| To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property: |
| You can also specify the background image in the <style> element, in the <head> section: |
| If you want the entire page to have a background image, you must specify the background image on the <body> element: |

Ex: <p style="background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');">

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ex:<style> |
| p { |
| background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg'); |
| } |
| </style> |

16) How are active links different from normal links?

Ans: By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers): An unvisited link is underlined and blue. A visited link is underlined and purple. An active link is underlined and red.

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

Ans: There are three tags used to separate the texts. i.e. usually <br> tag is used to separate line of texts. Other tags are<p> tag and <blockquote> tag.

18) What is SVG?

Ans:

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| svg tag is used to draw a graphics on webpage |
| svg = scalable vector graphics |
| type of shape =rect, circle, polygon |
| Ex: <svg height="500px" width="500px"> |
| <rect x="100" y="100" rx="10" ry="50" width="300" height="300" style="fill:burlywood; stroke:#042d2d;stroke-width: 10px;"></rect> |

</svg>

19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans:

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| **S.No.** | **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| 1 | Hypertext mark-up language - - > HTML | Extensible Hypertext Mark-up Language - - > XHTML. |
| 2 | Tim Berners created in 1991 | World wide web consortium or W3C created in 2000 |
| 4 | It is an extension of standard generalized markup language or SGML | It is a combination of extensible markup language XML and hypertext markup language HTML |
| 5 | It stored in a document file format | It stored as a markup language format |
| 6 | It is not case sensitive as there is no mandatory rule to write the entire mark up in uppercase or lower case. It can also be a combination of both. | It is case-sensitive, and every tag and attribute used inside must be in lowercase. |
| 7 | It is not mandatory to add document label < DOCTYPE >at the top of every page. We can even skip it. | It is mandatory to add a document label < DOCTYPE > at the beginning of the page. |
| 8 | We can close any tag anytime and anywhere as per our needs | It is mandatory to close all the tags in strict residing order as they were declared. |
| 9 | We can add attributes without any quotes. | It is mandatory to add quotes on every attribute we declare |
| 10 | ,html and .htm are the extensions used by HTML | .xhtml, .xml and .xht are the file extensions used by XHTML |
| 11 | Lewd structure is used | It contains a very strict structure, and the developer cannot go out of the bounds of these structures. |

20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans: Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.

**LogicalTags:  :**  
Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

Ex:<abbr>,<address>, <code>etc.

**Physical Tags**

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

Ex:<b>,<big>,<i>,<small>