

Module (HTML)-1

Q-1). Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

ANS). NO, HTML tags and elements are not exactly same, although the terms are often used interchangeably.

HTML TAGS;-are the building blocks of html. These are the define the structure of an HTML document. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets<>. And typically comes in the pair.

Ex:-<tagName>

▪ Elements in HTML:-

Elements are fundamental building blocks.that represent the structured piece of content within the document. HTML elements constructed using tags.Each element typically consists three of part.

Start tag(<tag>)

Content

End tag(</tag>)

Here's an example with a paragraph element:

```
html
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Q-2). What are tags and attributes in HTML?**ANS). Tags:-**

- Tags are fundamental building block of HTML documents.
- They are enclosed in angle bracket.
- Tags define the structure of the document, such as paragraphs, headings, lists, images, links, and more.

Attributes:-

- Attributes are provide the additional information about HTML elements.
- They are always including in the opening tags of an elements and are the specified as name/value pairs.
- Attributes are optional but,all html elements can have attributes.

Example of attributes:-

- **href-** specifies url links.
- **Img-** it's used to embed an image in a html page.
- **Class-** that assigns a CSS class to the element for styling.
- **Title-** the title attribute is used as text tooltip in the most of the browser.

Q-3). What are void elements in HTML? With Example.**Ans).**

Void elements in html are elements do not have any content and closing tags. They are self-closing tags, don't have a separate closing tag. Void elements are used to insert content or objects into a webpage without enclosing any content within them.

They are crucial for various aspects of web development, including multimedia embedding, form creation, and document metadata.

Example:-

The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML:

**
,<area>,<input>,,<input>,<link>,<meta>,<param>
<src> etc.** are void element tag.

Q-4). What are HTML Entities? With Example.**Ans).**

Some Useful HTML Character called as Entities. an html entity used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code.

HTML entities start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;). They are especially useful when working with characters that might conflict with HTML syntax or reserved characters.

Example:-

Here are some common special entities in HTML:

- ‘<’ represents the less-than sign <.
- ‘>’ represents the greater-than sign >.
- ‘&’ represents the ampersand &.
- ‘"’ represents the double quotation mark ".
- ‘'’ represents the apostrophe or single quotation mark '.
- ‘ ’ represent the nonbreaking space.
- ‘©’ represents copyright symbol ©.
- ‘®’ represent the registered trademark symbol ®.
- ‘€’ represent the Euro currency €.

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

Ans).

There are 3 types of list in HTML.

1. Ordered List (ol)

- 2. Unordered List (ul)
- 3. Description List or (dl)

1. Ordered list (ol):-

- Ordered lists are used to present items in a numbered sequence.
- Each list item is preceded by a numerical or alphabetical indicator by default.
- It is known as numbered list also.
- The ordered list starts with tag and the list items starts with tag.
- Numeric Number (1, 2, 3)
- Capital Roman Number (I II III)
- Small Roman Number (i ii iii)
- Capital Alphabet (A B C)
- Small Alphabet (a b c)

Example:-

```
<ol>
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
</ol>
```

2. Unordered list:-

- In html unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets.
- It is also known as bulleted list also. the unordered list
- Starts with tag and list items starts with

- Tag.
- The element is used to create an unordered list, and each item within the list is defined by the element.
- There can be 4 type of bulleted lists.
- Circle
- Square
- Disc
- None

Example:-

```
<ul type="circle">
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
</ul>
<ul type="square">
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
  <li>test</li>
</ul>
```

3.definition list:-

- HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML.
- It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.
- The definition list is very appropriate when you want to present glossary, list of terms or other name-value list.
- Unlike ordered and unordered lists, definition lists do not have a specific marker for each item.
- **<dl> tag** defines the start of the list.
- **<dt> tag** defines a term.

- **<dd> tag** defines the term definition (description).

Example:-

```
<dl>
  <dt>coffee</dt>
  <dd>cold coffee</dd>
  <dd>hot coffee</dd>
  <dt>tea</dt>
  <dd>chocolate tea</dd>
  <dd>hot tea</dd>
</dl>
```

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

Ans). Class attribute:-

- The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element.
- The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements.
- A class attribute can be defined within <style> tag or in separate file using the (.) character.
- The class attribute does not affect the semantics or functionality of the HTML element itself but provides a way to target and style elements with specific characteristics.

- In an HTML document, we can use the same class attribute name with different elements.

Example:-

```
159  
160 <div class="text">  
161 |   content  
162 </div>
```

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

Ans).

1. Id attribute:--

- The value assigned to the 'id' attribute must be unique within the entire HTML document.
- The Id is unique in a page, and we can only apply it to one specific element.
- We can attach only one ID sector to plan element.
- It is often used when you want to apply specific styles or scripts to a particular element.

Example:-

```
<div id="header">this is header</div>  
<p id="main-content">this is main content</p>
```

2. Class attribute:--

- The 'class' attribute is used to define one or more class names for an HTML element.
- The selectors in CSS are part of the CSS ruleset and used to select the content we want to style.
- Often used for styling elements with similar appearances or functionalities.
- We can attach multiple class selectors to an element.

Example:-

```
<h1 class="example">This heading is blue and center-aligned.</h1>  
<p class="example">This paragraph is blue and center-aligned.</p>
```

Q-8). What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans).

HTML provides various formatting tags to structure and style content on web pages. Here's a brief overview of some commonly used formatting tags

Example:-

```
140
141 <b> This is a physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it.
142 <strong> This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important.
143 <i> This is a physical tag which is used to make text italic.
144 <em> This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic.
145 <mark> This tag is used to highlight text.
146 <u> This tag is used to underline text written between it.
147 <sup> It displays the content slightly above the normal line.
148 <sub> It displays the content slightly below the normal line.
149 <del> This tag is used to display the deleted content.
150 <ins> This tag displays the content which is added
151 <small> This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size.
```

Q-9). How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.**Ans).****1. Cell padding:-**

- Cell padding is set using the cellpadding attribute within the <table> tag.
- Cellpadding is the attribute that defines the space in a cell between the cell content and its border.
- In HTML, the unit of this distance might be represented in pixels or as a percentage.
- HTML older versions include the cellpadding command.
- However, subsequent versions of HTML5 do not support cellpadding.
- As a result, the CSS is utilized as a substitute to give the same formatting as needed.

Example:-

```
<table cellpadding="50">
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

2. Cell spacing:-

- In HTML, cell spacing is yet another attribute of the table tag.
- Cells pacing is something different from cellpadding.
- It regulates the distance between the single cells in a table.
- It enhances the table's readability. The cell border appears to increase as the number of cell spacing increases.

Example:-

```
<table cellspacing="5">
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 1</td>
    <td>Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

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

Ans).

Colspan:-

- Colspan is an HTML attribute that allows you to span a row or column across multiple cells.

Example:-

```
<tr align="center">
  <td colspan="3"><h4>WEDNESDAY</h4></td>
  <td>MATH</td>
  <td>PHY</td>
  <td>ENG</td>
  <td>CHEM.</td>
  <td colspan="3">LIBRARY</td>
</tr>
```

Rowspan:-

- The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.
- rowspan is used to merge 2 or more cells vertically.

Example:-

```
<tr>
  <td rowspan="3">1</td>
  <td rowspan="3">david</td>
  <td>maths</td>
  <td>90</td>
</tr>
```

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

Ans).

Block-level elements:-

- These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into coherent blocks.
- A block-level element always takes up the full width available
- Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div> . The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
- Examples of block-level elements include <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, , , , <table>, <form>, etc.
- A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.

Inline elements:-

- Inline elements display in a line.
- These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.
- The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.
- You can put several links in a row, and they will display in a line.
- Examples of inline elemnents include <a>, , , , <i>, <q>, <mark>, , <object>, <q>, <script>, <select>.

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

Ans).

- A link to visit amazon page:-

Example:-

```
1 <a href="https://www.amazon.in/?tag=googhydrabk1-21&ref=pd_sl_7hz2t19t5">  
2  
3   Click Here to open amazon  
4 </a>
```

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

Ans).

Iframe tag:-

- Inline frame tag called an iframe tag.
- **Embedding content**:- Basically, iframe tag is used to embed a frame directly inline with the other elements of a web page.
- **Height and width**:- You can set the width and height of iframe by using "width" and "height" attributes.
- **Syntax**:- <iframe src="URL"></iframe>

Example:-

```
<iframe src="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page"  
| frameborder="3" height="550px" width="50%">  
</iframe>
```

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

Ans).

HTML tag is used as a generic container of inline elements. It is used for styling purpose to the grouped inline elements (using class and id attribute or inline style).

Note: HTML is much similar as <div> tag, but <div> is used for block-level elements and tag is used for inline elements.

 tag use:-

- Styling Text:- You can use the tag to apply CSS styles, such as colour, font size, font weight, etc.,
- use of tag in table:- span is a tag in HTML used to group inline-elements together and apply styles and formatting to a specific part of a text without changing the meaning of the content.

Example:-

```
<title>span tag in html</title>
<span style="color: aquamarine; font: red; font-style: italic;"></span>
```

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

Ans).

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body background="../img/camping.jpg">
9   
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

Q-16). How are active links different from normal links?

Ans).

Normal links:-

- A normal link is just a line of code that contains a pointer to another resource.
- Normal links, also known as static links, are the default state of links on a webpage.
- Normal links do not change appearance or behavior based on user interaction, such as hovering or clicking.
- Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet.
- The term "normal link" is not specific, and its meaning can vary depending on the context.

Active links:-

- An active link is a link that can be clicked on to take you to another page or website.
- In some cases, browsers may display a loading indicator or change the appearance of the link to indicate that it is in an active state.
- When a user clicks or taps on an active link, it initiates an action, such as navigating to another web page, downloading a file, or triggering some other function or event.
- The term "active link" can also be used in the context of HTML and CSS.

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

Ans).

A different tag to separate section:-

1. **<h1> to <h6>:** These are heading tags, with <h1> being the highest (or most important) level and <h6> the lowest. They are used to define headings and subheadings in your document.
2. **<P> paragraph tag:** The paragraph tag is used to define paragraphs of text. Most browsers will automatically add some space above and below each paragraph.
3. **
:** The line break tag is used to force a line break within a paragraph. It does not start a new paragraph, but simply moves the text that follows to the next line.

4. **<div> tag:** The division tag is used to group blocks of content together. It can be used to style the contained content using CSS, or to apply a class or id to the group for later reference.
5. **<section>:** The section tag is used to define a section of a document.
6. **<hr>:** The horizontal rule tag is used to draw a horizontal line across the page. It can be used to separate sections of a document.
7. **<article>:** The article tag is used to define an independent piece of content, such as a blog post or news article. It can contain a heading, as well as other content.

Example:-

```
16 <!DOCTYPE html>
17 <html lang="en">
18 <head>
19   <meta charset="UTF-8">
20   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
21   <title>Document</title>
22 </head>
23 <body>
24   <h1>Main Heading</h1>
25   <p>This is the first paragraph of text.</p>
26   <p>This is the second paragraph of text.</p>
27   <div class="sidebar">
28     <h2>Sidebar Heading</h2>
29     <p>This is some text in the sidebar.</p>
30   </div>
31   <section>
32     <h2>Section Heading</h2>
33     <p>This is some text in the section.</p>
34     <article>
35       <h3>Article Heading</h3>
36       <p>This is some text in the article.</p>
37     </article>
38   </section>
39   <hr>
40   <p>This is the text after the horizontal rule.</p>
41 </body>
42 </html>
```

Q-18). What is SVG?**Ans).**

- SVG is a scalable vector graphics. It is a format of vector graphic type based on XML.
- It gives various options to design:-
 - Ellipse
 - Circle
 - Rectangle
 - Lines
- Each element and attribute in SVG files can be animated. SVG integrates with other standards, such as CSS, DOM, XSL and JavaScript.
- The key features of SVG:
 1. Scalability
 2. Text-based
 3. Interactivity
 4. Accessibility
 5. Wide browser support
- SVG also supports filter and blur effects, gradients, rotations, animations, interactivity with JavaScript, and more.

Example:-

```
<svg width="100" height="100" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">  
  <rect width="80" height="80" style="fill: green; stroke: blue; stroke-width: 2;"/>  
</svg>  
</body>
```

Q-19). What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**Ans).**

HTML	XHTML
HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language	XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
It is an SGML application	It is an XML application
Tim Berners-Lee proposed it in 1987	The World Wide Web Consortium recommended it in 2000
HTML is not case sensitive	XHTML is case sensitive
HTML uses a format that is similar to document formats	XHTML uses markup language
HTML can use open tags, such as 	All unclosed tags must be closed in XHTML
HTML is less expressive	XHTML is more expressive as compared to HTML
HTML is not mandatory for a single root element	XHTML documents must contain at least one root element
All content can be included in the body element	All contents must be put in blocks
Attribute values are not significant in HTML	Attribute values are important in XHTML
There is no hard rule on the structure of the elements	The structure of the elements should be followed

Q-20). What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**Ans).****Logical tags:-**

- Logical tags are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags.
- Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired person that there is something more important in text or to emphasize the text.

Tags and description:-

:- This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important.

:- used to display content in italic.

<abbr>:- Defines the abbreviation of text.

<acronym>:- Defines the acronym.

<Address>:- Defines an address element.

<cite>:- Defines citation.

<code>:- Defines computer code text.

<blockquote>:- Define a long quotation.

<pre>:- defines preformatted.

:- Define strong text.

Physical tag:-

- Physical Tags are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags.
- Any physical style tag may contain any item allowed in text, including conventional text, images, line breaks, etc.

Tags and description:-

<i> = Defines italic text

<small> = Defines small text

<sup> = Defines superscripted text

 = Defines Bold text

<big> = Defines Big text

<i> = Defines italic text

<sub> = Defines subscripted text

Q-21). Create below example using HTML tags only without CSS.

Ans).Code:---

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <table align="center" border="1" height="" width="70%">
10         <tr align="center">
11             <td rowspan="2">Home</td>
12             <td rowspan="2">about</td>
13             <td rowspan="2">contact</td>
14             <td rowspan="2">help</td>
15             <td rowspan="2">store</td>
16             <td bgcolor="red">download</td>
17         </tr>
18         <tr align="center">
19             <td bgcolor="red">app</td>
20         </tr>
21
22         <tr align="center">
23             <td colspan="6">
24                 
25             </td>
26         </tr>
27
28         <tr align="center">
29             <td bgcolor="pink" colspan="6">contact-us-page</td>
30         </tr>
31
32         <tr align="center">
```

```

32     <tr align="center">
33         <td colspan="6">
34             
35         </td>
36     </tr>
37
38
39     <tr>
40         <form>
41             <table border="1" align="center" height="" width="70%" bgcolor="skyblue">
42                 <tr align="center">
43                     <td>first-name <input type="text"
44                         name="" id="" placeholder="enter your name"></td>
45
46                     <td>last-name <input type="text"
47                         name="" id="" placeholder="enter your name"></td>
48                 </tr>
49
50                 <tr align="center">
51                     <td>email-id <input type="email" name="" id="" placeholder="enter your email-id"> </td>
52                     <td>phone-no <input type="tel" name="" id="" placeholder="enter your phone-no"> </td>
53                 </tr>
54                 <tr align="center">
55                     <td>city
56                         <select name="" id="">
57                             <option value="">ahmedabad</option>
58                             <option value="">amreli</option>
59                             <option value="">gandhinagar</option>
60                             <option value="">junagadh</option>

```

```


61
62                         </select>
63                     </td>
64                     <td>Gender
65                         <input type="radio" name="gender" id="">Male
66                         <input type="radio" name="gender" id="">Female
67                         <input type="radio" name="gender" id="">Other
68                     </td>
69                 </tr>
70             </table>
71         </form>
72     </tr>
73
74     <table align="center" border="1" height="" width="70%">
75
76     <tr>
77         <td>
78             <iframe src="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Map#"
79                 frameborder="0" width="100%" height="250px"></iframe>
80         </td>
81

```


```
81
82         <td>
83             <iframe src="https://wiki-map.com/"
84                 frameborder="0" width="100%" height="250px"></iframe>
85         </td>
86     </tr>
87
88 </table>
89
90 </table>
91 </body>
92 </html>
```

Output:-

| | | | | | |
|------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----------------|
| Home | about | contact | help | store | download
app |
|------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----------------|



contact-us-page



| | |
|---|--|
| first-name <input type="text" value="enter your name"/> | last-name <input type="text" value="enter your name"/> |
| email-id <input type="text" value="enter your email-id"/> | phone-no <input type="text" value="enter your phone-no"/> |
| city <input type="text" value="ahmedabad"/> | Gender <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Other |

