Web Designing
Module : 1 (HTML)

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

Ans : No

➔ Html tags hold the element. Html tags starts with <> and with </> .

➔ the thing between the starting and ending tags is called

element Html Element holds the content.

2 . what are Tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans : **Tag** :

➔ A tag is a way to representing an HTML element.

Example- <h1>this is an element </h1> .

Attributes :

➔ All HTML elements can have attributes.
➔ Attributes provide additional information about elements.
➔ Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
➔ Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

3 . What are void elements in HTML?

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.

4 . What are HTML Entities?

Ans : Some characters are reserved in HTML.

➔ Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

➔ A commonly used entity in HTML is non-breaking space: ** .**

5 . What are different types of lists in HTML? • What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

Ans : **There are three list types in HTML:**

    I.   unordered list — used to group a set of related items in no particular order

    II.   ordered list — used to group a set of related items in a specific order.

    III. description list — used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions.

Class:

➔ The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet.

6 . What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

Ans :

Key	Id	Class
Syntax	In HTML, for an element, the ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.	"class" assigned to an element has its name starts with "." followed by class name.
Selector	Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.	Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.
Uniqueness	ID is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element	The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page.

7. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans : **HTML Formatting Elements**

- \<b> - Bold text.
- \<strong> - Important text.
- \<i> - Italic text.
- \<em> - Emphasized text.
- \<mark> - Marked text.
- \<small> - Smaller text.
- \<del> - Deleted text.
- \<ins> - Inserted text.

8. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

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.

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

Ans : You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute

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

Ans : **Block-level Elements:**

➔ A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

➔ Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>`.

Inline Elements:

➔ An inline element does not start on a new line.

➔ An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

➔ This is a element inside a paragraph.

11. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans : To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the anchor tag(<a>).

➔ Anchor tag defines the link. Whatever tags gets added inside these tags,will work as a hyperlink.

➔ Add the URL for the link in the <a href="">

12. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans :The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

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

Ans : Span tag is an inline element used to markup a part of a text ,or a part of a document.

<p>I am SanjayPrajapati</p>

Result:

       I am SanjayPrajapati.

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

Ans: To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML `style` attribute and the CSS `background-image` property:

```
<p style="background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');">
```

15 . How are active links different from normal links?

Ans : By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers): An unvisited link is underlined and blue. A visited link is underlined and purple. An active link is underlined and red.

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

Ans : **We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:**

-
 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.

17. What is SVG?

Ans : SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

18. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans : **Html :**

➔ HTML is the standard markup language for Web pages.
➔ With HTML you can create your own Website.

XHTML :

➔ XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language
➔ XHTML is a stricter, more XML-based version of HTML
➔ XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application

19. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans : **physical tags :**

➔Physical tags are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags.

➜ Some physical tags: <sup> - Superscript is usually for showing elements above base-line

➜ <sub> - The subscript is used for alternate baseline.

➜ <i>, <b>, <u>, <strike>.

Logical tags :

➜ Logical tags are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags.

➜ Some logical tags: <abbr>, <address>, <cite>, <del>, <pre>, <q>, <strong>