**MODULE(HTML):1 ASSIGNMEN**

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

**Ans :**

In HTML, the terms "tag" and "element" are often used interchangeably, but there is a subtle difference:

- An HTML tag is the actual markup code used to define the start and end of an element, such as <p> or </p>.

- An HTML element, on the other hand, is the combination of the opening tag, the content, and the closing tag, such as <p>This is a paragraph</p>.

For example:

🡪 <p> is an opening tag

🡪 </p> is a closing tag

🡪 <p>This is a paragraph</p> is a paragraph element

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

**Ans:**

HTML TAG:

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

Example:

* <P> </p> This is Tag

HTML ELEMEN:

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

Example:

🡪 <p>This is a paragraph</p> is a paragraph element

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

**Ans:**

void elements are HTML elements that don't require a closing tag because they contain no content. They are self-contained, independently complete, and don't rely on other elements to function.

Examples of void elements include:

<br> (line break)

<hr> (horizontal rule)

<img> (image)

<input> (input field)

<link> (link to external resource)

<meta> (metadata)

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

**Ans:**

The term “HTML Entity“is used as synonym for a character references a pattern of characters can represent another character in the html .For Example ,&it is used to represent the less then symbol (<) in the html .

**Q-5 What are different types of lists in HTML?**

**Ans:**

In HTML 3 Type of List:

**1 Order List:**

In HTML, an ordered list (OL) is a list of items that are marked with numbers, letters, or other characters, and are typically displayed in a sequential order

Example Of order List :

<ol>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ol>

**2 Unorder list:**

In HTML, an unordered list (ul) is a list of items that are marked with bullets, discs, or squares, and are typically displayed in a non-sequential order.

Example Of Unorder list:

<ul >

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

**3 Description List**:

In HTML, a description list (dl) is a list of terms and their corresponding descriptions. It's used to define a list of items and their associated descriptions, such as a glossary or a list of definitions

Example of Description list:

<dl>

<dt>Term 1</dt>

<dd>Definition 1</dd>

<dt>Term 2</dt>

<dd>Definition 2</dd>

</dl>

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

**Ans:**

The class attribute is used to assign one or more classes to an HTML element. Classes are used to apply styles to an element using CSS. Multiple elements can have the same class, and an element can have multiple classes

**Q-7 What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

**Ans:**

The id attribute is used to assign a unique identifier to an HTML element, while the class attribute is used to assign one or more classes to an element. An element can only have one id but it can have one multiple elements

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

**Ans:**

HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like – bold, italic, or emphasized, etc.), highlight the text, make text superscript and subscript, etc.

Headings<h1> <h2> <h3><h4><h5><h6>

Bold and italic text<b>, <i>

Strikethrough text<s>

superscript and subscript text<sup>,<sub>

font size and color<font>

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

**Ans:**

Both Cellspacing and Cellpadding are the attributes that one can use in table formatting. They basically set those whitespaces in any given table cell. Thus, they form a significant part of a web document. Although both of them are attributes, there is a major difference between Cellpadding and Cellspacing in their functionality. We majorly use the Cellpadding for fixing the width present between a cell edge and the content that it contains. Conversely, we use Cellspacing for setting spaces between individual cells.

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

**Ans:**

We can merge two or more table cells in a column by using the colspan attribute in a HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute

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

**Ans:**

Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element. Block elements have top and bottom margins

**Q-12 How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**Ans:**

A hyperlink, also known as a link or anchor, is a clickable element in HTML that allows users to navigate from one webpage to another or to a specific section within a webpage.

Example : <a href="[URL]"> [Link Text]</a>

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

**Ans:**

The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or webpage within the current webpage. It creates an inline frame, which allows you to insert content from another source, such as:

1. External webpages: Embed a webpage within a webpage.

2. Videos: Embed videos from platforms like YouTube or Vimeo.

3. Maps: Embed maps from services like Google Maps.

4. Advertisements: Embed ads from external sources.

5. Content from other domains: Embed content from other websites or domains.

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

**Ans:**

The <span> tag in HTML is a generic inline element used to group elements for styling, semantic, or accessibility purposes. It does not inherently represent anything, but rather serves as a container for other elements or text.

Example:

<p>This is a <span style="color: red;">important</span> announcement.</p>

**Q-16 How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

**Ans:**

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. Syntax: Where image\_name is the name of the image and image\_extension is the extension of the image based on the format

Example:

<body style="background-image: url('image.jpg'); background-size: cover; background-repeat: no-repeat;">

**Q-17 How are active links different from normal links?**

**Ans:**

The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link. Whereas, 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.

**Q-18 What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

**Ans:**

The **<br>** tag is one way to separate the lines of text. There are other tags like the **<p>** tag and **<blockquote>** tag that are also used to separate sections of text.

🡪We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags: <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

**Q-19 What is SVG?**

**Ans:**

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It's a digital image format used to create and display vector graphics, such as logos, icons, diagrams, and illustrations. Unlike raster image formats like JPEG or PNG, which are made up of pixels, SVG images are made up of paths, shapes, and lines defined by mathematical equations.

**5 Type of Key benefits of SVG**:

🡪 Scalability: SVG images can be scaled up or down without losing quality, making them perfect for responsive design, high-resolution displays, and print materials.

🡪Vector-based: SVG images are resolution-independent, meaning they don't rely on pixels, so they remain crisp and clear at any size.

🡪 Editability: SVG files can be edited using code or vector graphics software like Adobe Illustrator.

🡪 Interactivity: SVG images can be made interactive with animations, transitions, and JavaScript.

🡪 Accessibility: SVG images can be made accessible for screen readers and other assistive technologies.

**Q-20 What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans:**

Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text

Examples:

- <header>: defines the header section

- <nav>: defines a navigation menu

- <main>: defines the main content area

- <section>: defines a self-contained section

- <article>: defines an independent piece of content

- <footer>: defines the footer section

Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

Examples:

- <b>: bold text (replaced by <strong> or CSS)

- <i­>: italic text (replaced by <em> or CSS)

- <u>: underlined text (replaced by CSS)

- <font>: font size, color, and face (replaced by CSS)

- <center>: center alignment (replaced by CSS)

THE END