Module 3) HTML

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

Ans: No, Html tags and elements are not same thing.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans.: **Tags** are the building blocks of HTML documents. They define the structure and content of the elements within the document. There are two types of tags 1.opening tag (ex.- <tagname>) 2. Closing tag (ex.- </tagname>).

Attributes provide additional information about an HTML element and are always specified in the opening tag. Attributes are used to modify the behavior or appearance of an element.

Example: <h1></h1> - tags

<input type="text"> - attributes

3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

Ans: Void elements are self closing tag.

Example:
 , <hr>, <img>.....

4. What are HTML Entities? With Example.

Ans: They are especially useful when you want to display characters that have special significance in HTML, such as the less-than sign (<), greater-than sign (>), ampersand (&), or characters with diacritical marks.

Example: 5< 10&&amp 10>5

Output: 5 < 10 && 10 > 5

5. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

Ans: There are three type of lists in HTML.

1.ordered list.

Example:

Fist

Second

Third

2.Unordered list.

Example:

Fist

Second

Third

3.Definition list.

Example: <dl>

<dt>Fist </dt>

<dd>HYML</dd>

<dt>Second</dt>

<dd>CSS</dd>

</dl>

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

Ans: To identify elements for specific purposes.

Example: example .

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

Ans: ID **(**id attribute**)**: Each element can have only one unique `id` value within a document. This uniqueness is enforced by the HTML specification.

Example: Hello Html

Class**(**class attribute**)**:Multiple elements can share the same `class` value within a document. Elements can also have multiple classes applied to them by separating class names with spaces.

Example: <h1 class= hello"> Hello World </h1>

hello Html

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans. various formatting tags to style and structure content. While some of these tags have been deprecated in favor of CSS for presentation, they are still supported for compatibility reasons.

Example: Heading Tags (<h1> to <h6>)

Bold Tag (<b>)

Italic Tag (<i>)

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

Ans: Cell padding refers to the space between the content of a table cell and the cell's border. And Cell spacing refers to the space between adjacent cells in a table.

Example: <**table** border="1" cellpadding="10">

```
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 3</td>
    <td>Cell 4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

<**table** border="1" cellspacing="5">

```
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 3</td>
    <td>Cell 4</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

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

Ans. We can use the **rowspan** attribute to combine multiple rows into a single row and the **colspan** attribute to combine multiple columns into a single column in a table.

Example: rowspan

```
<table border="1">
 <tr>
  <td rowspan="2">Row 1</td>
  <td>Column 1</td>
  <td>Column 2</td>
```

```
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Column 1</td>
  <td>Column 2</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Row 2</td>
  <td>Column 1</td>
  <td>Column 2</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

***colspan**

```
<table border="1">
 <tr>
  <td colspan="2">Column 1</td>
  <td>Column 2</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Row 1</td>
  <td>Row 2</td>
  <td>Row 3</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

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

Ans. Block-level elements typically start on a new line and occupy the full width available to them. and Inline elements do not start on a new line; they flow within the content, occupying only the space bounded by the tags that define them.

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

Ans. Anchor <a> element to create a Hperlink in HTML.

Example: Visit my example website for more information.

13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

Ans. The **<iframe>** tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document within the current document. It stands for "inline frame". The content inside the <iframe> tag is displayed in a rectangular region within the current HTML document, and it acts as a separate browsing context.

<iframe>tags are commonly used to embed videos, maps, external web pages, advertisements, and other content within a web page.

Example: <iframe src="https://www.example.com" width="600" height="400" title="Embedded Page"></iframe>

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

Ans. The **** tag in HTML is a generic inline container used to group elements and apply styles or scripting to them. It doesn't add any specific meaning or structure to the content, but it can be styled using CSS or targeted with JavaScript for dynamic behavior.

The tag is used to create inline containers around specific portions of text.

Example: <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>

This is a highlighted text.

15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

Ans. To insert a picture as a background image of a web page, you can use CSS. We've defined the background image using the background-image property**.**

Example: background-image: url('backgrond.jpg');

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans: **Normal link:** These are links that have not been visited by the user yet. By default, they are usually displayed as underlined text in a different color (often blue), indicating that they are clickable and lead to another webpage or resource.

Active link: These are links that have been previously visited by the user. After visiting a link, the browser typically changes its appearance to indicate that it has been visited.

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

Ans.

1. : This tag is a generic container used to divide sections of a webpage. It's often styled with CSS to control layout and appearance.
2. : Stands for "paragraph." It's used to separate blocks of text into paragraphs.
3. <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>: These are heading tags used to define headings of different levels, with <h1> being the most important (usually the main title) and <h6> being the least important (often used for subheadings).

4. `<section>`: This tag represents a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading.
5. `<article>`: Used to define independent, self-contained content, such as a blog post or news article.
6. `<header>`: Defines a header section for the document or a section of the document. It typically contains introductory content, such as headings, logos, or navigation links.
7. `<footer>`: Represents a footer for a section or the entire document. It often contains information about the author, copyright details, or links to related content.
8. `<aside>`: Used for content that is tangentially related to the content around it, such as sidebars or pull quotes.
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18**.** What is SVG?

Ans. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphic. SVG defines vector-based

graphics in XML format.

Example: <html>

<body>

<h1>My first SVG</h1>

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

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke

width="4" fill="yellow" />

</svg>

</body>

</html>

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.

HTML: HTML has a more forgiving syntax. It allows for certain errors, such as unclosed tags or omitted attribute values, to be ignored by web browsers.

HTML tags and attributes are case insensitive, meaning you can use uppercase, lowercase, or mixed case without affecting how browsers interpret them.

In HTML, the document structure is more flexible. Elements like `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` are optional, and it's common to omit them.

XHTML: XHTML follows stricter rules based on XML syntax. Tags must be properly nested and closed, and attribute values must be enclosed in quotes. XHTML documents must be well-formed XML documents.

XHTML is case sensitive. All tags and attribute names must be written in lowercase.

XHTML documents must have a well-defined structure, including an `<html>` root element, `<head>` and `<body>` sections, and a document type declaration.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans.

Logical Tags:- Logical tags are those that describe the purpose or meaning of the content, rather than its appearance.

They are based on the semantic structure of the content and are independent of how the content is presented visually.

Physical Tags:- Physical tags, on the other hand, are those that directly affect the appearance or presentation of the content.

They are typically used to apply styles, such as color, font size, alignment, etc., to elements on the webpage.