



TOPSTECHNOLOGIES

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Course: Frontend Assignment

MODULE : 1 [HTML]

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QUE:01 → Are the HTML tags and elements the same things ?

ANS → Tags and Elements are not the same. They are the pieces themselves,

i.e.

HTML Tags: Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.

Example:

```
. html
```

```
<b> </b>
```

HTML elements: Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

Example:

```
. html
```

```
<b>This is the content.</b>
```

QUE:02 → What are tags and attributes in HTML?

ANS →

Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML. They work together but perform different functions.

What Are HTML Tags?

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets.

Most tags must be opened `<h1>` and closed `</h1>` in order to function.

What are HTML Attributes?

Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

- example of an attribute is following them

```

```

QUE:03 → 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 : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

QUE:04 → What are HTML Entities?

ANS → 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).

Some special characters are reserved for use in HTML, meaning that your browser will parse them as HTML code. For example, if you use the less-than (<) sign, the browser interprets any text that follows as a tag.

To display these characters as text, replace them with their corresponding character entities, as shown in the following table.

Character	Entity	Note
&	&t;	Interpreted as the beginning of an entity or character reference.
<	&l t;	Interpreted as the beginning of a tag
>	&g t;	Interpreted as the ending of a tag
"	&q u o t ;	Interpreted as the beginning and end of an attribute 's value.

QUE:05 → What are different types of lists in HTML?

ANS → HTML, there are three list types, each with a specific purpose and tag.

There are three types of lists in HTML:

- 1). Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)
- 2). Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)
- 3). Description list or Definition list (dl)

QUE:06 → 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.

Example

[Use of the class attribute in an HTML document:](#)

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1.intro {
    color: blue;
}

p.important {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
```

```
<p>A paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p class="important">Note that this  
is an important paragraph. :)</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

QUE:07 → What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

ANS → [Difference between id and class attribute:](#)

Class	Id
We can apply a class to various elements so that it could be numerous times on a single page.	The Id is unique in a page, and we can only apply it to one specific element.
The class is assigned to an element and its name starts with "." followed by the name of the class.	The name of the Id starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique id name.
We can attach multiple class selectors to an element.	We can attach only one ID selector to an element.
Syntax: .class{	Syntax: #id{

QUE:08 → What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

ANS → HTML Formatting Elements

 - Bold text.

 - Important text.

<i> - Italic text.

 - Emphasized text.

<mark> - Marked text.

<small> - Smaller text.

 - Deleted text.

<ins> - Inserted text

.

QUE:09 → How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

ANS → Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.

Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

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

ANS → 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.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <style>
        table,
        th,
```

```
td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    padding: 6px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body style="text-align:center">

    <h1 style="color:green;">
        GeeksforGeeks
    </h1>

    <h2>How to merge table cells in
HTML?</h2>

    <table align="center">
        <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Akku</td>

            <!-- This cell will take up
```

```
        space on two rows -->
        <td rowspan="2">44</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>fahad</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>

</html>
```

Output:

GeeksforGeeks

How to merge table cells in HTML?

Name	Age
Akku	44
fahad	

QUE:11 → What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

ANS → Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

Block elements have top and bottom margins. Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin. Examples of block elements - `<p>`, `<div>`, `<hr>`

Difference between Inline and Block elements:

Inline Elements	Block Elements
Inline elements occupy only sufficient width required.	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 doesn't allow other elements to sit behind
Inline elements don't have top and bottom margin	Block elements have top and bottom margin.

QUE:12 → How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

ANS→ To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a> and tags, which are the tags used to define the links.

The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the tag indicates where it ends.

Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the .

QUE:13 → What is the use of an iframe tag?

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

The <iframe> [HTML](#) element represents a nested [browsing context](#), embedding another HTML page into the current one.

QUE:14 → What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

ANS → The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

Example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>The span element</h1>
```

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has
```

```
<span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output : The span element

My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.

QUE:15 → How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

ANS → In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path. Adding CSS styling properties.

In all the examples, we will be defining the CSS code inside the <style> tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("bg1.jpg");
    background-color: #cccccc;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Document Body</p>
</body>
</html>
```

output



QUE:16 → How are active links different from normal links?

ANS → Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet

.

Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant.

Websites are designed to point you to different resources. You can move from one website to another through links.

Links help you to get information from different resources.

Links are established in simple HTML web pages through [<a>](#) tag.

QUE:17 → What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

ANS → There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

`
` tag – Usually `
` tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

`<p>` tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

`<blockquote>` tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

QUE:18 → What is SVG?

ANS → Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) are an XML-based markup language for describing two-dimensional based vector graphics.

SVG Text - `<text>`

The `<text>` element is used to define a text.

Example 1

Write a text:

I love SVG!

Here is the SVG code:

Example

```
<svg height="30" width="200">  
  <text x="0" y="15" fill="red">I love  
SVG!</text>  
</svg>
```

QUE:19 → What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

ANS →

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

QUE: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.

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

Tag	Description
	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
<i>	Defines <i>italic</i> text
<small>	Defines small text
<sup>	Defines ^{superscripted} text
<sub>	Defines _{subscripted} text
<tt>	Defines teletype text

Tag	Description
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead

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.

Tag	Description
<address>	Defines an address element
<cite>	Defines citation
<code>	Defines computer code text
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
	Defines text
<dfn>	Defines a definition term
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
	Defines strong text
<q>	Defines short quotation
<var>	Defines a variable

