Module (HTML)-1

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

**Ans.** No, HTML tags and elements are not same thing. A HTML tag is like container for either content or other HTML tag. For example, <p> tags indicate a paragraph element, <div> tags define a division or container, and <a> tags create hyperlinks. A HTML elements consists of the start tag + content tag + end tag. HTML elements are used to denote document parts such as headers, paragraphs and footers and to embed content such as hyperlinks, text and images.

1. **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Ans.** Tags are used to mark up content on a webpage and define the structure. Tags are written in angle brackets, such as <p> for a paragraph, or <img> for an image. HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. For example, “class” for defining CSS style, “id” for uniquely identifying an element, and “src” for specifying the source of an image or media file.

1. **What are voide elements in HTML?**

**Ans.** Voide elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes. Voide elements cannot have content inside it. Voide elements cannot be nested. For example br, hr, img, input, link, source.

1. **What are HTML entities?**

**Ans.** HTML entities are the reserved characters that are used in HTML documents. They are not present in your keyboard. They provide a wide range of characters, allowing you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators ans so on. Ex. <p> this is a &It;p&gt; tag.</p>

1. **What are different type of lists in HTML?**

**Ans.** HTML lists in three main categories:

1. ordered list

Ex. <ol>

<li>first item</li>

<li>second item</li>

<li>third item</li>

2. unordered list

Ex. <ul>

<li>second item</li>

<li>first item</li>

<li>third item</li>

1. definition list.

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>Hyper text markup language</dd>

</dl>

1. **What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**Ans**. The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attributes is mostly used to point to a class in style sheet. For example,

<style>

.something

{

Color: blue;

}

<body>

<div class=”something”></div>

</body>

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

**Ans.** A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

**Ex.** <style>

.some {

Height=20px;

Weight=20px;

Color=yellow;

}

#para {

Height=50px;

Weight=50px;

Color=red;

}

</style>

<body>

<div class=”some”>this is div tag with class</div>

<div class=”some” id=”para”>this is div tag with class and id</div>

</body>

**8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**Ans.** HTML formatting elements: <b>, <i>, <strong>, <em> ,<mark>, <small>, <del>, <ins>, <sub>, <sup>.

**9. How is the Cell padding different from Cell spacing?**

**Ans.** Cell padding is used to create a border around the content area of a web page, while Cell spacing is used for positioning elements within that content area. Cell padding represents the padding around the individual cells of the table.

Ex**.** <table

Cellpadding=”10px”>

Cell spacing represents around the individual <th> and <td> elements representing a table cells. Any two cells are separated by the sum of the cellspacing of each of the two cells.

Ex. <table

Cellspacing=”10px”>

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

**Ans.** We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. When we merge two or more rows in table we used the rowspan attribute.

Ex**.** <table>

<th rowspan=”2”>something</th>

</table>

When we merge two or more columns in table we used the colspan attribute.

Ex. <table>

<td colspan=”3”>someone<td>

</table>

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

**Ans.** Block elements always start from a new line. For example,<div>, <p>, <h1>. Inline elements never start from new line.

**12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**Ans.** Use the <a> element define a link. Use the href attribute to define the link address. Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document.

For example, <a href=”create link”>.

**13. What is the use of an iframe tag?**

**Ans.** The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. The most common use of an iframe is to load content from another site within the page. Using an iframe is the accepted way to embed a YouTube video or Google maps content. Embedding maps on a webpage or you tube video on a web site.

**Ex.** <iframe src=<https://www.example.com>></iframe>

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

**Ans.** Common uses of a span tag include changing the style or color of a part of the text, highlighting a section of text, and inserting icons or small graphics inline with text. Example, A <span> element which is used to color a part of text:

<p> My mother has <span style:”color: blue”>blue</span>eyes</p>.

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

**Ans.** Within the starting <body> tag in your HTML file, type <body background=””>. Give the path of the image we want to add. You can also specify the background image in the <style> element in the <head> section.

**16. How are active links different from normal links?**

**Ans.**  A normal link is just a line of code that contains a pointer to another resource. An active link is that line of code in action, opening that other resource. For example, Active is underlined and red in color, visited link is underlined and purple in color.

**17. 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. For example, <hr> tag- it is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

**18. What is SVG?**

**Ans.** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format. SVG graphics are scalable, and do not lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized. SVG is supported by all major browsers.

**19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Ans.** HTML ( Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language ) are both markup languages used for creating and displaying web pages. The main difference between them is the syntax and structure, HTML is more Ienient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax and follows XML rules.

**20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans.** A logical tag is a tag that describes the meaning or structure of the content it surrounds, while a physical tag describes the presentation or appearance of the content.

**Ex.** Physical tag

1. <b>
2. <i>
3. <u>
4. <sup>
5. <sub>

Logical tag

1. <header>
2. <footer>
3. <main>
4. <aside>
5. <strong>
6. <ins>
7. <em>