Module (HTML) -1

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

a. HTML tags are used to define an HTML element. An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag, including the tag itself. So, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.

2)What are tags and attributes in HTML?

a. HTML tag is a way of representing an HTML element in the program, while an attribute is a way of describing the characteristics of an HTML element.

3) What are void elements in HTML?

a. A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. Ex area, base, br, col, command, embed.

4) What are HTML Entities?

a. HTML entity is a piece of text that begins with an ampersand and ends with a semicolon. Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces). Here is a some of commonly used HTMLentities: < (<), > (>), & (&).

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

a. There are three types of lists in HTML: ordered, unordered, and description lists.

6) What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

a. The class attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.

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

a. The id attribute's value must be unique in the whole document, while the class attribute's value can be the same for multiple elements.

8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

a. These are some various formatting tags <b>, <em>, <u>, <sup>, <sub>, <i>, etc.

9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

a. In HTML, the cellpadding attribute is used to specify the space between the cell content and the cell border, while the cell spacing attribute is used to specify the space between cells.

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

a. By using col span and row span atrributes in in the <td> or <th>.

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

a. Block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width, while an inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

a. To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the <a> (anchor) element and specify the URL of the page you want to link to in the href attribute. The text or content between the opening <a> and closing tags will be displayed as a clickable link.

13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

a. The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

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

a. The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text or a part of a document. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes), or because they share attribute values. For example, you can use it to color a part of a text

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

a. By using background-image property in css.

16) How are active links different from normal links?

a. Normal links are unvisited links generally shown in blue color in most of the websites. A link becomes active when you click on it. However, the color of the links may vary as they can be customized.

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

a. There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts
 <p> <blockquote>.

14) What is SVG?

a. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is an XML-based vector image format for defining two-dimensional graphics with support for interactivity and animation.

15) What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

a. XHTML is a stricter and more XML-based version of HTML. It has stricter rules for coding and error handling compared to HTML.

16) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

a. The example of the logical tag is   tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts. Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag.