MODEL (HTML) -1

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

No. HTML elements are defined by a starting tag, may contain some content and a closing tag. forexample, <h1>Heading 1</h1> is a HTML element but just <h1> is a starting tag and </h1> is a closing tag

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Tags are the primary component of the HTML that defines how the content will be structured/ formatted, whereas Attributes are used along with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element. For example, <p align=” center”>Interview questions</p>, in this the ‘align’ is the attribute using which we will align the paragraph to show in the center of the view

3. What are void elements in HTML?

HTML elements which do not have closing tags or do not need to be closed are Void elements. For Example <br />, <img />, <hr />, etc.

4. What are HTML Entities?

In HTML some characters are reserved like ‘<’, ‘>’, ‘/’, etc. To use these characters in our webpage we need to use the character entities called HTML Entities. Below are a few mapping between the reserved character and its respective entity character to be used.

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Unordered list

Ordered list

Definition/description list

Div element this is a block level element.

Span element this is an inline level element.

6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

The class attribute is used to specify the class name for an HTML element. Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value. Also, it is mainly used to associate the styles written in the stylesheet with the HTML elements.

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

Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value, whereas a value of id attribute of one element cannot be associated with another HTML element

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML has various formatting tags:

<b> - makes text bold

<i> - makes text italic

<em> - makes text italic but with added semantics importance

<big> - increases the font size of the text by one unit

<small> - decreases the font size of the text by one unit

<sub> - makes the text a subscript

<sup> - makes the text a superscript

<del> - displays as strike out text

<strong> - marks the text as important

<mark> - highlights the text

<ins> - displays as added text

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Cell Spacing is the space or gap between two consecutive cells. Whereas, Cell Padding is the space or gap between the text/ content of the cell and the edge/ border of the cell. Please refer to the above figure example to find the difference.

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

HTML provides two table attributes “rowspan” and “colspan” to make a cell span to multiple rows and columns respectively

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

Block elements always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line. 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

12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

The HTML provides an anchor tag to create a hyperlink that links one page to another page. These tags can appear in any of the following ways:

Unvisited link – It is displayed, underlined and blue.

Visited link – It is displayed, underlined and purple.

Active link – It is displayed, underlined and red.

The syntax of Hyperlink in HTML is:

1 <a href = "..........."> Link Text </a>

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

Syntax:

1 <iframe src="URL"></iframe>

Target to a link:

1<iframe src="http://www.edureka.co" name="iframe\_a"></iframe>

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

The span tag is used for following things:

For adding color on text

To add background on text

Highlight any color text

15.How to make a picture of a background image of a web page?

To make a picture a background image on a web page, you should put the following tag code after the </head> tag.

1 <body background = "image.gif">

Here, replace the “image.gif” with the name of your image file which you want to display on your web page.

16.How are active links different from normal links?

The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link. Whereas, 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.

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

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.

18. What is SVG?

HTML SVG is used to describe the two-dimensional vector and vector or raster graphics. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files. So as XML files, you can create and edit an SVG image with the text editor. It is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate system.

1. <svg width="100" height="100">

2. <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" /></svg>

19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

The differences between HTML and XHTML are:

HTML is an application of Standard Generalized Markup Language. Whereas, XML is an application of Extensible Markup Language.

The first one is a static Web Page whereas the later one is a dynamic Web Page.

HTML allows programmer to perform changes in the tags and use attribute minimization whereas XHTML when user need a new markup tag then user can define it in this.

HTML is about displaying information whereas XHTML is about describing the information.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.