**Module (HTML) -1**

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

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.

Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

Most HTML elements are written with a start tag (or opening tag) and an end tag (or closing tag), with content in between.

Elements can also contain attributes that define its additional properties. For example, a paragraph, which is represented by the p element

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

HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the

Tags are comprised of elements and attributes. An element is an object on a page (heading, paragraph, or image), and attributes are qualities that describe that element (such as width and height). Tags usually travel in pairs.

An opening tag begins a section of page content, and a closing tag ends it.

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

All HTML elements can have attributes

Attributes provide additional information about elements

Attributes are always specified in the start tag

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

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.

Void tags are HTML tags that do not need a closing tag. An example of a void tag would be the <input /> tag. Void tags are also referred to as self-closing tags. Brian demonstrates void tags by introducing the <img /> tag which is used to display images.

1. **What are HTML Entities?**

An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces). Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character entities.

HTML Entities: -

Some characters are reserved in HTML. If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.

**Example=>entities**

* "<" less than=<
* " double quotation mark = "
* © copyright = ©

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

There are mainly three types of lists in HTML:

**1) ordered list**

**2) unordered list**

**3) description list.**

**Ordered HTML List :-**

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

**Example**

<ol>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

**Unordered HTML List :-**

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

**Example**

<ul>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

HTML Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists. A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:-

**Example**

<dl>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <ul> | Defines an unordered list |
| <ol> | Defines an ordered list |
| <li> | Defines a list item |
| <dl> | Defines a description list |
| <dt> | Defines a term in a description list |
| <dd> | Describes the term in a description list |

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

The class attribute specifies one or more class names 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.

Different HTML elements can point to the same class name. Class attributes are attributes which are owned by the class itself. The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

<p class="pra-text">this is a class attribute example</p>

1. **What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **CLASS** |
| A selector in CSS that styles the element with a specified id | A selector in CSS that styles the selected elements with a specified class |
| Syntax is #id { css declarations; } | Syntax is .class { css declarations: } |
| Used to apply styling to one specific element | Used to apply styling to multiple elements |

1. **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

HTML Formatting Elements

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

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

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

Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

**Cell Padding :-**

**Padding is used to add space between the border and the contents of a cell**

**Padding can make table content more legible**

**Single side cell padding (any side) can be done using CSS**

**Cell Spacing :-**

**You can use spacing to increase the border size or distance between cells.**

**Increasing the spacing can add emphasis to the borders when you have borders turned on.**

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

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.

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

Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency. Inline elements don't start in a new line. Block elements always start in a line. Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind. Block elements always start from a new line. 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**

<p>

<h1>

<ul>

<hr>

**Inline Elements**

<a>

<b>

<i>

<img>

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

Use the <a> element to define a link.

Use the href attribute to define the link address.

Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document.

Use the <img> element (inside <a> ) to use an image as a link.

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must

specify another target for the link. The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

\_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked

\_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab

\_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame

\_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

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

The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame. The ” iframe ” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). The

HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.

Iframe Syntax

An HTML iframe is defined with the <iframe> tag:

1. **What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

This tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. <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.

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

The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag.

The background attribute which we specified in the <body> tag is not

supported in HTML5. Using CSS properties, we can also add background image in a webpage.

A background image can be specified for almost any HTML element.

Background Image on a HTML element

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property:

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

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.

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

We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:

<br> tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

<p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

1. **What is SVG?**

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

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

SVG defines the graphics in XML format

Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated.

SVG is an open standard

SVG files are pure XML

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

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, whereas XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language | XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language |
| It is an SGML application | It is an XML application |
| HTML is not case sensitive | XHTML is case sensitive |
| HTML is less expressive | XHTML is more expressive as compared to HTML |

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

**Logical Tags**

Logical tags are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. Logical tags are also known as Structural tags because they specify the structure of the document. Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired person that there is something more important in the text or to emphasize the text ie, logical tags can be used for styling purposes as well as to give special importance to text content

**Physical tags:**

Physical tags are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags. Any physical style tag may contain any item allowed in text, including conventional text, images, line breaks, etc***.***