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| **Question**: Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing? |
| **Answer**:  Tags and Elements are not the same. HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.  HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag.  HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page. They are the pieces themselves. Paragraph, header and body are the example of element. |
| **Question**: What are void elements in HTML? |
| **Answer**:  The void elements or singleton tags in HTML don't require a closing tag to be valid. These elements are usually ones that either stand alone on the page or where the end of their contents is obvious from the context of the page itself. |
| **Question**: What are different types of lists in HTML? |
| **Answer**:  There are 4 different types of lists in HTML as follows.  Order list  Unorder list  Description list |
| **Question**: What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements? |
| **Answer**:  The basic difference between ID and Class is that the ID selector is applied only to one element in a page, whereas the class selector can be applied to several elements on a single page. |
| **Question**: How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? |
| **Answer**:  Cell padding 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. |
| **Question**: What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element? |
| **Answer**:  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 have top and bottom margins. Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin.  Block-level elements begin on new lines, but inline elements can start anywhere in a line. |
| **Question**: What is the use of an iframe tag? |
| **Answer**:  In HTML, iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.  **Sharing External Media**. iFrame tags are widely used to share external media files on your website.  **Isolated Elements**. iFrames usually act as isolated elements in the webpage i.e. the embedded media won't interact with the parent elements of the website.  Custom Configurations. |
| **Question**: How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? |
| **Answer**:  The easiest method to add a background image to a webpage is using the background attribute in the <body> tag of HTML. This will add a background image to the whole page. The syntax is as follows.  <body background="image\_name.image\_extension"> |
| **Question**: What are the different tags to separate sections of text? |
| **Answer**:  <br> tag – Usually <br> 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. |
| **Question**: What is difference between HTML and XHTML? |
| **Answer**:  HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting. |
| **Question**: What are the new tags added in HTML5? |
| **Answer**:  The following tags (elements) have been introduced in HTML5 −   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Tags (Elements)** | **Description** | | <article> | Represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article | | <aside > | Represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page. | | <audio> | Defines an audio file. | | <canvas> | This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games. | | <command> | Represents a command the user can invoke. | | <datalist> | Together with the a new list attribute for input can be used to make combo boxes | | <details> | Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand | | <embed> | Defines external interactive content or plugin. | | <figure> | Represents a piece of self-contained flow content, typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document. | | <footer> | Represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera. | | <header> | Represents a group of introductory or navigational aids. | | <hgroup> | Represents the header of a section. | | <keygen> | Represents control for key pair generation. | | <mark> | Represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context. | | <meter> | Represents a measurement, such as disk usage. | | <nav> | Represents a section of the document intended for navigation. | | <output> | Represents some type of output, such as from a calculation done through scripting. | | <progress> | Represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations. | | <ruby> | Together with <rt> and <rp> allow for marking up ruby annotations. | | <section> | Represents a generic document or application section | | <time> | Represents a date and/or time. | | <video> | Defines a video file. | | <wbr> | Represents a line break opportunity. | |
| **Question**: How to embed audio and video in a webpage? |
| **Answer**:  To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag. Before HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins like Flash. After the release of HTML5, it is possible. This tag supports Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera, and Edge in three audio formats – MP3, WAV, OGG. Only Safari browser doesn’t support OGG audio format.  **Syntax:**  <audio>  <source src="file\_name" type="audio\_file\_type">  </audio>  To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers. Only Ogg video format doesn’t support in Safari browser.  **Syntax**  <video>  <source src="file\_name" type="video\_file\_type">  </video> |
| **Question**: Semantic element in HTML5? |
| **Answer**:  In web design, a semantic element is an element with intrinsic or inherent meaning which represents that meaning to both the browser and the developer. HTML5 introduced semantic tags that allow you to define an element's purpose on your site. |
| **Question**: Canvas and SVG tags |
| **Answer**:  The <**canvas**> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript).  The <**canvas**> tag is transparent, and is only a container for graphics, you must use a script to actually draw the graphics.  Any text inside the <canvas> element will be displayed in browsers with JavaScript disabled and in browsers that do not support <**canvas**>.  The <**SVG**> tag defines a container for SVG graphics.  SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images. |