| Module-1 (HTML) |
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| **Q1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?** |
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| **Ans.**No HTML tags and elements are not same thing.  HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.  Html tags are enclosed with angle brackets  HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.  **Example of HTML Tags:**  <p> and </p>  HTML element holds the content.  HTML elements specifies the general content.  Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.  **Example of html element**  <p>My name is Shah Yana.</p> |
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| **Q2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?** |
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| **Ans.** Tags and attributes are defining the structure and appearance of html.  Attributes provide additional information of HTML.  Tags are enclosed with angle brackets.  Attributes are always defining with opening tag.  **Example of html tag**  <h1>First Heading</h1>  **Example of attributes**  <a href=”[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)”>Click here</a>  “href attribute specifies the url of page”. |
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| **Q3. What are void elements in HTML?** |
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| Ans. 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.    **Example of void elements:-**  <br>,<hr>,<img>,<input>. |
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| **Q4. What are HTML Entities?** |
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| Ans. HTML entities are the reserved characters that are used in the HTML document.They are not present in your standard keyboard. They provide a wide range of characters, allowing you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, and so on.  **Example of html entities**  &copy;  &pound;  &rupee;  &euro; |

| **Q5. What are different types of lists in HTML?** |
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| **Ans.** There are three different types of lists in html:-  1.Ordered list  2.Unordered list  3.Defined list    **Order list:** Order list is used to define list of items.  It is marked with numbers, uppercase letter, lowercase letter  and roman numbers.  <ol>  <li>Apple</li>  <li>Banana</li>  <li>Mango</li>  </ol>    **OUTPUT:**    1.Apple.  2.Banana.  3.Mango  **Unorder list:** Unorder list defines list of items.  It is marked with bullets,square and circle.    <ul>  <li>Sizzler</li>  <li>Chinese</li>  <li>Punjabi</li>  </ul>  **OUTPUT:**   * Sizzler. * Chinese. * Punjabi.     **Definition list:** Definition list defines the list of terms and their definitions  In definition list ‘dt’ is define the data term and ‘dd’ defines  the data definition.    <dl>  <dt>Cake</dt>  <dd>Pizza</dd>  <dt> Cold Coffee</dt>  <dd>Iced Tea</dd>  <dt>Hazzelnut Coffee</dt>  <dd>Cold Cocoa</dd>  </dl>  **OUTPUT:**    Cake  Pizza  Cold Coffee  Iced Tea  Hazzelnut Coffee  Cold Cocoa |

| **Q6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?** |
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| Ans. 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.  **SYNTAX :-**  .class name {    }.  EXAMPLE:- <p class=”main”> This is my paragraph</p>  Declare :- .main{  Background-color: blue;  } |
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| **Q7. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?** |
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| Ans. ‘Id’ and ‘Class’ attributes are used to specify the style of html element. ID is unique identifier.CLASS is the non-unique identifier for html. ID attribute is used to identify specific element on page.  **Example of ID and CLASS:-**  **<p id=”intro” class=”main”>This is my paragraph</p>**  CSS.    #intro {  Font-weight:bold;  }  .main{  Background-color:red  } |

| **Q8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?** |
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| Ans.Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text.     * <b> And <strong>-Bold text * <i>And <em>-Italic text * <del>-Deleted text * <ins>-Underline text * **<sub>**Subscript text * <sup>-Superscript text |
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| **Q9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?** |
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| **Ans.** Cell padding and Cell spacing are attributes of html table.  Cell padding is used for give space between content in the cell.  Cell spacing is used for giving space between the cells in table. |
| **Example of cell padding and cell spacing**  **Cellpadding:**  <html>  <head>  <title>Document</title>  </head>  <body>  <table border="1" cellpadding="50" align="center">  <tr>  <td>cell 1</td>  <td>cell 2</td>  </tr>  </table>  </body>  </html> |
| **Cell spacing:**  <html>  <head>  <title>Document</title>  </head>  <body>  <table border="1" cellspacing="50" align="center">  <tr>  <td>cell 1</td>  <td>cell 2</td>  </tr>  </table>  </body>  </html> |

| **Q10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?** |
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| **Ans.** In html table we can merge two or more cell using rowspan and colspan.  Rowspan is use to merge two or more row in single row.  Colspan is use to merge two or more column in single column.  <html>  <head>  </head>  <body>  <table border="1">  <tr>  <td rowspan="2">cell 1</td>  <td>cell 2</td>  <td>cell 3</td>  </tr>  <tr>  <td>ROw1</td>  <td>Row2</td>  </tr>  </table>  </body>  </html>        <html>  <head>  </head>  <body>  <table border="1">  <tr>  <td rowspan="2">cell 1</td>  <td>cell 2</td>  <td>cell 3</td>  </tr>  <tr>  <td>ROw1</td>  <td>Row2</td>  </tr>  </table>  </body>  </html> |

| **Q11. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?** |
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| **Ans.** Block level elements cover full width of container.  Block level elements include <h1>…<h6> and <div> etc..  Inline elements cover necessary width.  Inline elements include <b>…<i>…<u> etc…    **Example of block-level elements and inline elements:**    <html>  <head>  <title>document</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1 style=” background-color: green;” >H1</h1>  </body>  </html>    **Output:**    <html>  <head>  <title>Document</title>    <body>    <b style=” background-color: blueviolet;”>Bold</b>    </body>  </html>  **Output:** |

| **Q12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?** |
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| **Ans.** In html using <a> tag we can create hyperlink in html.  <a> tag along with the ‘href’ attribute.  ‘href’ specifies URL of any web page.  **Example of hyperlink:**  <html>  <head>  <title>Document</title>  </head>  <body>  <a href=”[www.google.com](http://www.google.com)”>click here</a>  </body>  </html>  **Output:** |

| **Q13. What is the use of an iframe tag?** |
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| **Ans.** Iframe stands for ‘inline frame’.  Iframe tag allows you to display external content on your webpage.  Iframe tag include external content like {YouTube videos, google maps etc…}.   * **Iframe syntax**   <iframe src=”URL”>…</iframe>  **Example of iframe tag:**    < html>  <head>  <title>Document</title>  </head>  <body>  <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/R34fBNJH4-M" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>  </body>  </html>    **Output:** |

| **Q14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?** |
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| **Ans.** Span tag is an inline element.  The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself.  **Example of span tag.**    <p> The <span style=background-color: blue;>highlighted</span>  text is very important. </p> |

| **Q15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?** |
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| **Ans.** Using <img src=” …”> tag we can insert image in web page.  **Example of inserting image on webpage:**  <html>  <head>  <title>Image</title>  </head>  <body>  <img src=”img.04”>  </body>  </html> |

| **Q16. How are active links different from normal links?** |
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| **Ans.** Normal link is non clickable link.Its colour is purple. Active links are known as live links or clickable links. When link is in active state its colour is blue. |
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| **Q17. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?** |
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| **Ans.** There are several tags to separate sections of text.  <br> This tag is used to break the line before or after line.  <p> This tag is used to define the paragraph of text. It adds line break.  <center> This tag is used to put any content in center.  <h1>…<h6> This tag is used to define headings.  <div> This tag is used for division of a webpage. |

| **Q18. What is SVG?** |
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| **Ans.** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.  SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web   * SVG defines the graphics in XML format * Advantages of using SVG over other image formats (like JPEG and GIF). |

| **Q19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?** |
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| **Ans. HTML vs xhtml:** Html stands for hypertext markup language where Xhtml stands for Extensible hypertext markup language.  Html structure are case sensitive.In XHTML <!DOCTYPE> ismandatory. In Xhtml all tags and attributes must be written in lowercase.Xhtml should be validated and well formed while html do not require validation. |

| **Q20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?** |
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| **Ans.** Logical tags describe the meaning or structure of the content.  Physical tags describe the presentation or appearance of the content.  Logical tags include <h1>…<h6>, <p>, <ul>  Physical tags include <b>, <strong>, <i>, <em>, <u>, <ins>  **Example of physical and logical tags:**  **Physical tag:** |
| <html>  <head>  <title>Image</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Introduction</h1>  <p>My self Shah Yana.</p>  </body>  </html> Introduction My self Shah Yana. |
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**Logical tag:**

<html>

<head>

<title>Image</title>

</head>

<body>

<i>Italic</i>

<u>Underline</u>

</body>

</html>

