**Module html-1**

**• Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

* **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. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements

**• What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

* **What are Tags and Attributes?**
* Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML.
* They work together but perform different functions – it is worth investing 2 minutes in differentiating the two.
* **What Are HTML Tags?**
* Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.
* Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.
* **What are HTML Attributes?**
* Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.
* An example of an attribute is:

<img src="mydog.jpg" alt="A photo of my dog.">

* In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the <img> tag.
* **Golden Rules To Remember**
* The vast majority of tags must be opened (<tag>) and closed (</tag>) with the element information such as a title or text resting between the tags.
* When using multiple tags, the tags must be closed in the order in which they were opened. For example:

           Example: <strong><em>This is really important!</em></strong>

**• What are void elements in HTML?**

* A void element is **an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances**. Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

**• What are HTML Entities?**

* An HTML entity is **a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; )** . Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces)

**• What are different types of lists in HTML?**

* There are three list types in HTML:
* **unordered list** — used to group a set of related items in no particular order.
* **ordered list** — used to group a set of related items in a specific order.
* **description list** — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions.

**• What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

* 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

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

* In Html for an element **ID name starts with the “#” symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.** **On the other hand class assigned to an element has its name starts with “.” followed by class name**. Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.

**• What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

<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

**• How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

* 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

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

* To merge cells in HTML, **use the colspan and rowspan attribute**. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should span, whereas the colspan attribute is for a number of columns a cell should span. Both the attribute will be inside the <td> tag

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

* By default, **inline elements do not force a new line to begin in the document flow.** **Block elements, on the other hand, typically cause a line break to occur**

**• How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

* To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, **use the <a> and </a> tags**, which are the tags used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> 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 <a href=” ”>.

**• What is the use of an iframe tag?**

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

**• 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 easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

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

* The most common & simple way to add background image is **using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag**.

**• How are active links different from normal links?**

* 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 browser recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link.

**• What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

* There are three tags used to separate the texts. i.e. usually **<br> tag is used to separate line of texts.** **Other tags are<p> tag and <blockquote> tag**

**• What is SVG?**

* Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) are **an XML-based markup language for describing two-dimensional based vector graphics**.

**• What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

* **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.

**• What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

* Logical tags describe the behaviour, nature of content for the text enclosed inside the tag. They represent the function of text on the page. Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.

**• What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <article> | Represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article |
| <aside > | Represents a piece of content that is only slightly related to the rest of the page. |
| <audio> | Defines an audio file. |
| <canvas> | This is used for rendering dynamic bitmap graphics on the fly, such as graphs or games. |
| <command> | Represents a command the user can invoke. |
| <datalist> | Together with the a new list attribute for input can be used to make comboboxes |
| <details> | Represents additional information or controls which the user can obtain on demand |
| <embed> | Defines external interactive content or plugin. |
| <figure> | Represents a piece of self-contained flow content, typically referenced as a single unit from the main flow of the document. |
| <footer> | Represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera. |
| <header> | Represents a group of introductory or navigational aids. |
| <hgroup> | Represents the header of a section. |
| <keygen> | Represents control for key pair generation. |
| <mark> | Represents a run of text in one document marked or highlighted for reference purposes, due to its relevance in another context. |
| <meter> | Represents a measurement, such as disk usage. |
| <nav> | Represents a section of the document intended for navigation. |
| <output> | Represents some type of output, such as from a calculation done through scripting. |
| <progress> | Represents a completion of a task, such as downloading or when performing a series of expensive operations. |
| <ruby> | Together with <rt> and <rp> allow for marking up ruby annotations. |
| <section> | Represents a generic document or application section |
| <time> | Represents a date and/or time. |
| <video> | Defines a video file. |
| <wbr> | Represents a line break opportunity. |

**New types for <input> tag**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| color | Color selector, which could be represented by a wheel or swatch picker |
| date | Selector for calendar date |
| datetime-local | Date and time display, with no setting or indication for time zones |
| datetime | Full date and time display, including a time zone. |
| email | Input type should be an email. |
| month | Selector for a month within a given year |
| number | A field containing a numeric value only |
| range | Numeric selector within a range of values, typically visualized as a slider |
| search | Term to supply to a search engine. For example, the search bar atop a browser. |
| tel | Input type should be telephone number. |
| time | Time indicator and selector, with no time zone information |
| url | Input type should be URL type. |
| week | Selector for a week within a given year |

**• How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

* To embed video in HTML, we **use the <video> tag**. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag. It supports MP4, WebM, and Ogg in all modern browsers.

**• Semantic element in HTML5?**

The semantic elements added in HTML5 are:

* <article>
* <aside>
* <details>
* <figcaption>
* <figure>
* <footer>
* <header>
* <main>
* <mark>
* <nav>
* <section>
* <summary>
* <time>

**• Canvas and SVG tags**

* **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 image (Ex .jpg, .gif, .png, etc.), a vector image can be scaled up or down to any extent without losing the image quality.
* An SVG image is drawn out using a series of statements that follow the XML schema — that means SVG images can be created and edited with any text editor, such as Notepad. There are several other advantages of using SVG over other image formats like JPEG, GIF, PNG, etc.
* **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.