**MODULE: 1 (HTML)**

**1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**  
**A:** No they both are different. HTML tags hold the HTML element & HTML element hold the content.

**Example**:<h1>this is heading</h1> - h1 is a tag. This is heading of element.

**2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?**   
**A:** Tag is a way of representing an HTML element, while an attribute is a way of describing the characteristics of an HTML element.

Attributes provide additional information about elements. For example, attributes can be used to change the color, size, or functionality of HTML elements.

<a href="abcd" target="\_blank"><img src="rose.jpg"></a> where a is a tag & href is a attribute.

**3. What are void elements in HTML?**  
**A:** A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.

Example: <br>-break line, <hr>-horizontal line, <img> image, <input> input form elements

**4. What are HTML Entities?  
A:** HTML entities which are starts with ampersand ( & ) and ends with semicolon (;).

Example: &#128512;

&#128128;

&#128517;

&#128151;

**5.What are different types of lists in HTML?  
A:** There are mainly three type of list in HTML:

1. **<ol>** - ordered list or Numbered list  
    <ol type="1">  
    <li>one</li>  
    <li>two</li>  
    <li>three</li>  
    </ol>
2. **<ul>** - unordered list or Bulleted list   
    <ul type="circle">  
    <li>one</li>  
    <li>two</li>  
    <li>three</li>  
    </ul>
3. **<dl>** - discription list or Definition list  
    <dl>  
    <dt>Tea</dt>  
    <dd>cold</dd>  
    <dd>hot</dd>  
    </dl>

**6.What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?  
A:** 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.

Example :  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
 <body>  
 <h1 class="one"></h1>  
 <h2 class="one"></h2>  
 <h3 class="one"></h3>  
 </body>  
</html>

**7.What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?  
A: T**he class selector can be applied to several elements on a single page.

Example of class:  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
 <body>  
 <body>  
 <h1 class="one"></h1>  
 <h2 class="one"></h2>  
 <h3 class="one"></h3>  
 </body>  
</html>

The ID selector is applied only to one element in a page.

Example of ID:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
 <body>  
 <body>  
 <h1 id="one"></h1>  
 <h2 id="two"></h2>  
 <h3 id="three"></h3>  
 </body>  
</html>

**8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?  
A:** Below are the list of them:

* <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 Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?  
A:** Cellspacing is to give a space from outer side of cell.  
**Example:**

<body>

<table border="1" cellspacing="5">

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>3</td>

<td>4</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>  
  
Cellpadding is to give a space from inner side of cell.

**Example:**

<body>

<table border="1" cellpadding="5">

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>3</td>

<td>4</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

**10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?   
A:** We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge.

Example:  
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1" cellspacing="0.5" cellpadding="5">

<tr>

<!-- <td colspan="4" align="center">1</td> -->

<th colspan="4"> 1 </th>

<!-- <td>2</td>

<td>3</td>

<td>4</td> -->

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="3">1</td>

<td>2</td>

<td>3</td>

<td>4</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>2</td>

<td>3</td>

<!-- <td>4</td> -->

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>2</td>

<td>3</td>

<!-- <td>4</td> -->

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

**11. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?  
A:** A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available. There are three commonaly used block elements are: <p> <h1> <div>

Inline-Element: An inline element does not start with new line and take width as per requirement. For example: <a> <lable> <b>

**12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?  
A:** Link can be genrated using anchor <a> tag. For Example: <a href="www.google.com">link</a>

**13. What is the use of an iframe tag?  
A:** An iFrame tag specifies an inline Frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

**Example:**  
 <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/JVLYLMKgavA" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>

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

**Example:** <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. <span style="color: red;"> praesentium eius earum eaque</span> nesciunt perspiciatis assumenda quis laboriosam consequatur distinctio est eveniet non iure, repellendus vel neque aspernatur aperiam at.</p>

**15.How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**A: The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag.

**Example:**  background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');

**16.How are active links different from normal links?  
A:** The default color for normal link is purple & active link is blue.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. For example: <a href="">home</a>

Active link -Example:<a href="‪C:\xampp\htdocs\jin.html\nature image.jpg">home</a>

**17.What are the different tags to separate sections of text?  
A:** Below are the list of them:

* <br> 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.
* <p> tag, this tag is used to write a paragraph of text.
* <hr> tag, this tag is used for horizontal line of text.

**18.What is SVG?  
A:** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.it is used for img so that it can't break in any size of pc,tab, phone and leptop.

**19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?  
A:** HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML.

**20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?  
A:** Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page.

The example of the logical tag: <strong> <em> <ins>  
The example of the physical tag: <b> <i> <u> <sup> <sub>