

Html assignment

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

Ans: No because HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

Ex: <p> HTML text and Elements </p>

Html tags:-<p> </p>

Html Elements :- <p> HTML text and Elements </p>

2. What are tags and attributes in html ?

Ans: HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

**EX: **

Html tag :- img.

Html attributes :- src,alt.

3. What are void elements in html ?

Ans: Most of the HTML elements are surrounded by start and end tags to specify the starting and end of the element.

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 don'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.

**Examples of such elements are :- <hr>,
, , <input>.**

4. What are html entities ?

Ans: Some characters are reserved in HTML and they have special meaning when used in HTML documents. For example, you cannot use the greater than and less than signs or angle brackets within your HTML text because the browser will treat them differently and will try to draw a meaning related to HTML tag.

Ex :-

<	less-than	<	<
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5. What are different types of lists in html ?

Ans:- HTML lists allow the content to follow a proper semantic structure. All the tags in the list require opening and closing tags. There are 3 types of lists in HTML, namely:

- Unordered List
- Ordered List
- Description List

Unordered List: An Unordered list is used to create a list of related items, in bulleted or unordered format. It starts with the tag, followed by the tag to show list items inside the tag.

Ordered Lists: The Ordered lists have an order which is either numerical or alphabetical. The tag is used to create ordered lists in HTML and just like unordered lists, we use tag to define or show lists inside tag. The ordered list has a type operator which defines what type of order the list will have, like whether the list will start with a numerical value or an alphabetical value.

Description List: A description list is a type of list where each item has a description. It is also known as a definition list. The <dl> tag is used to create a description list, the <dt> tag defines the item, and the <dd> tag describes each item in the list.

6. What is the class attribute in html ?

Ans:- The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by JavaScript to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

7. What is the class attribute in html ?

Ans:- Difference between id and class attribute: The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

8. What are the various formatting tags in html?

Ans:- As we know, HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting 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.

Ex :- **** - Bold text

- **** - Important text
- **<i>** - Italic text
- **** - Emphasized text
- **<mark>** - Marked text
- **<small>** - Smaller text
- **** - Deleted text
- **<ins>** - Inserted text
- **<sub>** - Subscript text

9. How is cell padding different from cell spacing in html?

Ans:- Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

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

Ans:- You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the **colspan** attribute in a **<td>** HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the **rowspan** attribute.

11. What is the difference between block level and inline elements?

Ans:- Block elements occupy the full width regardless of their adequacy. Inline elements do not start on a new line. Block elements always start on a single line.

12. How to create a hyperlink in HTML?

Ans:- To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the **<a>** and **** tags, which are the tags used to define the links. The **<a>** tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the **** tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the ****.

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

Ans:- The **<iframe>** tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

14. What is the use of **span** tag?

Ans:- The **** tag is an inline container used to mark up a piece of text or part of a document. The **** tag is easily styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the **class** or **id** attribute. The **** tag is similar to the **<div>** element, but the **<div>** is a block-level element and the **** is an inline element.

Ex:- `The span tag does not create a line break`

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

Ans:- The most common and easiest way to add a background image is to use the **background image** attribute inside the **<body>** tag. The **background** attribute we specified in the **<body>** tag is not supported in HTML5.

Ex:- `<body background=img/abc.jpg> </body>`

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans:- Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; 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. Some browsers recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link.

17. What is svg ?

Ans:- The **svg** element is a container that defines a new coordinate system and viewport. It is used as the outermost element of SVG documents, but it can also be used to embed an SVG fragment inside an SVG or HTML document.

18. What is the difference between html and xhtml ?

Ans:- HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.

19. What are logical and physical tags in html ?

Ans:- Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.

Logical Tags :

Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

Ex:- <abbr> <acronym> <code> <blockquote> <dfn> <ins> <kbd>
<pre> <a> <samp> <var>.

Physical Tags

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

Ex:- <big> <i> <small> <sup> <tt> <u>

20. What are the new tags added in HTML5?

Ans:- `<mark>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<abbr>`, `<code>`, `<kbd>`, `<video>`, `<audio>`
`<svg>`, `<canvas>`, `<datalist>`, `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<iframe>`, ``
`<ins>`, `<embed>`, ``, `<progress>`.

21. How to embed audio and video in a web page?

Ans:- To embed a video in HTML, we use the `<video>` tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using the `<source>` tag.

22. Semantic elements in HTML5?

Ans:- A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: `<div>` and ``

Examples of semantic elements: `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>`

23. Canvas and SVG tags?

Ans:- SVG: The Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is an XML-based image format that is used to define two-dimensional vector-based graphics for the web. Unlike raster images (Ex .jpg, .gif, .png, etc.), a vector image can be scaled up or down to any extent without losing the image quality.

Canvas: The HTML element is used to draw graphics on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript). The element is only a container for graphics. You must use a script to actually draw the graphics. Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and adding images.

