[Modual HTML-1]

1. **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

*Ans :* No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

An HTML element is made up of a tag and its content,and represents a specific type of content within a webpage.

Ex(Tag): <p> is the starting tag for a paragraph element, and </p> is the ending tag.

Ex(element): The <p> element contains the starting tag <p>, the content (which is the actual text of the paragraph), and the ending tag </p>.

**(2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

*Ans :* TAGS : HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by angle brackets like <html>.

HTML tags normally come in pairs like <p> and </p>.

The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag.

Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags.

ATTRIBUTES : Attributes are used to add more information to the tag.

It is written within the opening tag and provides extra information such as the name of an image file or the color of a font.

Ex : The <a> tags defines a hyperlink. The href attributes specifies the URL of the page.

<a href=”https://www.amazon.com”>visit amazon link</a>

**(3) What are void elements in HTML?**

*Ans :* Void elements in HTML are those elements that do not have any closing tag. These elements are also known as self-closing elements. They are also useful for improving the accessibility and usability of a website, as they can help to reduce clutter and make the content more easily navigable for users.

Some common examples of void elements in HTML include <img>, <br>, <input>, <meta>, <link>, and <hr>.

**(4) What are HTML Entities?**

*Ans :* HTML entities are represented by a special code that starts with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).

For example, the entity for the copyright symbol (©) is &copy;.

**(5) What are different types of lists in HTML?**

*Ans :* There are three main types of lists in HTML:

* Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)

Ex: <ul>

<li>First item</li>

<li>Second item</li>

<li>Third item</li>

</ul>

* Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)

Ex: <ol>

<li>First item</li>

<li>Second item</li>

<li>Third item</li>

</ol>

* Description list or Definition list (dl)

Ex: <dl>

<dt>Term 1</dt>

<dd>Definition 1</dd>

<dt>Term 2</dt>

<dd>Definition 2</dd>

</dl>

**(6) What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

*Ans :* The "class" attribute in HTML is used to define a class or group of elements that share the same style or behavior. It is one of the most commonly used attributes in HTML and is used to style and manipulate webpage content.

It is used with a period character .(full stop symbol) followed by the class name.

With the "class" attribute, you can create a reusable style definition that can be applied to multiple elements throughout a webpage.

For example, you could define a class called "highlight" that makes the text bold and yellow, and then apply this class to any element on the page that you want to highlight.

Here is an example of how the "class" attribute can be used in HTML:

    <style>

        .highlight {

          font-weight : bold;

          color : yellow;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

        <p class="highlight">This text will be highlighted in bold and yellow.</p>

        <p>This text will not be highlighted.</p>

        <p class="highlight">This text will also be highlighted in bold and yellow.</p>

</body>

In this example, the "highlight" class is defined in the style section of the HTML document. This class is then applied to two paragraphs using the "class" attribute. The paragraphs with the "highlight" class will be displayed in bold and yellow, while the other paragraph will not be affected.

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

*Ans* : The id and class attributes are both HTML attributes used to identify and style HTML elements, but they have some key differences.

The main difference between id and class is that the id attribute is used to uniquely identify an element on a web page, while the class attribute is used to group elements with similar characteristics.

1 . id attribute: This attribute is used to identify a unique element on a web page.

Each element can have only one id, and it must be unique across the entire page. You can use id to link to a specific element on the page, apply styles to a specific element using CSS, or manipulate the element using JavaScript.

For example: <div id="header"> identifies the header of a web page.

2 . class attribute: This attribute is used to group elements with similar characteristics.

You can assign the same class to multiple elements on a web page. You can then use CSS to apply styles to all elements with that class. For example: <div class="content"> can be used to group all the content elements of a web page.

**(8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

*Ans* : Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <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
* <pre> - This tag is used to preserve whitespace and line breaks, useful for displaying pre-formatted text such as code or poetry
* <hr> - horizontal line on the page

**(9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

*Ans* : Cell padding and cell spacing are two attributes used in HTML table tags to control the spacing and appearance of cells within a table.

1. Cellpadding : Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.
2. Cellspacing : Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

For example, <table cellpadding="10"> would set a padding of 10 pixels inside each cell.

For example, <table cellspacing="5"> would set a spacing of 5 pixels between adjacent cells.

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

*Ans* : To merge two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, you can use the rowspan and colspan attributes, respectively.

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.

The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.

Example:

<table border="1">

        <tr>

          <th rowspan="2">Group 1</th>

          <th colspan="2">Group 2</th>

        </tr>

        <tr>

          <td>Data 1</td>

          <td>Data 2</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

          <td>Data 3</td>

          <td rowspan="2" colspan="2">Group 3</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

          <td>Data 4</td>

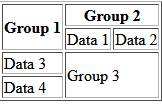
        </tr>

      </table>

In this example, the first cell of the first row has a rowspan value of 2, which means it will span across two rows. The second cell of the first row has a colspan value of 2, which means it will span across two columns.

The third row has a cell that spans both rows 3 and 4 using rowspan with a value of 2, and it also spans columns 2 and 3 using colspan with a value of 2.

Output:



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

*Ans* : Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML.

Block-element : Block-level elements are elements that take up the full width of their parent container and create a new line after the element.Ex:<h1>-<h6>,<div>,<ol>,<ul>,<li>

Inline-element : inline elements are elements that only take up the necessary width to display their content, and do not create a new line after the element.Ex:<input>,<span>,<a>,<i>,<sup>,<sub>

**(12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

*Ans* : To create a hyperlink in HTML, you need to use the a tag, which stands for "anchor."

Here is an example of how to create a hyperlink:

<a href="https://www.google.com/">Go to Google</a>

‘href’ is an attribute that specifies the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the web page that the link goes to.

When the user clicks on the "Go to Google" link, their web browser will navigate to the Google homepage.

**(13) What is the use of an iframe tag?**

*Ans* : The iframe tag in HTML stands for "inline frame".

The most common use of <iframe> is to embed a video, audio, map, or other media element from another website or web application.

For example, if you want to embed a YouTube video on your web page, you can use an <iframe> element to display the video player within your own page.

Here's an example of an <iframe> tag that embeds a YouTube video:

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/O5TRw-AmIBY" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>

The src attribute specifies the URL of the content to be embedded, and the height and width attributes define the size of the iframe.

Other attributes like title, frameborder, and allowfullscreen can also be used to customize the iframe behavior.

**(14) What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?**

*Ans* : 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.

Ex : <p>Here is some <span style="color: blue;">blue text</span> in a paragraph.</p>

In the example above, the span tag is used to group the text "blue text" within the paragraph. The style attribute is used to apply the color blue to the text.

**(15) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?**

*Ans* : 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, png, svg, gif, etc.

HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

Ex : background-image: url("image.jpg");

**(16) How are active links different from normal links?**

*Ans* : Normal links are unvisited links generally shown in blue color in most of the websites. A link becomes active when you click on it. However the color of the links may vary as they can be customized.

Active link: When a user clicks on an active link, it typically takes them to a new page or website. Active links can also be used to trigger certain actions or events, such as opening a pop-up window, playing a video, or submitting a form.

Normal link: In contrast, normal links are simply static HTML code that allows users to navigate to another page or website by clicking on them. They don't have any special functionality or interactivity beyond directing the user to another location on the web.

**(17) What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

*Ans* : There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

1. <br> tag – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.
2. <p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
3. <blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

**(18) What is SVG?**

*Ans* : SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

It is an XML-based vector image format that allows for the creation of graphics. SVG is commonly used for web graphics, logos, icons, and other visual design elements.

Additionally, SVG files are usually smaller in size compared to other image formats, making them ideal for use in websites and mobile applications where page load times and bandwidth are important considerations.

**(19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

*Ans* : HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used to create web pages.

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.

**(20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

*Ans* : Logical tags, also known as semantic tags, are used to describe the meaning or purpose of the content they contain. Examples of logical tags include <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <article>, and <section>. These tags help search engines and other tools better understand the content of a web page, and make it easier for people with disabilities to navigate the page.

Physical tags, also known as presentational tags, are used to define the appearance or style of the content they contain. Examples of physical tags include <font>, <center>, and <b>. These tags are generally considered to be outdated.