Module (HTML) -1

(Q.1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans:- HTML elements and tags are a lot different.

- 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.

-HTML elements: Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

(Q.2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans:- 1.Tags:

HTML tags are used to define the structure and elements of a web page's content. They are enclosed within angle brackets (< >) and come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag. The opening tag indicates the beginning of an HTML element, while the closing tag indicates the end of that element. The content is placed between the opening and closing tags. Ex=<h1>This is a heading</h1>

2. Attributes:

HTML attributes provide additional information about an element. They are usually added within the opening tag of an HTML element and are specified as name-value pairs. Attributes modify the behaviour or appearance of an element. Different HTML elements support different attributes.

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

(Q.3) What are void elements in HTML?

Ans:- Void elements, also known as self-closing elements or empty elements, are HTML elements that do not have any content between an opening tag and a closing tag. Instead, they are written as a single tag and are used to insert elements like images, line breaks, input fields, and more. Void elements are unique in that they don't have a corresponding closing tag, and any content or attributes are specified within the opening tag itself.

Ex=area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

(Q.4) what are HTML Entities?

Ans: - HTML entities are the reserved characters that have special meaning when used in an HTML document. Each of these codes starts with an ampersand and ends with a semicolon. Now that we’ve understood the definition of HTML entities, let’s go ahead and explore what symbol and character entities are.

Ex= &lt; , &gt;, &amp; , &quot; , &apos; , &nbsp; , &copy; , &reg; , &euro; , &mdash;.

(Q.5) what are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans:- There are 3 types of lists in HTML:

* Unordered List
* Ordered List
* Description List.

1.Unordered List: An Unordered list is used to create a list of related items, in bulleted or unordered format. It starts with the <ul> tag, followed by the <li> tag to show list items inside <ul> tag.

2. Ordered Lists: The Ordered lists have an order which is either numerical or alphabetical. The <ol> tag is used to create ordered lists in HTML and just like unordered list, we use <li> tag to define or show lists inside <ol> tag.

3. Description List: A description list is a type of list where each item has a description. It is also known as a definition list. The <dl> tag is used to create description list, the <dt> tag defines the item, and the <dd> tag describes each item in list.

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

Ans:- In HTML, the class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. Class names are used to define styles or behaviours that can be applied to one or more elements on a web page. The class attribute does not affect the rendering of the element itself but provides a way to target and style the element using CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) or apply JavaScript behaviour.

-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.

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

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.

-HTML id Attribute: The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id.

-HTML class Attribute: The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The class name in CSS stylesheet using “.” symbol.

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

Ans:- As we know, 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.

Ex=<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?

Ans:- 1.Cellpadding: Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

- Cell padding controls the amount of space between the content of a table cell and the cell's borders. It adds space within the cell itself, effectively pushing the content away from the cell's edges. The purpose of cell padding is to provide some visual separation between the content and the cell's border.

2. Cellspacing: Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

- Cell spacing controls the amount of space between adjacent cells in a table. It adds space between the borders of adjacent cells, creating a gap between them. The purpose of cell spacing is to visually separate cells from each other.

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

Ans:- HTML, you can use the rowspan and colspan attributes to merge or "span" two or more adjust rows or columns in a table to create a single row or column that spans multiple cells. This is useful when you want to create cells that cover a larger area than a single cell.

- The purpose of this article is to merge table cells in HTML. 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.

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

Ans:-1. Block-Level Elements:

-Block-level elements start on a new line and take up the full available width of their parent container.

-They create a "block" or "box" in the layout, effectively stacking vertically on top of each other.

-Examples of block-level elements include <div>, <p>, <h1>, <ul>, <li>, <table>, and more.

-Block-level elements are used to structure and define larger sections of content on a web page.

2.Inline Elements:

-Inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary for their content.

-They do not create new "blocks" in the layout but instead flow within the content of the surrounding block-level elements.

-Examples of inline elements include <span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <br>, and more.

-Inline elements are typically used to apply formatting, styles, or interactions within a block-level context.

(Q.12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans:- To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the <a> and </a> tags, which are the tags used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the <a href=” ”>.

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

Ans:- The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame. The “ iframe ” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. –

* The HTML iframe name attribute is used to specify a reference for an <Iframe> element. The name attribute is also used as a reference to the elements in JavaScript. The iframe is basically used to show a webpage inside the current web page. The “ src “ attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the iframe.
* Ex= <iframe src="URL" title="description"></iframe>

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

Ans:- The <span> tag in HTML is a generic inline container used to apply styling or scripting to a specific portion of text or content within a larger element, without affecting the layout or structure of the surrounding content. It is often used to target and style individual words or characters within a paragraph, heading, or other block-level element.

- The span tag is a paired tag means it has both open(<) and closing (>) tags, and it is mandatory to close the tag. The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself. span is very similar to the div tag, but div is a block-level tag and span is an inline tag.

Ex= <span>Text or content to be styled</span>.

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

Ans:- we will be adding an image as the background image of a web page. Background images are used to make a website more interactive and attractive. It can be applied in many stylings.

-In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.

Adding CSS styling properties.

Ex= <body background = "URL or path" > Website Body </body>

(Q.16) How are active links different from normal links?

Ans:- 1.Normal Links:

-Normal links, also known as regular links or default links, are the standard hyperlinks that you encounter on most web pages.

-These links are styled according to the default link styling provided by the browser or the website's CSS (Cascading Style Sheets).

-When you hover over a normal link, it might change color, underline, or exhibit other visual cues to indicate interactivity.

-Once clicked, a normal link typically opens the linked content, whether it's a new web page, a file, or another resource.

2.Active Links:

-Active links, also referred to as "visited" links, represent links that the user has already clicked on.

-After a user clicks on a link and visits the linked content, the link becomes "active" or "visited."

-By default, browsers often change the color or styling of active links to distinguish them from unvisited links.

-The purpose of indicating active links is to help users keep track of the web pages they've already visited.

(Q.17) 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.

- In HTML, you can use various tags to separate different sections of text and structure your content appropriately. These tags help organize and format your content for better readability and semantic meaning. Here are some commonly used HTML tags for separating sections of text:

Ex-= 1.Heading Tags (<h1> to <h6>).

2. Paragraph Tag (<p>).

3. Division Tag (<div>).

4. Section Tag (<section>).

5. Article Tag (<article>).

6. Aside Tag (<aside>).

(Q.18) What is SVG?

Ans:- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

* SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web.
* SVG defines the graphics in XML format.
* Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated.
* SVG is a W3C recommendation.
* SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL.

(Q.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 structure and present content on the web. However, there are some key differences between the two:

1. Syntax Rules.

2. Case Sensitivity.

3. Tag Self-Closing.

4. Quoting Attribute Values.

5. closing tags.

6. Strictness and Error Handling.

7. Well-Formedness.

8. Content-Type:

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

Ans:- In the context of HTML, the terms "logical tags" and "physical tags" are often used to refer to two different approaches to structuring and styling content on a web page. These terms are not standard HTML terminology, but they are commonly used to describe these concepts:

1. Logical Tags:

Logical tags are HTML elements that describe the semantic meaning and structure of content on a web page. They convey the purpose and meaning of the content to both browsers and assistive technologies (such as screen readers).

Logical tags focus on the organization and meaning of content rather than its visual appearance.

Examples of logical tags include <header>, <nav>, <main>, <section>, <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <h1> to <h6> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, <ul> and <li> for unordered lists, and <table> for tabular data.

2. Physical Tags:

Physical tags, often referred to as "presentational tags" or "formatting tags," are HTML elements that are used to apply visual styling and formatting to content.

These tags focus on the visual appearance of the content rather than its underlying structure or meaning.

Examples of physical tags include <b> for bold text, <i> for italic text, <u> for underlined text, <font> for font styling, and <center> for centering content.