# WD HTML

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

* Tags and Elements are not the same.
* A paragraph is an element, or a header is an element, even the body is an element. Most elements can contain other elements.
* HTML tags are represented by a start and an end tag.
* For Example: <html> has its closing tag</html> and <body> tag has its closing tag </body> tag.
* Above example of HTML document uses the following tags:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| <!DOCTYPE> | This tag defines the document type and HTML version |
| <html> | This tag encloses the complete HTML document and mainly comprises of document header which is represented by <head> ... </head> and document body which is represented by <body> ... </body> tags. |
| <head> | This tag represents the document's header which can keep other HTML tags like <title>, <link> etc |
| <title> | The <title> tag is used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title. |
| <body> | This tag represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <h1>, <div>, <p> etc |
| <h1> | This tag represents the heading |
| <p> | This tag represents a paragraph |

Syntax:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

* An HTML element is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag, where the element name is preceded by a forward slash as shown below with few tags:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Start Tag | Content | End Tag |
| <p> | This is paragraph content | </p> |
| <h1> | This is heading content | </h1> |
| <div> | This is division content | </div> |
| <br> |  |  |

* Syntax:

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

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* An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts − a name and a value.
* HTML Attributes are always in the start tag. The href is attributes.
* Syntax:

<a href=”#”>link</a>

3. What are void elements in HTML?

* Void Elements only starting tag not an ending tag.
* There are some HTML elements which don't need to be closed, such as <hr>, <br>, <input>, <link> and <img> tag elements. These are known as void elements.
* In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag.
* For example,

<input type="text">

4. What are different types of lists in HTML?

* HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:

1. Unordered List
   * In HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted list also. The Unordered list starts with <ul> tag and list items start with the <li> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value Type | Description |
| square | List of square item marker |
| disc | List of bullet item marker |
| Circle | List of circle item marker |

1. Ordered List
   * In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with <ol> tag and the list items start with <li> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value Type | Description |
| 1 | List item of numbers |
| A | List item of Uppercase Letter |
| a | List item of Lowercase Letter |
| I | List item of Uppercase Roman Number |
| i | List item of Lowercase Roman Number |

1. Description List
   * HTML Description List or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| <dl> | It defines a list |
| <dt> | It defines an item |
| <dd> | It defines a description |

5. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

1. Class Attribute

* The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element.
* The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements.
* You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.
* The class name is case sensitive
* Syntax:

.class {

// declarations of CSS

}

1. Multiple class

* You can use multiple class names (more than one) with HTML elements. These class names must be separated by a space.
* Syntax:

p.class {

// declarations of CSS

}

6. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML\elements?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Class | ID |
| You can use the same Class on multiple elements. | Each element can have only one ID |
| You can use multiple classes on the same element | Each page can have only one element with that ID |
| Class name starts with "." followed by class name | ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it |
| Class naming is case sensitive |  |
| Syntax:  .class {  // declarations of CSS  } | Syntax:  #id  {  // declarations of CSS  } |

7. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

* The various formatting tags in HTML.

1. b and strong tag
2. i and em tag
3. small and big tag
4. sub and sup tag
5. del and ins tag

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| <b> | b tag specifies bold text without any extra importance |
| <strong> | Strong tag is used to define text with importance |
| <i> | i tag in HTML is used to display the content in italic style |
| <em> | em tag is used to define emphasized text |
| <small> | small tag defines smaller text |
| <big> | big tag increases the font size |
| <sub> | sub tag defines subscript text |
| <sup> | sup tag defines superscript text |
| <del> | del tag is used to markup text that has been deleted from a document |
| <ins> | ins tag defines a text that has been inserted into a document |
| <mark> | mark tag defines text that should be marked or highlighted |

8. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cell Padding | Cell Spacing |
| It is associated with a single cell. | It is associated with more than a single cell |
| Controls the white space between the border of a cell and its content | Sets the space between the adjacent cells |
| The default value for cell padding is 1 | The default value for cell spacing is 2 |
| It deals with a single cell | It gets subjected to multiple cells (more than one) at a time |
| It is used as an effective method | It is less effective than cell padding |
| It is created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellpadding. | It is also created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellspacing. |
| Syntax:  <table border cellpadding=3> | Syntax:  <table border cellspacing=3> |

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

* 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
* Syntax:

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th colspan="4">Student</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<th>Sr.No</th>

<th>Name</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>Alex</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>2</td>

<td>Smith</td>

</tr>

</table>

10. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element? </h5>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Block element | Inline element |
| Block elements always start from a new line | Inline elements never start from a new line |
| It covers the whole horizontal space (full width) | It cover only the area |
| 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 | Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin |
| Examples of block elements:  <p>,<div>,<hr> | Examples of inline elements:  <span>,<br> |

11. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

* 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=” ”>.
* Hyperlinks can be presented in different forms, like an image, icon, text, or any type of visible element that, when clicked, redirects you to a specified url.
* For example, if you were to click here, you will land in my profile with a list of my other articles that's a hyperlink.

12. What is the use of an iframe tag?

* 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.
* HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage).
* iframes are still used for embedding media and other content on a web page. 13. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?
* The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
* Syntax:

<iframe src=”https://google.com”>

13. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

* It is used for styling purpose to the grouped inline elements
* 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.
* Span tags are used on small segments of text, links, images, and other HTML elements that appear inline with the surrounding content.
* Syntax:

<span> some content here </span>

14. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

* To set the background image of a webpage,
* In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.
* The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png, svg, gif, etc.
* Syntax:

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

15. How are active links different from normal links?

* A normal link (unvisited link) is underline and blue
* 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.
* An active link is underlined and red.

16. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

* 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.

17. What is SVG?

* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.
* SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.
* SVG is used to define graphics for the Web page.
* It describes two-dimensional vector and mixed vector/raster graphics in XML.
* SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files.
* SVG is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate system etc.
* Syntax:

<svg width="100" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />

</svg>

18. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTML | XHTML |
| HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language | XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language |
| It was developed by Tim Berners-Lee. | It was developed by W3C  i.e World Wide Web Consortium. |
| It was developed in 1991. | It was released in 2000. |
| It is extended from SGML. | It is extended from XML and HTML. |
| The format is a document file format. | The format is a markup language. |
| It is in Document file format. | It has Markup Language as the file format. |
| Filename extension used are .html, .htm. | Filename extension are .xhtml, .xht, .xml. |
| HTML files are not case-sensitive. | XHTML files are case sensitive. Everything must be in lowercase. |

19. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans: Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.

Example: <address>, <cite>, <code>, <ins>, <del>, <pre> and <strong>.

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

Example: <b>, <i>, <u>, <sup> and <sub>.