**Term-1 Module**

**(HTML) -1**

**Q-1 are the html tags and elements the same thing**

Ans: - N0

**1)Tag**

* Html tags are building blocks of html page.

**Ex**. <h1>

**2)element**

* Html elements are components that are used in html page

**Ex**. <h1>heading 1</h1>

**Q-2 What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**HTML Tags**

* Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element
* They begin with <symbol and end with > symbol.
* Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.

**Ex.** <b></b>

**HTML attributes**

* It is used to define the character of an HTML element.
* HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag.

**Ex.** <p align=”center”>this is paragraph.

</p>

Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

**Q-3 What are void element in HTML?**

* Void element can have attributes.
* Void tags are html tags that do not need a closing tag.
* Void tags are also referred to ass self-closing tags.

**Ex**. <input/>

<input type =”text”>

**Q - 4 What are Html Entities?**

* An HTML entity is a piece of text “string” that begins with an ampersand & and ends with a semicolon;
* Some characters are reserved in HTML.
* If you use the less than < or greater than > signs in your text, the browser might mix than with tags.
* An HTML entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code.

**Q-5 What are Different types of Lists in HTML?**

* There are three types of lists in html

1. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
2. Ordered 1list or Numbered List (ol)
3. Description List or Definition List(dl)

1. **Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)**

* In HTML U. list the list items have no specific order or sequence.
* u.lis.as the items are marked with bullets.
* It begins with the <ul> tag and closes with a </ul> tag
* The list items begin with the <li> tag and end with <li> tag.

**Ex.**  <ul>

<li> apple</li>

**Output:** Apple

**2)ordered list or Numbered list(ol)**

* In HTML all the list items in an or. List are marked with numbers by default instead of bullets.
* HTML ordered list starts with the <ol> and ends with the </ol> tag.
* The list item starts with the <li> tag and end with</li> tag.

**Ex.**

<ol>

<li>apple </li>

</ol>

**Output**

1. apple

**3)description list or definition list (dl)**

* In HTML description list, the list items are listed like a dictionary.
* Each item in the description list has a description.
* HTML tags to create a description list.

1. <dl> </dl> - start and close tag of the definition list
2. <dt> - It specifies a definition team
3. <dd> - It specifies the term definition description

**Ex.**

<dl>

<dt> apple </dt>

<dd> a red colored fruit </dd>

<dt> Honda </dt>

<dd> a brand of a car </dd>

</dl> .

**Output**

Apple

A red colored fruit.

Honda

A brand of a car.

**Q-6What is the ‘class’ attribute in Html?**

* The class attributes specifies one or more class names for an element.
* The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.
* “class” assigned to an element has its name starts with “.”followed by class name.
* Class can be applied many times within a page.

**Q-7 What is the difference between the ‘id’**

**Attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML**

**Elements?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ID | Class |
| Id name starts with the “#” symbol followed by id name | Class name starts with the “.”followed by class name |
| Only one id selector can be attached to an element | Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element |
| Id is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element | The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page. |

**Q-8 what are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

* HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text.
* HTML various formatting elements

<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.

**Q-9 How is cell Padding different from cell Spacing ?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cell** **padding** | **Cell spacing** |
| Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell’s border and the content present in it . | Cells pacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. |
| It deals with a single cell | It gets subjected to multiple cells at a time. |
| The default value for cellpadding is 1. | The default value for cellspacing is 2. |
| A picture containing white, rectangle, screenshot, frame  Description automatically generatedA blue background with black text  Description automatically generated with low confidence    Space between cells wall and content cell padding. | Space between two cells is cell space. |

**Q-10 how can we club two or more rows or column in**

**an HTML tables?**

* Merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute.
* Merge two or more table cells in a row

Using the rowspan attribute

**Ex.**

<td colspan=”2”></td>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

**Q-11 what is the difference between a block- level element and an inline element?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Block level element** | **Inline element** |
| Block level element always starts on a new line | Inline level element does not start on a new line |
| Block level element takes up the full width of the page. | Inline level element takes up width as per the content. |
| Block level element accepts height and margin on all four sides | Inline level element does not accept height and top and bottom margin |
| Block level elements  <p>  <h1>  <ul>  <hr> | Inline element  <a>  <b>  <i>  <img> |

**Q-12 how to create a hyperlink in HTML?**

* Create a hyperlink to a location in the current document.
* Select the text or picture that you want to display as a hyperlink.
* You can also right click the text or picture and click link on the shortcut menu under link to click place I this document.

**Q-13 what is the use of an iframe tag?**

* The <iframe>tag specifies an inline frame.
* An html iframe embeds another document within the current html document in the rectangular region.
* The webpage content and iframe contents can interact with each other using java script.

**Q-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 easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

**Ex.**

<span>mansi</span>

**Output :** mansi

**Q-15 How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

* To set the background image of a webpage use the CSS style.
* Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image
* The property sets a graphic such as .jpg, .svg, .gif, .png etc.

**Ex.**

<style>

Body{

Background-image: url(“image\_url”);

}

</style>

**Q-16 How are active links different from normal links ?**

**Q-17 what are the different tags to separate**

**Section of text?**

* <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.
* <blockquote> tag - this tag is used to define large quoted sections.

**Q-18 What is svg**.

* SVG stands for scalable vector graphics.
* SVG is used to define graphics for the web.
* SVG is a w3c recommendation
* The HTML <svg> element is a container for svg graphics.
* Svg has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.
* Svg images can be written directly in to the HTML document using the <svg> </svg> tag
* **Q- 19 What is different between HTML and XHTML?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| Html stands for hypertext markup language | XHTML stands for extensible hypertext markup language |
| Filename extension:- .html | Filename extension :- .xhtml |
| Html is not case sensitive | Xhtml is case sensitive |
| There is no hard rule on the structure of the element. | The structure of the elements should be followed. |
| All content can be included in the body element | All contents must be put in blocks. |

**Q-20 what are Logical and Physical tags in Html?**

1. **Logical tag**

* Logical tag are used to the meaning of the enclosed text

**Ex.**

<strong>krishna</strong>

* When we enclose the text in the strong tag it cells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other text.

1. **Physical tags**

* Physical tags are used to tell the browser to display the text enclosed in the physical tag.

**Ex.**

<b>, <big>, <i>