Module (HTML)

# Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

## No, HTML tags and elements the different thing.

# What are tags and attributes in HTML?

## 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 Attributes: It is used to define the character of an HTML element. It always placed in the opening tag of an element. It generally provides additional styling (attribute) to the element.

# What are void elements in HTML?

* There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content.

# What are HTML Entities?

## An [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/HTML) ****entity**** is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

# What are different types of lists in HTML?

## There are 3 types of lists in HTML, namely:

## Unordered List.

## Ordered List.

## Description List.

# What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

## ****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.

# What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML 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.

# What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

## <b> - Bold text.

## <strong> - Important text.

## <i> - Italic text.

## <em> - Emphasized text.

## <mark> - Marked text.

## <small> - Smaller text.

## <del> - Deleted text.

## <ins> - Inserted text.

# How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

## Cell Padding

## 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 Spacing

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

# 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 c****olspan**** 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.

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

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

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

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

# How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

## Creating Hyperlink in HTML by <a> tag

## Syntax

## <a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

# 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. They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

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

## The <span> tag provoide inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

## Example

## <p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

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

## <style>

## body {

## background-image: url('#');

## }

## </style>

# How are active links different from normal links?

## a link become active when you  click it....if you do not click the click that link is a normal link.. Active link is visited link and normal link is a unvisited link

# What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

## There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

## <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

## <p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

## <blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within <blockquote>……….</blockquote> tag.

# What is SVG?

## SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

## SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web

# What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

# HTML

## HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.

## All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case.

## Doctype is not necessary to write at the top.

## It is not necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.

# XHTML

## XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.

## In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case.

## Doctype is very necessary to write at the top of the file.

## It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.

# What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

## ****Logical Tags  :**** Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

## EXAMPLE

## <address>

## <cite>

## <ins>

## ****Physical Tags****

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

## <b>

## <big>

## <sup>

Module (HTML5)

# What are the new tags added in HTML5?

## (MOVED) article.

## (MOVED) aside.

## audio.

## canvas.

## command.

## datalist.

## details.

# How to embed audio and video in a webpage?

## To embed audio in HTML, we use the <audio> tag. Before HTML5, audio cannot be added to web pages in the Internet Explorer era. To play audio, we used web plugins like Flash.

## <audio>

## <source src="file\_name" type="audio\_file\_type">

## </audio>

## To embed video in HTML, we use the <video> tag. It contains one or more video sources at a time using <source> tag.

## <video>

## <source src="file\_name" type="video\_file\_type">

## </video>

# Semantic element in HTML5?

## A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

## <article>

## <aside>

## <details>

## <figcaption>

## <figure>

## <footer>

## <header>

## <main>

## <mark>

## <nav>

## <section>

## <summary>

# Canvas and SVG tags

## SVG has better scalability. So it can be printed with high quality at any resolution

## SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface.

## SVG can be modified through script and CSS

## SVG is vector based and composed of shapes.

## Canvas has poor scalability. Hence it is not suitable for printing on higher resolution

## Canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objects.

## Canvas can be modified through script only

## Canvas is raster based and composed of pixel.