Module 1 (HTML)

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

⇨ No, The HTML tags and elements are not same things as a HTML element is the collection of start tag, its attributes, an end tag and everything in between where as a HTML tags is used to mark the start tag and end tag of an element.
For example; <p style ="background: red"> The paragraph </p>
Here, <p>, </p> are HTML tags and the whole sentence is HTML element.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

⇨ Html tags are the container for some content or other HTML tags. And HTML attributes are used to add more information or a characteristics to the tag.
For example; <p style ="background: red"> The paragraph </p>
Here, <p> <p/> are HTML tags and style ="background: red" is an attribute.

3. What are void elements in HTML?

⇨ HTML elements with no content are called void elements.
For example;
, <hr>

4. What are HTML Entities?

⇨ HTML Entity is a piece of text that begins with an ampersand and end with a semicolon. HTML entities are frequently used to display reserved characters, and invisible characters.

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

⇨ There are main three types of list in HTML and each has specific purpose.
   1. Unordered List : Used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.
   2. Ordered List : Used to create a list of related items, in particular order.
   3. Description List : Used to create a list of terms and their description.

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

⇨ The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.

7. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML element?

⇨ The difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML element is 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.

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

⇨ There are many formatting tags in HTML some of them are as follow
<b> - Bold text
<strong> - Important text

<i> - Italic text
<em> - Emphasized text
<mark> - Marked text
<small> - Smaller text
<del> - Deleted text
<ins> - Inserted text
<sub> - Subscript text
<sup> - Superscript text

9. How is cellpadding is different from cellspacing?
⇨ The most significant difference between cellspacing and cellpadding is that cellpadding defines the whitespace within the cell between the content and border of the cell, whereas cellspacing controls the whitespace between border of two adjacent cells.

10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single roe or column in an HTML table?
⇨ To combine two or more rows or column into a single roe or column we use the special attribute 'colspan' and 'rowspan'. Their values are the number of cells to be merged with the current one, by using rowspan or colspan.

11. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?
⇨ The key difference between block-level element and inline element is that block level element take a full width available whereas an inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?
⇨ The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination. Example: link text

13. What is use of an iframe tag?
⇨ An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page. They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example.
⇨ The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The span tag is a generic inline element.
For Example: <p> My mother has <span style ="color:blue"> blue, <span> eyes.</p>.

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

⇨ The easiest method to add a background image to a webpage is using the background attribute in the <body> tag of HTML. This will add a background image to the whole page. Example : <body background ="image.jpg">

16. How are active links different from normal links?
⇨ In HTML, Normal link is a hyperlink that is not yet clicked by the user. By default, the unvisited links will be in blue color with an underline. Whereas active link is a hyperlink that is currently being interacted with the user. Whenever the user holds the mouse button on the link and not released yet or if right clicked on it, it will change its color into red, this is when the link will be in active state. The active state is temporary and ends once the user release the mouse button.

17. What are the different tags to separate section of text?
⇨ The <br> tag is one way to separate the lines of text. There are other tags link the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag that are also used to separate section of text.

18. What is SVG?
⇨ SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web. SCG has several methods for drawing paths, circles, text, and graphic images.

19. What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?
⇨ 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 lenient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax and follows XML rules. XHTML is considered the successor to HTML, and its strict syntax makes it more suitable for future technologies and advancements.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?
⇨ Physical tags are used to indicate that how specific character are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags. Physical tags can only be used for styling purpose for specific elements. And logical tags are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. Logical tags are used for styling purpose as well as to give special importance to text content.