Q 4. What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

Ans : In HTML, a blank sequence of whitespace characters is treated as a single space character.
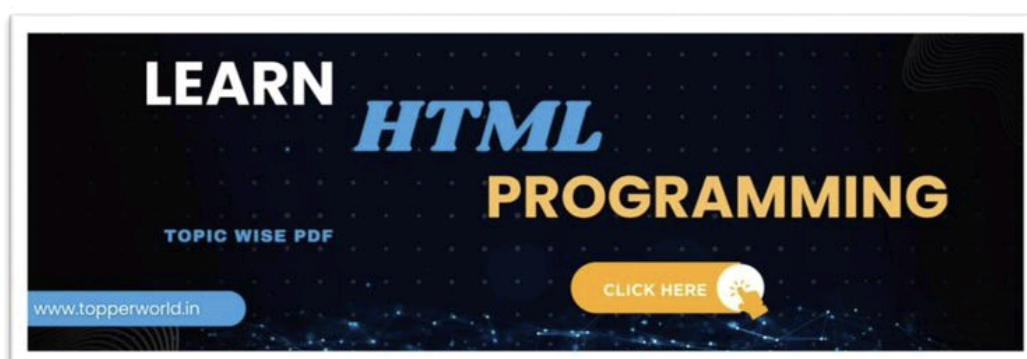
Because the browser collapses multiple spaces into a single space character and this helps a developer to indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces and maintain readability and understandability of HTML codes.

Q 5. What are HTML Entities?

Ans : In HTML some characters are reserved like '<' , '>' , '/' , etc. To use these characters in our webpage we need to use the character entities called HTML Entities.

Below are a few mapping between the reserved character and its respective entity character to be used.

Character	Entity Name	Entity Number
<	<	<
>	>	>
&	&	&

Q 6. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans : In HTML, there are mainly three types of lists:

1. Ordered List (`<ol>`): This type of list is used when the items need to be numbered or ordered sequentially. Each item in an ordered list is marked with a number by default, but this can be customized using CSS if needed.

Example:

```
<ol>
   <li>First item</li>
   <li>Second item</li>
   <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

2. Unordered List (`<ul>`): This type of list is used when the order of items is not important. Each item in an unordered list is marked with a bullet point by default, but this can also be customized using CSS.

Example:

```
<ul>
   <li>Item 1</li>
   <li>Item 2</li>
   <li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

3. Definition List (`<dl>`): This type of list is used to define terms and their corresponding descriptions. It consists of a series of term-definition pairs. Each term is enclosed in a `<dt>` tag, and each definition is enclosed in a `<dd>` tag.

Example:

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
  <dt>JavaScript</dt>
  <dd>A programming language used to make web
pages interactive</dd>
  </dl>
```

These are the primary types of lists in HTML. Additionally, there are nested lists, where one type of list is contained within another, which can be achieved by placing one list inside another list element (`<ol>`, `<ul>`, or `<dl>`).

Q 7. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

Ans : The class attribute is used to specify the class name for an HTML element. Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value. Also, it is mainly used to associate the styles written in the stylesheet with the HTML elements.

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Q 8. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

Ans : Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value, whereas a value of id attribute of one element cannot be associated with another HTML element.

Q 9. Define multipart form data?

Ans : Multipart form data is one of the values of the enctype attribute. It is used to send the file data to the server-side for processing. The other valid values of the enctype attribute are text/plain and application/x-www-form-urlencoded.

Q 10. Describe HTML layout structure.

Ans : Every web page has different components to display the intended content and a specific UI. But still, there are few things which are templated and are globally accepted way to structure the web page, such as:

- **<header>**: Stores the starting information about the web page.
- **<footer>**: Represents the last section of the page.
- **<nav>**: The navigation menu of the HTML page.
- **<article>**: It is a set of information.
- **<section>**: It is used inside the article block to define the basic structure of a page.
- **<aside>**: Sidebar content of the page.

Q 11. How to optimize website assets loading?

Ans : To optimize website load time we need to optimize its asset loading and for that:

➤ **CDN hosting** – A CDN or content delivery network is geographically distributed servers to help reduce latency.
➤ **File compression** – This is a method that helps to reduce the size of an asset to reduce the data transfer
➤ **File concatenation** – This reduces the number of HTTP calls
➤ **Minify scripts** – This reduces the overall file size of js and CSS files
➤ **Parallel downloads** – Hosting assets in multiple subdomains can help to bypass the download limit of 6 assets per domain of all modern browsers. This can be configured but most general users never modify these settings.
➤ **Lazy Loading** – Instead of loading all the assets at once, the non-critical assets can be loaded on a need basis.

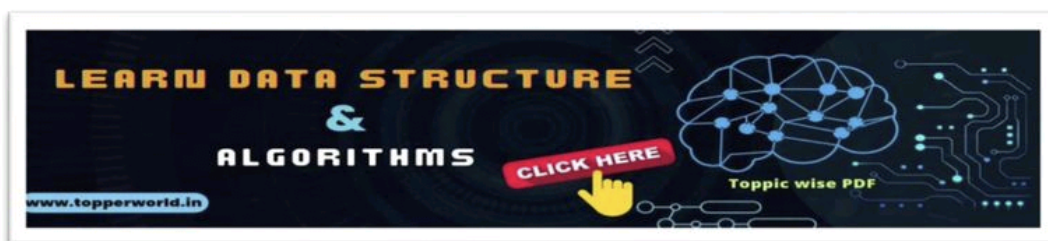## Q 12. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans : HTML has various formatting tags:

- **<b>** – makes text bold
- **<i>** – makes text italic
- **<em>** – makes text italic but with added semantics importance
- **<big>** – increases the font size of the text by one unit
- **<small>** – decreases the font size of the text by one unit
- **<sub>** – makes the text a subscript
- **<sup>** – makes the text a superscript
- **<del>** – displays as strike out text
- **<strong>** – marks the text as important
- **<mark>** – highlights the text
- **<ins>** – displays as added text

Q 13. What are the different kinds of Doctypes available?

Ans : The three kinds of Doctypes which are available:

1) **Strict Doctype :** This DOCTYPE declaration refers to HTML documents that adhere strictly to the HTML specification without any deprecated elements or attributes. In earlier versions, such as HTML 4.01, this DOCTYPE was commonly used to create well-structured and standards-compliant web pages.

2) **Transitional Doctype :** Transitional DOCTYPEs were used to indicate that the HTML document is in a transitional phase, meaning it may contain elements and attributes that were deprecated in newer versions of HTML. This was particularly relevant during the transition from HTML 4 to XHTML or HTML5, where developers were updating their codebases to comply with newer standards.

3) **Frameset Doctype :** Frameset DOCTYPEs were used for HTML documents that contained frameset elements, which allowed developers to split the browser window into multiple independent frames. Frameset-based layouts were popular in the early days of the web but have since fallen out of favor due to accessibility and usability concerns.

Q 14. Please explain how to indicate the character set being used by a document in HTML?

Ans : Frameset DOCTYPEs were used for HTML documents that contained frameset elements, which allowed developers to split the browser window into multiple independent frames.

Frameset-based layouts were popular in the early days of the web but have since fallen out of favor due to accessibility and usability concerns.The character set is defined in <meta> tag inside <head> element.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
...
...
</head>
...
</html>
```
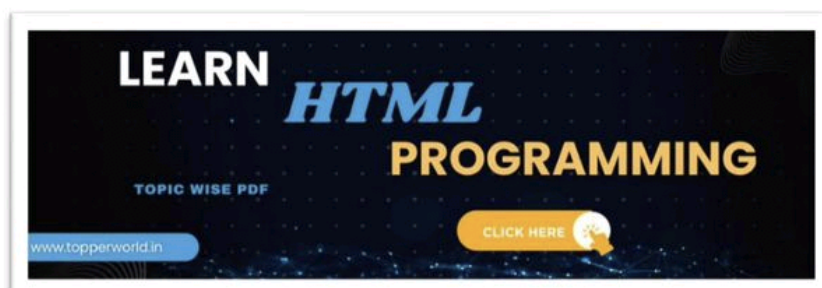
Q 15. What is the difference between <strong>, <b> tags and <em>, <i> tags?

Ans : The effect on a normal webpage of the tags <strong>, <b> and <em>, <i> is the same. <b> and <i> tags stands for bold and italic. These two tags only apply font styling and bold tag <b>, just adds more ink to the text, these tags don't say anything about the text.

Whereas, <strong> and <em> tags represent that the span of text is of strong importance or more importance and emphatic stress respectively than the rest of the text. These tags have semantic meaning.

Q 16. What is the significance of <head> and <body> tag in HTML?

Ans : <head> tag provides the information about the document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. This tag contains the metadata about the webpage and the tags which are enclosed by head tag like <link>, <meta>, <style>, <script>, etc. are not displayed on the web page.

Also, there can be only 1 <head> tag in the entire Html document and will always be before the <body> tag.

<body> tag defines the body of the HTML document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. All the contents which needs to be displayed on the web page like images, text, audio, video, contents, using elements like <p>, <img>, <audio>, <heading>, <video>, <div>, etc. will always be enclosed by the <body> tag. Also, there can be only 1 body element in an HTML document and will always be after the <head> tag.

Q 17. Can we display a web page inside a web page or Is nesting of webpages possible?

Ans : Yes, we can display a web page inside another HTML web page. HTML provides a tag <iframe> using which we can achieve this functionality.

```
<iframe src="url of the web page to embed" />
```

Q 18. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans : Cell Spacing is the space or gap between two consecutive cells. Whereas, Cell Padding is the space or gap between the text/ content of the cell and the edge/ border of the cell. Please refer to the above figure example to find the difference.

Q 19. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

Ans : HTML provides two table attributes "rowspan" and "colspan" to make a cell span to multiple rows and columns respectively.

Q 20. Is it possible to change an inline element into a block level element?

Ans : Yes, it is possible using the "display" property with its value as "block", to change the inline element into a block-level element.