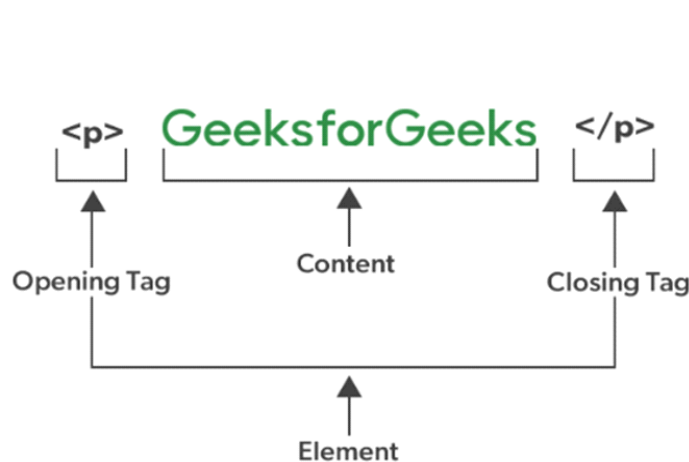# Module (HTML)- 1

1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans:- No ,HTML elements and tags are a lot different. Let's see what HTML elements and Tags actually are and their differences. The below image tells about HTML Elements and HTML Tags.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans:- **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.

Ex:- , <p> </p>…

HTML Attributes: It is used to define the character of an HTML element. It always placed in the opening tag of an element. It generally provides additional styling (attribute) to the element.

Ex:- <p align="center">This is paragraph.</p>

3. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans:- There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn't have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>,<area>, <col>, etc.

4. What are HTML Entities?

Ans:- HTML Entities, along with understanding their implementation through the examples. HTML provides some method to display reserved characters. Reserved characters are those characters that are either reserved for HTML or those which are not present in the basic keyboard. For instance, '<' is reserved in HTML language. Sometimes this character needs to display on the web page which creates ambiguity in code. Along with these are the characters which are normally not present in basic keyboard (£, ¥, €, ©), etc. HTML provides some Entity names and Entity numbers to use these symbols. Entity names are case-sensitive. Entity number is easy to learn.

<, less than, < , <

®, registered trademark, ®, ®

©, copyright, ©, ©

€, euro, €, €

£, pound, £, £

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans:- three types.

      1.ordered list(ol)

      2.unordered list(ul).

      3.description list(dl).

6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

Ans:- The class is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an HTML element.
The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.
The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.

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

Ans:- both Id and Class are the element selector and are used to identify an element based on the name assign to these parameters. ID and Class selectors are the most widely used element selectors in CSS (HTML). 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.

ID in html: - the "id" selector is used id attribute of an element. For an HTML element, the "id" name starts with the symbol '#' followed by a unique name. One important characteristic of the id element is that we can only attach one id selector to an element. Hence, the ID selector is always unique within an HTML page.

Class in html: - the "class" selector is used to select an element with a specific class attribute. The class selector starts with a period (.) followed by a class name. Unlike the id selector, we can attach multiple selectors to an HTML element. Therefore, the class can be

applied many times within a page. The important point to note about the class selector is that the class name must not be started with a number.

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans: HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change theformatting of text. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like
– bold, italic, or emphasized, etc.), highlighting the text, making text superscript and subscript, etc.

• **<b> and <strong> Tags:** Both tags are used to make the text bold. The text content of the tag is shown as important information on the webpage.

• **<i> and <em> Tags:** Both tags are used to make the text italic and emphasized. Both the elements have opening and closing tags.

• **<small> and <big> Tags:** The <small> tag is used to set small font-sizewhere as <big> tag is used to set big font-size.

• **<sup> and <sub> Tags:** The <sup> tag is used to superscript a text whereas <sub> tag is used to subscript a text.

• **<ins> and <del> Tag:** The <ins> tag is used to underline a text marking the part as inserted or added. It also has an opening and a closing tag. This tag is mainly used in text in place of deleted text whereas <del> tag is used to delete the text it adds a strike line on the text.

• **HTML <mark> Tag:** The <mark> tag is used to highlighting a text. It hasan opening and closing tag.

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans:-

- **Cellpadding:**

Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

Syntax:

[<table cellpadding="value" ></table>]
where,value determines the padding(space between the border of a table and its content)]

- **Cellspacing:**

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines thewhitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

Syntax:

<table cellspacing="value" > </table>
where, value determines the padding(space between adjacent cells)

10. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inlineelement?

Ans:-

- **Block elements:** They consume the entire width available irrespective of their sufficiency. They always start in a new line and have top and bottom margins. It does not contain any other elements next to it.

Ex:- <h1>-<h6> : This element is used for including headings of differentsizes ranging from 1 to 6.

\<div\>: This is a container tag and is used to make separate divisions of content on the web page.

\<hr\>: This is an empty tag and is used for separating content by horizontal lines.

\<li\>: This tag is used for including list items of an ordered or unorderedlist.

\<ul\>: This tag is used to make an unordered list.

\<ol\>: This tag is used to make an ordered list.

\<p\>: This tag is used to include paragraphs of content in the webpage.

\<table\>: This tag is used for including the tables in the webpage whenthere is a need for tabular data.

\<header\>: This tag is used for including all the main things of the webpage like navbar, logos, and heading of the webpage.

\<nav\>: This tag helps to navigate through different sections by includingdifferent blocks of hyperlinks in the webpage.

\<footer\>: This contains all information about the authorization, contact,and copyright details of the webpage.

\<main\>: The main content of the webpage resides in this tag.

\<section\> : This is used separate different sections in the webpage.

\<article\>: This tag is used to include different independent articles on thewebpage.

\<aside\>: This tag is used to mention details of the main content aside.

- **Inline elements:** Inline elements occupy only enough width that is sufficient to it and allows other elements next to it which

are inline. Inline elements don't start from a new line and don't have top andbottom margins as block elements have.

Ex:- <a>: This tag is used for including hyperlinks in the webpage.

: This tag is used for mentioning line breaks in the webpage wherever needed.

<script> : This tag is used for including external and internal JavaScriptcodes.

<input>: This tag is used for taking input from the users and is mainlyused in forms.

<img>: This tag is used for including different images in the webpage toadd beauty to the webpage.

<span>: This is an inline container that takes necessary space only.

<b>: This tag is used in places where bold text is needed.

<label>: The tag in HTML is used to provide a usability improvement for mouse users i.e, if a user clicks on the text within the <label> element, ittoggles the control.

11. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans:- Hyperlinks are one of the most exciting innovations the Web has to offer. They've been a feature of the Web since the beginning, and are what makes the Web a web. Hyperlinks allow us to link documents to other documents or resources, link to specific parts of documents, or make apps available at a web address. Almost any web content can be converted to a link so

that when clicked or otherwise activated the web browser goes to another web address (URL).

Note: A URL can point to HTML files, text files, images, text documents, video and audio files, or anything else that lives on the Web. If the web browser doesn't know how to display or

handle the file, it will ask you if you want to open the file (in which case the duty of opening or handling the file is passed to a suitable native app on the device) or download the file (in which case you can try to deal with it later on).

Ex:- <p>

 I'm creating a link to

 the Mozilla homepage.

</p>

Image links: -

12. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans:-The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame. The " iframe " tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. The HTML iframe name attribute is used to specify a reference for an <Iframe> element. The name attribute is also used as a reference to the elements in JavaScript. The iframe is basically used to show a webpage inside the current web page. The ' src ' attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the iframe.

Syntax:

<iframe src="URL" title="description"></iframe>

13. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Ans:- The HTML span element is a generic inline container for inline elements and content. It is used to group elements for styling purposes (by using the class or id attributes), A better way to use it when no othersemantic element is available.

The span tag is a paired tag means it has both open(<) and closing (>) tags, and it is mandatory to close the tag. The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself. span is very similar to the div tag, but divis a block-level tag and span is an inline tag.

Syntax:

- `<span class="">Some Text</span>`
- `<p>GeeksforGeeks is a`

  `<span style="color:red;font-`

  `weight:bolder">computer`

  `science</span> portal for`

  `<span style="background-color:`
  `lightgreen;">geeks</span>.`

`</p>`

14. How to insert a picture into a background image of a webpage?

Ans:- we will be adding an image as the background image of a web page. Background images are used to make a website more interactive and attractive. It can be applied in many stylings.

Approach:

In the body tag, specify a background image in the backgroundattribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.

Adding CSS styling

properties.Syntax:

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

15. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans:- 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. Links are categorized into three types. Typically a Link is displayed in three different colors based on the usage.

❿ Normal links (Unvisited links)
❿ Visited links
❿ Active links

❿ **Visited Link:** In example 1, If you click on the link shown above and again go back to the link page, you can now see the link is in purple color and underlined. It shows that the

user has visited this link before. You can do your own custom styling using CSS :visited selector. In the above output, notice the visited link after going back from the home page.

❿ **active Link:** In example 1, If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and

Underline. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource. You can do your own custom styling using CSS :active selector. In the above output, notice the active link on right-click of the link.

16. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Ans:- The <br> tag is one way to separate the lines of text.

There are other tags like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag that

are also used to separate sections of text

The <br> element is used to insert a line break or carriage-return within a parent element such as a paragraph without breaking out of the parent container

The HTML <p> element represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks of text separated from adjacent blocks by blank lines and/or the first-line indentation, but HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields

The HTML <blockquote> element is found within the <body> tag. For a short inline quotation, use the <q> tag. Most browsers will

render the text within the <blockquote> tag as indented text butyou can change this behavior with CSS.

17. What is SVG?

Ans:-

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
- SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web
- SVG defines the graphics in XML format
- Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated
- SVG is a W3C recommendation
- SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOMand XSL

18. What is difference between HTML and

XHTML?

Ans:-

- XHTML: XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. It can be considered as a part of the XML markup language this is because of XHTML have features of both XML and HTML. XHTML is extended from XML and HTML. XHTML can be considered as a better version of HTML.

- HTML: HTML is the Hypertext Markup Language which is the most widely used language

over the internet. HTML is used to create web pages and link them from one to another. Please note HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language. We can use different other technologies as like CSS and javascript to give a new look to the pages developed by HTML.

19. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans:-

- **Logical Tags** :
  Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tagscommonly used in HTML.

  <abbr>, Defines an abbreviation

  <acronym>, Defines an acronym

  <address>, Defines an address element

- **Physical Tags :**

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonlyused in HTML.

<b>, Defines bold text

<big>, Defines big text

<i>, Defines italic text

<small>, Defines small text

<sup>, Defines superscripted text

<sub>, Defines subscripted text

<tt>, Defines teletype text

<u>, Deprecated. Use styles instead.