

# Module (HTML) -1

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

- HTML tags and elements are closely related, but they're not exactly the same.
- HTML Tags are the instructions written in angle brackets (< and >) that define the start and end of an HTML element.
- HTML Elements are the building blocks that make up the structure and content of a web page.
- Tags define the element and Elements are the actual content.

## 2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

- **Tags** are the building blocks that instruct the web browser on how to structure and format the content.
- They are written in angle brackets (< and >) and come in pairs for most elements.
- For an example:- <h1> for heading and </h1>).
- Some tags, like <img> for image, are self-closing and don't need a closing tag.
- **Attributes** are additional pieces of information attached to opening tags.
- Attributes are written inside the opening tag itself, consisting of a name and a value separated by an equal sign
- For An example :- <a href="https://www.example.com">This is a html link</a>

### **3. What are void elements in HTML?**

- Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have any content or closing tag.
- Void elements are used in HTML for purposes such as embedding media, line breaks, images, and more.
- Here are some examples of void elements in HTML:

`<br>`: Represents a line break.

`<img>`: Embeds an image.

### **4. What are HTML Entities?**

- HTML entities are a way to represent characters that have special meaning in HTML or that aren't readily available on a standard keyboard.
- For example, `&copy;` represents the copyright symbol.

### **5. What are different types of lists in HTML?**

- HTML offers three main types of lists :-
  - Unordered List ( `<ul>` )
  - Ordered List ( `<ol>` )
  - Definition List ( `<dl>` )

#### **Unordered List ( `<ul>` ):-**

- Used for items that don't have a specific sequence or order.

-For an example :-

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

**OUTPUT :-**

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

**Ordered List ( <ol> ) :-**

- Used for items that have a specific order or sequence.

- For an example :-

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

**OUTPUT :-**

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

### **Definition List ( <dl> ) :-**

- Used for presenting terms and their definitions.
- For an example :-

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>

<dt>CSS</dt>

<dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>

</dl>

### **OUTPUT :-**

HTML

HyperText Markup Language

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

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

- The class attribute in HTML is used to assign one or more classes to an HTML element.
- These classes act like labels or tags that group elements together.

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

#### **- ID Attribute :-**

- Uniquely identifies one element.

- Only one element can have a specific ID.
- In CSS, IDs are targeted using a # symbol before the ID name
- **Class Attribute :-**
  - Can be applied to multiple elements.
  - Multiple elements can share the same class.
  - In CSS, classes are targeted using a . symbol before the class name.

## 8 . What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

- HTML formatting tags are used to style the text content of your webpage and enhance its readability.
- Here are some formatting tags :-
  - <b> (bold):** Makes text bold.
  - <i> (italic):** Makes text italic.
  - <u> (underline):** Underlines text.

## 9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

- **Cell Padding** Targets Space.
- **Cell Padding** Creates space between Content and border.
- Use of **Cell Padding** is Improved readability.
- **Cell Spacing** Targets Space between cells.
- **Cell Spacing** Creates space between Borders of adjacent cells.
- Use of **Cell Spacing** is Separating data sections.

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

- With the using of rowspan and colspan we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column.
- **colspan attribute:** Merges table cells horizontally across columns.
- **rowspan attribute:** Merges table cells vertically across rows.

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

### **- Block-level elements:-**

- Start on a new line.
- Span the full width available (horizontally) by default.
- Have top and bottom margins by default.
- Headings (<h1> to <h6>) , Paragraphs (<p>) are block-level elements.

### **- Inline elements:-**

- Do not start on a new line.
- Only occupy the horizontal space needed for their content.
- Do not have top and bottom margins by default.
- Anchor (<a>) , Span (<span>) , Images (<img>) are inline elements.

## **12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

- Hyperlinks, also known as anchors, are created using the <a> element in HTML.

- For an example:-

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

### **13. What is the use of an iframe tag?**

- The `<iframe>` tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document, or other web resource, within the current webpage.

- syntax of iframe is :-

`<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>`

- we can height and width attribute for set hight and width.

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

- The `<span>` tag in HTML is a generic inline container element used for grouping inline content within your webpage.

- For an example :-

`<p>My brother has <span style="color:blue;">blue</span> iphone  
and my sister has <span style="color:pink">pink</span> iphone.</p>`

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

- Using HTML with Background-image and `<img>` Tag:-

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

### **16. How are active links different from normal links?**

- **Normal Link:**

- The default state of a link in an HTML document.
- Typically displayed underlined and in a blue color

### **Active Link:**

- The temporary state of a link when a user interacts with it.
- Most of Occurs when the user hovers their mouse cursor over the link.

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

- Block-Level Elements create new line after and before the element, separating sections.
- <h1> to <h6> , <p> , <br> tags are used to separate sections of text.

### **18. What is SVG?**

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.
- It's a file format for defining two-dimensional vector graphics on the web.
- SVGs use mathematical formulas to represent shapes, paths, colors, and text.
- Feature of SVG :
  - XML-based vector graphics
  - Can be resized without quality loss
  - Better for search engines and screen readers

### **19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

- **HTML** stands for HyperText Markup Language and **XHTML** stands for Extensible HyperText Markup Language.



**- HTML :-**

- Original web page markup language
- More relaxed, optional closing tags, not case-sensitive
- Define structure and content of web pages

**- XHTML :-**

- Stricter version of HTML based on XML
- Stricter, requires closing tags, case-sensitive
- Stricter formatting, potential data integration

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

**- Logical Tags:-**

- Describe the meaning or purpose of the enclosed content.
- <strong> , <em> are logical tags.

**- Physical Tags:-**

- Denote the physical presentation of the content.
- Deprecated in modern HTML.
- <b> , <i> , <u> are physical tags.

