Module (HTML): - 1

Q-1 Are the HTML tag and element the same things?

ANS: NO, HTML Tag and element are both different things.

Tag - HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

Element - HTML element holds the content.

Q-2 What are tag and attributes in HTML?

ANS: Tag - HTML Tag are used to hold the HTML element.

Attributes - HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

Q-3 What are void element 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.

Q-4 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).

Q-5 What are different type of list in HTML?

ANS: There are three different types of HTML lists:

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

Q-6 What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

ANS: 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.

Q-7 What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML element?

ANS: Difference between id and class attribute: The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

Q-8 What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

ANS: HTML Formatting Elements

<b> - Bold text.
 - Important text.
<i> - Italic text.
 - Emphasized text.
<mark> - Marked text.
<small> - Smaller text.
<del> - Deleted text.
<ins> - Inserted text.
<sub> - Subscript Text
<sup> - Superscript text

Q-9 How is Cell padding different from Cell spacing?

ANS: Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.

- Cells pacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

Q-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.

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

ANS: Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML

- Block elements always start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go.

- Inline elements never start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line.

Q-12 How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

ANS: HTML links are hyperlinks. We can add links using <a>tag.

Syntax: link-name

Q-13 What is the use of iframe Tag?

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

Q-14 What is the use of spam 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.

Example:

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

Q-15 How to insert a picture into a back-ground 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.

- Syntax - <body background = "URL or path" > Website Body </body>

Q-16 How are active links different from normal links?

ANS: The default colour for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don’t have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.

Q-17 What are the Tags to separate sections of text?

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

Q-18 What is SVG?

ANS: SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web.

Q-19 What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

ANS: HTML - HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.

- It is extended from SGML.
- The format is a document file format.
- All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case.
- Doctype is not necessary to write at the top.
- It is not necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.
- While using the attributes it is not necessary to mention quotes. For e.g. .
- Filename extension used are .html, .htm.

XHTML - XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.

- It is extended from XML and HTML.
- The format is a markup language.
- In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case.
- Doctype is very necessary to write at the top of the file.
- It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.
- While using the attributes it is mandatory to mention quotes.

For e.g. <Geeks=”dIV”>.

- Filename extension are .xhtml, .xht, .xml.

Q-20 what are logical and physical tags in HTML?

ANS: Logical tags describe the behaviour, nature of content for the text enclosed inside the tag. They represent the function of text on the page. Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.

- Logical tags are also known as structural tags that describe the behaviour, nature of the content for the enclosed text. On the page, they present the functions of text. Whereas physical tags define the way a text should be displayed in the browser, controlling their physical characteristics.