Module 1) – Foundation Do search for web-site, http, URL etc given topics in lecture.

ANS: <http://calminnerastoundingplan.neverssl.com/online/>

<http://www.themillenniumschoolsurat.org/>

<http://www.oecindia.com/>

<http://mprojgar.gov.in/>

<http://www.hppsc.hp.gov.in/hppsc/>

Module 2) Fundamentals of IT Do search for domain, hosting, SEO etc.

Module 3) HTML

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

ANS: YES

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

ANS: 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. HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

1. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

ANS: 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.

1. What are HTML Entities? With Example.

ANS: An HTML entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ).

1. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example

ANS: There are three types of lists in HTML:

Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)

Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)

Description list or Definition list (dl)

1. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? With Example.

ANS: The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

1. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements? With Example.

ANS: The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

1. 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

1. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

ANS: 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. One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

1. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table? With Example

Ans: It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML. The rowspan is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.

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

ANS: Block elements always start from a new line. 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.

12-How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

ANS:The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination. By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers: An unvisited link is underlined and blue.

Code example: <a href=http://www.example.com>Example</a>

13-What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example

ANS: An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page. They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

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

ANS: In HTML, the span tag is a generic inline container element. You use this element to wrap sections of text for styling purposes or to add attributes to a section of text without creating a new line of content. It is similar — but not the same as — the <div> tag.

15-How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

ANS: We can use the background attribute in the body tag to set an image as the background of the webpage. We will need to specify the URL or the location of the image which we want to set to the background attribute of the body tag.

16-How are active links different from normal links?

ANS: Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant.

17-What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

ANS: 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.

<blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

18-What is SVG?

ANS: SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

19-What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

ANS: HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, whereas XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. XHTML is basically an extension of HTML, which is stricter than HTML. Both languages are used to create web and Android applications. HTML is SGML based, whereas XHTML is an XML-based language.

20-What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

ANS: In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories: Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text. Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.