**Module 1**

**Foundation**

**Question & Answers**

**(Q) Do search for web-site, http, URL etc given topics in lecture**.

Ans: Following topics are discussed in lecture:

**Website**: a group of World Wide Web pages usually containing hyperlinks to each other and made available online by an individual, company, educational institution, government, or organization.

**HTTP**: It’s Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. Hyper text is a text which we can access 24/7. Protocol simply means set of rules. It secures the communication between browser and website. It governs how web servers and browsers communicate, enabling the retrieval of HTML documents, images, videos, etc. HTTP follows a request-response model where a client(browser) sends a request to a server, and the server responds with the requested data.

**URL**(Uniform Resource Locator): It’s the address used to identify resources on the internet. A URL consists of several components:

-**Protocol**(e.g., http://, https://)

-**Domain name** (e.g., [www.example.com](http://www.example.com))

**Server**: server stores data.

**Search engine**: provides data. E.g, Google, Yahoo, Bing.

**Browser**: renders HTML code into graphical view. E.g., Chrome, Firefox

**WWW:** World Wide Web. It’s a system of interconnected public webpages accessible through the Internet.

**Module 2**

**Fundamentals of IT**

(Q) Do search for domain, hosting, SEO etc.

Ans: In this module learned following topics:

**Domain**: It’s the unique name that identifies a website. Domains are used in URLs to access websites on the internet. For instance, in the URL www.example.com “www” is subdomain which is same for all websites. “example” is domain name or any websites name. “.com” is top domain. It suggest that website is commercial. Another examples of top domain are “.org”, “.net”.

**Hosting:** Web hosting refers to the service that allows individuals or organizations to make their websites accessible via the World Wide Web. It involves storing websites files, databases, and other resources on servers that are connected to the internet.

**SEO:** It’s Search Engine Optimization. It’s the process of improving your website based on the principle of accessibility, internationalization, privacy and security. Without SEO your website cannot be found on search engines like google, yahoo, bing. It simply provides rankings based on different factors. We always make sure that our website is search engine friendly. W3C(World Wide Web Consortium) develops standards and guidelines to help everyone build a web based on the principles of accessiblility, internationalization, privacy and security.

**Module 3**

**HTML**

**Q1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

No they are not. The only difference between these two tags is that HTML tags have no content between opening and closing tag and HTML elements have content written within a HTML tag. HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

**Q2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

HTML tag is a piece of markup language used to indicate the beginning and end of an HTML element in an HTML document.

Attributes are used to adjust the behavior or display of an HTML element. It can be used to change the colour, size or functionality pf HTML element.

**Q3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.**

Special group of elements that have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. It only have attributes & does not contain any content. EXAMPLES: <br>, <input>, <img>, <col>, <row>, etc…

**Q4. What are HTML Entities? With Example.**

An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; )

**Q5. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.**

Order list, unordered list.

Unordered list exampl e: **.** ABCD Ordered list example: 1. ABCD

**.** ABCD 2. ABCD

**.** ABCD 3. ABCD

**Q6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? With Example.**

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet.

**Q7. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements? With Example.**

The difference between class and id is :

**class :** We can apply a class to various elements so that it could be numerous times on a single page , the class is assigned to an element and its name starts with "." followed by the name of the class.

We can attach multiple class selectors to an element.

**id** : The Id is unique in a page, and we can only apply it to one specific element, The name of the Id starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique id name.

We can attach only one ID selector to an element.

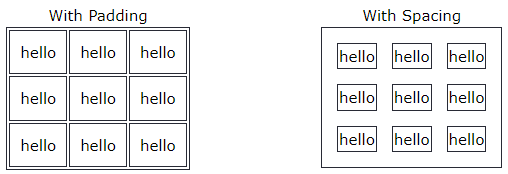
**Q8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

Bold, italic, deleted text,

**Q9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.**

Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content

Cell spacing is the space between each individual cell.

Examples : 

**Q10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table? With Example.**

It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML

We can do this with the attributes colspan and rowspan in an HTML tables. For example, we are creating a table of four rows and two columns and we need to merge first two rows. Here, we can use rowspan attribute in tag and the value will be 2. We can do the same thing for column as well. If we require three or four rows to merge, we can change the value accordingly.

**Q11. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?**

A block-level element is an HTML element that takes up horizontal space by default. It stretches 100% wide and takes on the height of its inner content.

An inline-level element takes on the width and height of its inner content. It lets you put multiple elements in the same line. Unlike block-level element, inline elements cannot have the width, top, or bottom margins set on them.

**Q12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.**

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

\_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked

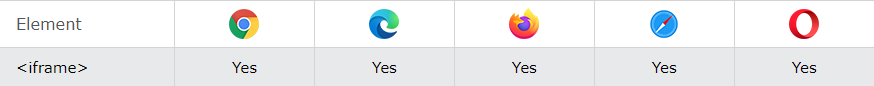
\_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab

\_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame

\_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

**Q13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.**

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.

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**Q14. 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

**Q15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.**

If you want to insert an image into a background image using only HTML, you can use the <div> element to create a container for your conent and set the background image as the background of this container.

Inside the <div>, you can then include an <img> tag for the image you want to insert.

**Q16. How are active links different from normal links?**

Active links are typically links that are currently functional and lead to live web pages, while normal links can refer to any link, whether functional or broken.

**Q17. What are the different tags to separate sections 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.

**Q18. What is SVG?**

A Scalable Vector Graphic (SVG) is a unique type of image format. Unlike other varieties, SVGs don’t rely on unique pixels to make up the images you see. Instead, they use ‘vector’ data.

By using SVGs, you get images that can scale up to any resolution, which comes in handy for web design among plenty of other use cases.

**Q19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

HTML (HypertextMarkup Language) and XHTML (ExtensibleHypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating and displaying web pages. The main difference between them is the syntax and structure; HTML is more lenient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax and follows XML rules

**Q20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Logical tags :** Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

**Physical tags :** Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.