

MODULE: 1 (HTML)

- **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

Ans.) No, the HTML tags and elements are not the same.

HTML tags are used to design a webpage and are used to mark the beginning and end of HTML elements.

While, HTML elements consist of an opening tag, content and a closing tag.

- **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

Ans.) Tags are markers that define the beginning, and end on elements.

Attributes provides additional information about HTML elements and are always included in the opening tag.

- **What are void elements in HTML?**

Ans.) Void elements in HTML are those elements which do not have closing tag. E.g.-
 tag, <hr> tag.

- **What are HTML Entities?**

Ans.) HTML entities are special codes used to represent reserved characters with special meaning in HTML. They start with an **ampersand("&")** and end with a **semicolon(";")**.

- **What are different types of lists in HTML?**

Ans.) There are mainly three type of lists in HTML.

They Are as follows:-

- I. **Ordered List:-** It represents a list of items in a specific order. Each item is marked with a number or alphabet (small or capital) or roman numbers.
- II. **Unordered List:-** It represents a list of items without any particular order. Each item is typically marked with a disk or circle or square.
- III. **Definition/Description List:-** It represents a list of term-definition pairs. Each **term** is marked with **<dt> (definition term)** and each **definition** is marked with **<dd> (definition description)**.
- IV.

- **What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?**

Ans.) –

- **What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?**

Ans.) –

- **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

Ans.)

- I. **Paragraph Tag[<p>]:-** Defines a paragraph of text.
- II. **Heading Tag[<h1> to <h6>]:-** Defines headings of different levels, with <h1> being the highest and <h6> the lowest.

- III. **Bold Tag**[<bold> or]:- Represents bold text.
- IV. **Italic Tag**[<i> or or <cite>]:- Represents italic text.
- V. **Underline**[<u> or <ins>]:- Represents underlined text.
- VI. **Strikethrough**[<s> or <strike> or]:- Represents text that is no longer accurate or relevant.
- VII. **Line Break**[
]:- Forces a line break within text.
- VIII. **Thematic Break**[<hr>]:- Represents a horizontal line rule.
- IX. **Subscript**[<sub>]:- Represents subscript text.
- X. **Superscript**[<sup>]:- Represents superscript text.
- XI. **Center Tag**[<center>]:- Used to center align the text.
- XII. **Abbreviation**[<abbr>]:- Used to define an acronym or abbreviation.
- XIII. **Blockquote**[<blockquote>]:- Used to make space on both sides of content.
- XIV. **Marquee**[<marquee>]:- Used to make text scroll up, down left or right.

• How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans.) **Cell Padding** defines the space between cell content and cell border in a table. **Cell Spacing** defines the space between adjacent table cells.

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

Ans.) We can club two or more rows by using the attribute **rowspan**. While, We can club two or more columns by using the attribute **colspan**.

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

Ans.) **Block-Level Elements** start on a new line, and takes up the full width available. While, **Inline Elements** Do not start on a new line, and takes up only a smuch width necessary.

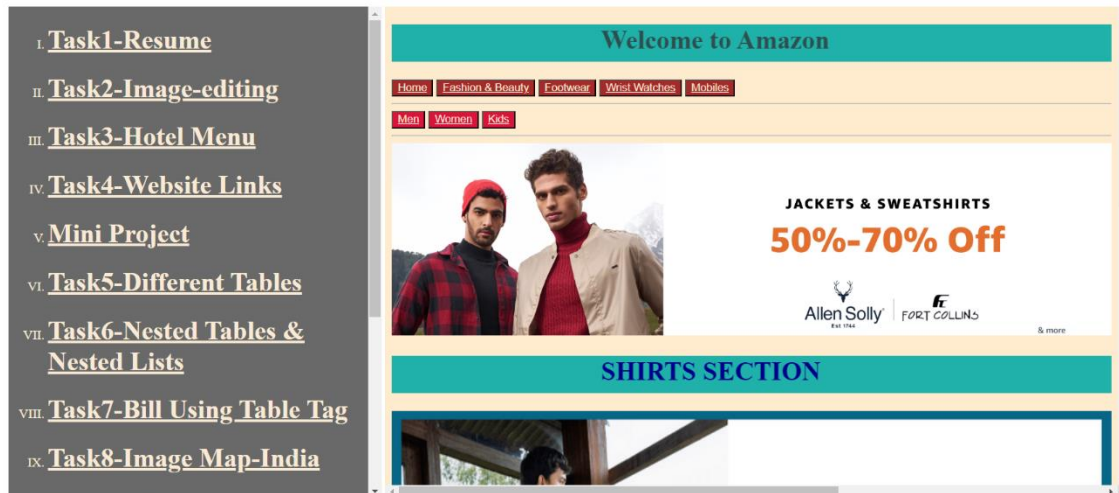
- **How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

Ans.) To create a hyperlink in HTML, use the **<a>(anchor) tag with the "href" attribute**. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <link rel="icon" href="YLOG01.jpg">
5     <meta charset="UTF-8">
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7     <title>Document</title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10     <a href="https://www.google.co.in/">Google</a>
11     <br>
12     <a href="https://www.google.co.in/" target="_blank">Google</a>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

- **What is the use of an Iframe tag?**

Ans.) It is used to embed external content like another webpage, document or media within the current webpage.



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

Ans.) –

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

Ans.) To insert background image, we can use the CSS property of background image.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <link rel="icon" href="YLOG01.jpg">
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7   <title>Form Tag - Loginpage</title>
8 </head>
9 <body style="background-image: url(i5.avif);">
```

Welcome TO Login Page

First Name:

Last Name:

Password:

- **How are active links different from normal links?**

Ans.) Normal Links represent links in their default state. While, Active Links represent links that are currently being clicked or interacted with.

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

Ans.) Tags to separate sections of text are:-

- I. **Paragraph tag[<p>]**
- II. **Heading tag[<h1> to <h6>]**

- **What is SVG?**

Ans.) It is used to define graphics for the web, i.e., it is used to add different shapes like square, rectangle, circle, etc. on a webpage.

Its full form is **Scalable Vector Graphics(SVG)**.

- **What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

Ans.)

HTML	XHTML
1. HTML is an SGML-based language. That is, it defines the standard for generalizing the markup languages for documents. SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language.	1. XHTML is an XML-based language, which means it manipulates and processes data using XML technologies.
2. HTML is not a case-sensitive language.	2. XHTML is a case-sensitive language.
3. HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag.	3. XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element.
5. The tags and attributes in HTML can be specified either in lowercase or uppercase since it is not case-sensitive.	5. All XHTML elements and attributes must be in lowercase since it is a case-sensitive language.

HTML

XHTML

6. The HTML document requires a minimum of four tags to create an HTML page that is `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, and `<body>`. The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is not necessary for HTML.

6. An XHTML document must contain the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration followed by the `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, and `<body>` tags in its document to create a webpage. Moreover, the `xmlns` attribute in `<html>` tag is also necessary.

7. Some HTML elements may function properly without a closing tag.

7. All the XHTML elements must be closed. Even the empty elements also require a closing tag.

8. Some elements in HTML may be improperly nested; that is, they do not need to be closed in the order in which they are opened.

8. All XHTML elements, however, must be properly nested within each other; that is, they must be closed in the order in which they were opened.

9. It is not mandatory to put quotes while using the attributes in HTML.

9. It is mandatory to put quotes around an attribute in XHTML.

10. It allows attribute minimization, where boolean attributes can omit their values. For example, "checked".

10. It does not allow attribute minimization. All the attributes must be written in full attribute-value pairs.

11. The webpage is displayed even if the HTML document has some errors in it.

11. There is a more strict error handling in XHTML.

12. It can have a filename extension of .html or .htm.

12. Its filename extension can be .xhtml, .xht, or .xml.