**• Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

HTML tags and elements are not same thing.

HTML tags:

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

HTML elements:

An HTML element is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag.

**• What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.

Html tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag.

An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts − a name and a value

The name is the property you want to set. For example, the paragraph <p> element in the example carries an attribute whose name is align, which you can use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.

The value is what you want the value of the property to be set and always put within quotations. The below example shows three possible values of align attribute: left, center and right.

**• 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. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

**• What are HTML Entities?**

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).

**• What are different types of lists in HTML?**

There are three types of lists in Html.

1. Ordered lists
2. Unordered lists
3. Description lists

An Unordered list is used to create a list of related items, in bulleted or unordered format. It starts with the <ul> tag, followed by the <li> tag to show list items inside <ul> tag.

The HTML Unordered List: An unordered list starts with the “ul” tag. Each list item starts with the “li” tag. The list items are marked with bullets i.e small black circles by default.

**• What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

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.

**• What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

While an ID is specific to a single element, classes can be assigned to multiple elements on a page or throughout the website. They are not unique. And while a single element can only have one ID, it can have multiple classes.

**• What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

<b> - Bold text

<strong> - Important text

<i> - Italic text

<em> - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

**• How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

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

The row span and col span are the attributes of <td> tag. These are used to specify the number of rows or columns a cell should merge. The row span attribute is for merging rows and the col span attribute is for merging columns of the table in HTML.

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

A Block-level element occupies the entire horizontal space of its parent element (container), and vertical space equal to the height of its contents, thereby creating a "block".

Browsers typically display the block-level element with a newline both before and after the element. You can visualize them as a stack of boxes.

Inline elements display in a line. They do not force the text after them to a new line. An anchor (or link) is an example of an inline element. You can put several links in a row, and they will display in a line.

**• How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination. By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers: An unvisited link is underlined and blue.

**• What is the use of an iframe tag?**

The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame. The ”iframe ” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. The HTML iframe name attribute is used to specify a reference for an <Iframe> element. The name attribute is also used as a reference to the elements in JavaScript. The iframe is basically used to show a webpage inside the current web page. The ‘src‘ attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the iframe.

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

The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

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

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

Adding CSS styling properties.

Syntax:

<body background = "URL or path" > Website Body </body>

**• How are active links different from normal links?**

An active text or graphic link on a Web page. Clicking the link redirects the user to another Web page or a document or image. Live links are also placed into email, allowing recipients of the message to immediately go to a website or open an attached document or image

The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; Others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal 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 graphics for the Web.

The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

**• What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

HTML is the Hypertext Markup Language which is the most widely used language over the internet. HTML is used to create web pages and link them from one to another. Please note HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language. We can use different other technologies as like CSS and java script to give a new look to the pages developed by HTML.

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. It can be considered as a part of the XML markup language this is because of XHTML have features of both XML and HTML. XHTML is extended from XML and HTML. XHTML can be considered as a better version of HTML.

**• What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.

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.

Tag Description

<abbr> Defines an abbreviation

<acronym> Defines an acronym

<address> Defines an address element

<cite> Defines citation

<code> Defines computer code text

<blockquote> Defines a long quotation

<del> Defines text

<dfn> Defines a definition term

<ins> Defines inserted text

<kbd> Defines keyboard text

<pre> Defines preformatted text

<q> Defines short quotation

<samp> Defines sample computer code

<strong> Defines strong text

<var> Defines a variable

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.

Tag Description

<b> Defines bold text

<big> Defines big text

<i> Defines italic text

<small> Defines small text

<sup> Defines superscripted text

<sub> Defines subscripted text

<tt> Defines teletype text

<u> Deprecated. Use styles instead