Q: Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

A: NO, it is different.

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.

Example: <I></i>

HTML elements: Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

Example: <i> hello world </i>

Q: What are tags and attributes in HTML?

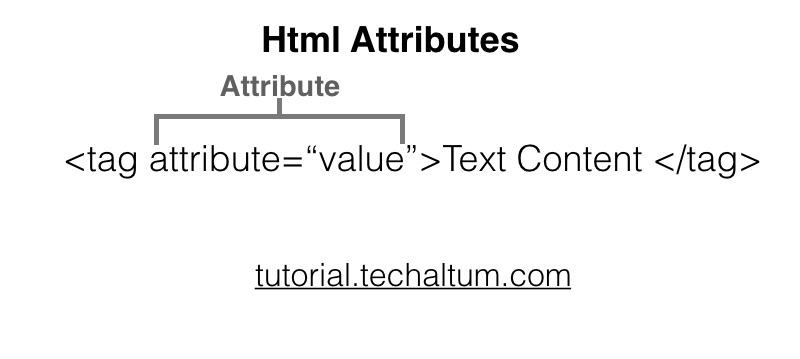
A: Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.

Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

An example of an attribute is:

<img src="xyz.jpg" alt="A photo of my xyz.">



Q: What are void elements in HTML?

A: 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 such elements are  [<br>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-brgt-tag/),  [<hr>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hr-tag/),  [<img>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-img-tag/),  [<input>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-input-tag/),  [<link>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-link-tag/),  [<base>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-base-tag/),  [<meta>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-meta-tag/),[<param>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-param-tag/),  [<area>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-area-tag/),  [<embed>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-embed-tag/), [<col>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-col-tag/), [<track>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-track-tag/), [<source>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-source-tag/) etc.

Q: What are HTML Entities?

A: An 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)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Character | Entity | Note |
| & | &amp; | Interpreted as the beginning of an entity or character reference. |
| < | &lt; | Interpreted as the beginning of a tag |
| > | &gt; | Interpreted as the ending of a tag |
| " | &quot; | Interpreted as the beginning and end of an attribute's value. |

Q: What are different types of lists in HTML?

A: HTML Lists help to display a list of information semantically. There are three types of lists in HTML:

Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)

Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)

Description list or Definition list (dl)

Unordered list or Bulleted list (ul)

In HTML unordered list, the list items have no specific order or sequence

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain −

<ul> − An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.

<ol> − An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

<dl> − A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary

Example: <html>

<body>

<ul>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

The output is as follows:

* Coffee
* Milk

Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML <ul> tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

Example: <html>

<body>

<ol>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

The output is as follows:

* Coffee
* Milk

Description list or Definition list (dl)

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. Lists in HTML are used for specifying particular information in list form

HTML Description List: A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The [<dl>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dl-tag/) tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term name, and the <dd> tag describes each term.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Definition List</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h3> Definition List </h3>

    <dl>

        <dt>Term 1</dt>

        <dd>Definition of term 1</dd>

        <dt>Term 2</dt>

        <dd>Definition of term 2</dd>

    </dl>

</body>

</html>

The output is as follows:

### Definition List

Term 1

Definition of term 1

Term 2

Definition of term 2

Nested list:

We can nest one list in another list which creates a complex type of list.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <ol type=“a”>

        <li>I BSC </li>

        <ul>

            <li>Sub 1</li>

            <li>Sub 2</li>

            <li>Sub3</li>

        </ul>

        <li>I BSC </li>

        <ul>

            <li>Sub 1</li>

            <li>Sub 2</li>

            <li>Sub3</li>

        </ul>

        <li>I BSC </li>

        <ul>

            <li>Sub 1</li>

            <li>Sub 2</li>

            <li>Sub3</li>

        </ul>

    </ol>

</body>

</html>

The output is as follows:

1. I BSC
   * Sub 1
   * Sub 2
   * Sub3
2. I BSC
   * Sub 1
   * Sub 2
   * Sub3
3. I BSC
   * Sub 1
   * Sub 2
   * Sub3

Q: What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

A: The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

The class attribute Class in html:

The class is an attribute which specifies 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

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1.intro {

    color: blue;

}

p.important {

    color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>

<p>A paragraph.</p>

<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>

</html>

Q: What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

A: Difference between id and class attribute:

The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements

Q: What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

A: HTML Text Formatting Elements

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |  | |  |
| [<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp) | Defines bold text | |  |  |
| [<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp) | Defines emphasized text |  | |  |
| [<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp) | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |  | |  |
| [<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp) | Defines smaller text |  | |  |
| [<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp) | Defines important text |  | |  |
| [<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp) | Defines subscripted text |  | |  |
| [<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |  | |  |
| [<ins>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |  | |  |
| [<del>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |  | |  |
| [<mark>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_mark.asp) | Defines marked/highlighted text |  | |  |

Q: How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

A: Cellpadding:

It specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents.

It is created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellpadding.

It is mainly meant for a single cell.

The default cellpadding value is 1

Cellpadding is widely used and considered to be an effective mean Cellpadding is an attribute

Cellspacing:

It specifies the space between adjacent cells.

It is also created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellspacing.

Cellspacing can get subjected to more than one cell.

Whereas, the default cellspacing value is 2

Cellspacing is less effective than Cellpadding.

Cellspacing is also an attribute.

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

A: To merge cells in HTML, use the Col span and row span attribute.

The row span attribute is for the number of rows a cell should span,

The Col span attribute is for a number of columns a cell should span.

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

  border: 1px solid black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The td rowspan attribute</h1>

<table>

  <tr>

    <th>Month</th>

    <th>Savings</th>

    <th>Savings for holiday!</th>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <td>January</td>

    <td>$100</td>

    <td rowspan="2">$50</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <td>February</td>

    <td>$80</td>

  </tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

# The td rowspan attribute

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **Savings** | **Savings for holiday!** |
| January | $100 | $50 |
| February | $80 |

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

    <style>

        table,

        th,

        td {

            border: 1px solid black;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>The td colspan attribute</h1>

    <table>

        <tr>

            <th>Month</th>

            <th>Savings</th>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td>January</td>

            <td>$100</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td>February</td>

            <td>$80</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td colspan="2">Sum: $180</td>

        </tr>

    </table>

</body>

</html>

# The td rowspan attribute

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **Savings** | **Savings for holiday!** |
| January | $100 | $50 |
| February | $80 |

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

A: **Block elements:**They consume the entire width available irrespective of their sufficiency. They always start in a new line and have top and bottom margins. It does not contain any other elements next to it.

[<h1>-<h6>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-heading/) : This element is used for including headings of different sizes ranging from 1 to 6.

[<div>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/div-tag-html/): This is a container tag and is used to make separate divisions of content on the web page.

[<hr>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hr-size-attribute/): This is an empty tag and is used for separating content by horizontal lines.

[<li>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-li-tag/): This tag is used for including list items of an ordered or unordered list.

[<ul>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-ul-compact-attribute/): This tag is used to make an unordered list.

[<ol>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-ol-compact-attribute/): This tag is used to make an ordered list.

[<p>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-basics/): This tag is used to include paragraphs of content in the webpage.

[<table>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-table-border-attribute/): This tag is used for including the tables in the webpage when there is a need for tabular data.

HTML 5 Semantic block elements:

[<header>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/): This tag is used for including all the main things of the webpage like navbar, logos, and heading of the webpage.

[<nav>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/): This tag helps to navigate through different sections by including different blocks of hyperlinks in the webpage.

[<footer>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/):  This contains all information about the authorization, contact, and copyright details of the webpage.

[<main>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/): The main content of the webpage resides in this tag.

[<section>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/) : This is used separate different sections in the webpage.

[<article>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/): This tag is used to include different independent articles on the webpage.

[<aside>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/): This tag is used to mention details of the main content aside.

Inline elements: Inline elements occupy only enough width that is sufficient to it and allows other elements next to it which are inline. Inline elements don’t start from a new line and don’t have top and bottom margins as block elements have.

Examples of Inline elements:

[<a>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-links/): This tag is used for including hyperlinks in the webpage.

[<br>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-brgt-tag/): This tag is used for mentioning line breaks in the webpage wherever needed.

[<script>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-script-tag/) : This tag is used for including external and internal javascript codes.

[<input>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-input-tag/): This tag is used for taking input from the users and is mainly used in forms.

[<img>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-img-tag/): This tag is used for including different images in the webpage to add beauty to the webpage.

[<span>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/span-tag-html/):  This is an inline container that takes necessary space only.

[<b>](https://www.html.am/html-codes/text/html-bold.cfm):  This tag is used in places where bold text is needed.

[<label>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-label-tag/): The tag in HTML is used to provide a usability improvement for mouse users i.e, if a user clicks on the text within the

<label> element, it toggles the control.

Q: How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

A: To create a hyperlink in an HTML document, use the <a> and </a> tags, which are used to define links.

The< a> tag indicates the beginning of the hyperlink, while the /a> tag indicates the end. Any text added inside these tags will function as a hyperlink. In the <a href=" ">, put the link's URL.

Q: What is the use of an iframe tag?

A: An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

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

A: This tag injects inline elements, like an image, icon, emoticon without ruining the formatting / styling of the page.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

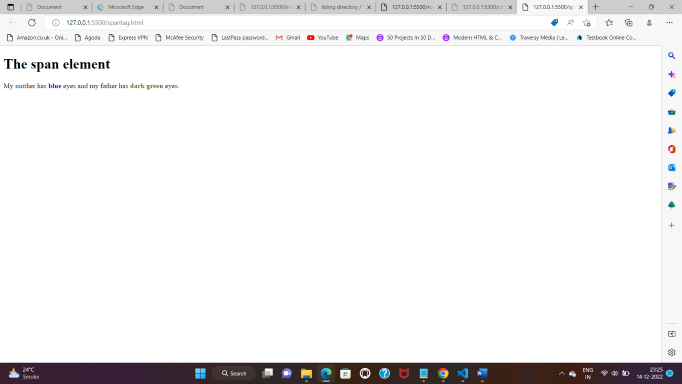
<body>

<h1>The span element</h1>

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>

</body>

</html>



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

A: In the body tag, specify a background image in the attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path

<html>

    <body>

    <h2>Background Image</h2>

    <p>A background image for a p element:</p>

    <p style="background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');">

    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Atque error inventore magnam consequuntur commodi. Exercitationem modi tenetur iste adipisci veniam repudiandae quae obcaecati commodi natus ullam fugiat dolore fugit rerum vitae sed rem ratione repellendus quod, officia deserunt culpa ipsa

    </p>

    </body>

    </html>

Q: How are active links different from normal links?

A: Links are categorized into three types. Typically a Link is displayed in three different colours based on the usage.

Normal links (Unvisited links)

Visited links

Active links

The following example shows the basic example for Normal Link (Unvisited Link). If you want to create a link to go to “https://www.abcd .org/“, you can get the normal link through this code. The default color is blue color and underlined but you can apply your own custom styling according to the application’s need.

Visited Link:  In example 1, If you click on the link shown above and again go back to the link page, you can now see the link is in purple colour and underlined. It shows that the user has visited this link before. You can do your own custom styling using visited selector. In the above output, notice the visited link after going back from the home page.

Active Link: In example 1, If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and Underline. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource.  You can do your own custom styling using[CSS: active selector](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-active-selector/). In the above output, notice the active link on right-click of the link.

Q: What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

A: There are three tags used to separate the texts. I.e Usually <br> tag is used to separate line of texts. Other tags are<p> tag and <blockquote> tag.

Q: What is SVG?

A: Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) are an XML-based markup language for describing two-dimensional based vector graphics.

Q: What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

A: HTML is for hypertext markup language and is used as the front-end technology in web technology. It contains predefined tags, elements, attributes, and the behavior of the elements. It also combines with the presentation technology known as CSS, which is coordinated with HTML and results in more presentable and appealing web pages. Compared to HTML, XHTML mostly described as XML, which is also linked with HTML codes. This will look at the differences between XHTML and HTML.

Every web-based technology has some similarities that set it apart from the others. There are important distinctions between the two markup languages as well. Html provides a set of rules for declaring tags and elements, and those rules will be accommodated by the root element's behavior and functionalities. However, when it comes to assigning and defining tags in HTML, XHTML has a set of tight standards and restrictions.

HTML5 is a version of HTML, while XHTML is a combination of HTML and XML. XHTML has its own parsing needs, but HTML doesn't have any and does with what it has. Learn more about the distinctions between XHTML and HTML5.

In XHTML, each element must have its ending tag, although, in HTML, the closing tag can be removed if necessary.

In XHTML, there are no tags for the header, footer, section, article, nav, and divs with classes; instead, ids must be used, as in HTML. Header, footer, section, article, and navigation all employ tags, making it easy to write and comprehend code.

HTML does not support nest tags. Nest Tags are a type of tag that is used in XHTML.

Because HTML is case-insensitive, the codes can be typed in either uppercase or lowercase. Because XHTML is case-sensitive, only lower case is used.

HTML is markup and hypertext language that is used to construct web pages. On the other hand, XHTML is an HTML-based hypertext and markup language.

To manage web pages for user requirements, the HTML5 version will use event handlers for a set of javascript functions. On the other hand, XHTML elements use frameset tags and body tags to trigger javascript operations in web publications.

As a result, we can conclude that HTML and XHTML are both markup languages for creating web pages and apps. HTML and XHTML have several significant differences, but they also have similarities. XHTML is a more advanced form of HTML, and both languages are used to create online and Android apps.

Q: What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

A: Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts And Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.