

HTML(MODUAL 1)

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

HTML tags are like instructions that tell the browser how to display the content.

HTML elements are made up of the start tag, content and end tag.

EX.

Tag: <p>

Elements: <p>Hello</p>

So in this,

- <p> is a starting tag.
- Hello is the content.
- </p> is ending tag.

So, the <p> tag is the part of the element that tells the browser to display the content as a paragraph.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Tags are like labels that define different part of the content. They tell the browser how to display the content.

Attributes provides additional information about the element and are always specified in the opening tag.

EX.

click me

Tag: <a>

Attribute: href

So in this,

- <a> is a starting tag for crating a link.
- Href is the attribute that specifies the link's destination.
- Link is the attribute value, which is the actual link URL.

3. What are the void elements in HTML?

Void elements in HTML are elements that don't have a closing tag because they don't contain any content. They stand alone.

These elements don't need a closing tag because they don't include contained.

We can say they are **SELF-CLOSING** tag.

EX.

: used for putting image in webpage.

 : Creates a line break.

<input>: Used for input fields like, redo button, check box, text box etc

4. What are HTML Entities?

HTML Entities are special codes used to represent such characters that are not easily typed with a keyboard, or characters that have special meaning in HTML.

It provides icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators etc.

EX.

For less than ' < ' its <

5. What are the different type of list in HTML?

In HTML main types of lists are followed:

 : List items

 : Order list (number)

 : Unorder list (Bullet points)

<dl> : Definition list with (detail title) <dt> and (detail definition) <dd>

6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

The 'class' attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more class names for an element.

Classes are like labels that you can apply to multiple elements to style or target them in CSS.

EX.

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

In HTML id and class attribute used to identify and style elements, but they have different purposes.

Id attribute:

Ex.

```
<div id="header">Name</div>
```

- Each id should be **unique** with a page. You cant have two elements with the same id
- Typically used to identify **a single**, specific element on the page.
- Can target an element by its its id to **apply specific style**.

Class attribute:

Ex.

```
<p class="highlight">Name</p>
```

```
<p class="highlight">phone. No.</p>
```

- You can use the same 'class' on **multiple** elements.
- Used to group and style multiple elements that share **common characteristics**.
- You can target elements with a **specific** 'class' to apply shared styles.

Id for unique, specific elements.

Class for grouping and styling multiple elements with shared characteristics.

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Formatting tags are used for styling the structure of your content.

There are many formatting tags in HTML, some of them are bellowed:

- **Heading Tags** : Used for heading of different levels. (<h1> to <h6>)

```
<h1>main heading</h1>
```

```
<h2> sub heading</h2>
```

- **Paragraph Tag** : Used for paragraph of text. (<p>)

```
<p> lorem</p>
```

- **Bold tag** : Make text bold (or)

```
<b> lorem</b>
```

```
<strong> lorem</ strong >
```

- **Italic tag** : Make text italic (<i> or)

```
<i> Name </i>
```

```
<em>lorem</em>
```

- **Underline Tag** : Make underlines to the text (<u>)

```
<u>lorem</u>
```

These are some basic formatting tags can use in HTML to style and structure.

9. How is Cell Padding different from cell spacing?

Both of them are used to control the space inside and outside of the cell in HTML, but they serve different purpose.

- **Cell Padding** affects the space inside the cell.
- **Cell Spacing** affects the space between the cells.

Cell Padding: Inside Space

Adds space inside the content of the table cell.

EX.

```
<table border='1' cellpadding='10'>
<tr>
<td>cell 1 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell 3</td>
<td>Cell 4</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Here cellpadding=10 add 10 pixels of padding inside spacing of each cell that makes content appear away from the cell borders.

Cell Spacing: Outside Space

Adds space between the table cells.

EX.

```
<table border='1' cellspacing='10'>
<tr>
<td>cell 1 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell 3</td>
<td>Cell 4</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Here cellspacing=10 add 10 pixels of spacing between the cells means out side the cells.

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

For merging two or more rows or columns in HTML table using the '**rowspan**' and '**colspan**' attributes.

Rowspan : (merging row) Specifies how many rows a cell should span.

Colspan : (merging column) Specifies hoe many columns a cell should span.

EX.

Merging Rows:

```
<table border='1'>
<tr>
<td>Row 1, cell-1</td>
<td rowspan='2'>Merged row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row 2, cell-1</td>
<td> Row 2, cell-3</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Merging Column:

```
<table border='1'>
<tr>
<td>column 1</td>
<td colspan='2'>Merged columns</td>
<td> column 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Row 2, Cell 1 </td>
<td> Row 2, Cell 2 </td>
<td> Row 2, Cell 3 </td>
<td> Row 2, Cell 4 </td>
<td> Row 2, Cell 5 </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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

Block level elements

start on a new line and take up the full width available. They create 'blocks' of content. Examples include <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>

Inline elements

Don't start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. They flow within the content. Example include , <a>,

12. How to create hyperlink in HTML?

To create a hyperlink in HTML, you use the <a> tag.

EX.

```
<a href="URL">Link </a>
```

Here replace "URL" with the web address you want to link to and add link which you want to display on written link text.

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

The '<iframe>' tag is used to embed another HTML document within the current document. It's like a window where you can see another webpage or content from a different source without leaving the current page.

EX.

```
<iframe src="https://www.google.com" width="600" height="400"></iframe>
```

This code will display the webpage from =<https://www.google.com> within a frame that is 600PX width and 400PX height on your webpage.

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

Span tag is used to apply styles or manipulate specific parts of text within a larger block of content without changing the structure of the document. It's like a container for styling purposes.

EX.

```
<p>This is a <span style="color: red;"> red</span> flower.</p>
```

Where "red" will appear in red colour because it's wrapped in a '' tag with an inline style specifying the colour as red.

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

You can't directly insert a picture into a background image using only HTML. You'd typically use CSS for that

EX.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    body {
      background-image: url('background-image.jpg');
      background-size: cover;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  < Content of your webpage goes here >

</body>
</html>
```

The 'background-image' property in the CSS style for the 'body' element sets the background image of the webpage. You'd replace 'background-image.jpg' with the path to your desired background image.

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Active link is underlined and red in colour. Visited link is underlined and purple in colour. An active link is active till the point of time you click on it. On the computer you can't see the formatting of an active link as it changes from an active link to a visited link pretty fast.

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

We can use different tags to separate section of text.

EX.

- `<div>`
Stands for 'division'. It's a generic container tag used to divide sections of a page.

EX.

```
<div>
```

```
    This is one section of text.
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div>
```

```
    This is another section of text.
```

```
</div>
```

- `<p>`
Stands for 'paragraph'. It's used to separate paragraph of text.

EX.

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

- `'<h1>', '<h2>', '<h3>', '<h4>', '<h5>', '<h6>'`
Stands for heading tags, used to denote different levels of heading example

EX.

```
<h1>Main Heading</h1>
```

```
<h2>Subheading</h2>
```

These are some basic tags you can use to structure your HTML documents. Each serves a specific purpose.

18. What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It's a format used to describe two-dimensional vector graphics in XML format.

SVG allows you to create graphics that can be scaled to any size without losing quality. Its based on canvas.

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

- **Format**

HTML allowing for certain errors like unclosed tags.

XHTML follows stricter rules and requires well-formed format, where all tags must be properly closed and nested correctly.

- **Document Structure**

HTML documents have more relax structure.

XHTML documents have strict XML rules, including declaring a document type definition.

- **Tag names and attributes**

In HTML, tag names and attributes are case-insensitive.

I XHTML, tag names and attributes are case-sensitive and must be written in lowercase.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Physical tag

Physical tags define the appearance or presentation of content.

They directly specify how content should look.

EX.

 for bold, <i> for italic etc.

Logical tag

Logical tags define the meaning or purpose of content.

They describe the content's function or role rather than its apperace.

EX.

<h1> to <h6> for heading, <p> for paragraph, and for list etc.

