1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag. However, some

tags do not have a closing tag.

HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

HTML Elements can be nested. There can be an HTML element with another HTML Element

as its content.

2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

HTML tags are what defines where an HTML element starts and where it ends. There is usually an opening bracket followed by the element's name and, finally, a closing bracket.

Examples include:

<title>

<p>

<b>

An HTML attribute is what modifies an HTML element. It is usually in the form of unique words that one inserts inside the opening tag. They control the behaviour of the element that follows.

<element attribute="value">element content</element>

3) What are void elements in HTML?

A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , br ,command , hr , img , input ,link , meta, source.

4) What are HTML Entities?

HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. You can

also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities.

These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML. HTML entities provide a wide range of characters which can allow you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, etc.

For example: if you use less than (<) or greater than (>) symbols in your text, the browser can mix them with tags that's why character entities are used in HTML to display reserved characters.

5) What are different types of lists in HTML?

HTML List & their types along with their implementation. The List can be used to store the information in short, either in bulleted form or numbered format, the visually help to look at

a glance. In other words, it is used to group together related items or lists, used to structure and show important information where each list item is displayed on the new line.

Unordered List: - 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.

Syntax:

  Item1

Ordered List: - The Ordered lists have an order which is either numerical or alphabetical. The <ol> tag is used to create ordered lists in HTML and just like unordered list, we use <li> tag to define or show lists inside <ol> tag.

Syntax:

  Item1

6) What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

The class is an attribute that 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.

<tag class="ghf"> content </tag>

7) What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

class to various elements so that it could be numerous times on a single page. The class is assigned to an element and its name starts with "." followed by the name of the class. We can attach multiple class selectors to an element.

Syntax:
.class{
// declarations of CSS
}

Id is unique in a page, and we can only apply it to one specific element. The name of the Id starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique id name. We can attach only one ID selector to an element.

Syntax:
#id{
// declarations of CSS
}

8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. here are almost 14 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

<b>, <strong>, <u>

9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Cellspacing is something different from cellpadding. In HTML, cellspacing is yet another attribute of the table tag. Cellspacing is most commonly utilized in web design. Different programming languages utilize different syntax for cellspacing, like CSS utilizes the "border-spacing" property, whereas HTML utilizes the "cellspacing" property.

Syntax

<table cellspacing="value" >.....</table>

Cellpadding is the attribute that defines the space in a cell between the cell content and its border. To put it another way, it is the attribute of the table tag (<table>) that specifies the spacing between the cell content and its border.

Syntax

<table cellpadding="value" >.....</table>

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

We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge.

The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.

Syntax

Following is the syntax to merge table cells in HTML.

<td rowspan="2">cell data</td>

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

A block-level element always starts on a new line. A block-level element always takes up the full width available Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>. CSS property: display: block.

An inline element does not start on a new line.An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary. This is a element inside a paragraph. CSS property: display: inline-block.

12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

link text

13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.

An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.

Syntax

An HTML iframe is defined with the <iframe> tag:

<iframe src="URL"></iframe>

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

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

Syntax

Write your content here......

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

To set background image of a web page,use the css style.under the css <style>tag,add the property background image.the property set a graphic such as jpg,png,etc.

Syntax

<body background ="url or path">website body </body>

16) How are active links different from normal links?

A normal link is just a line of code that contains a pointer to another resource. An active link is that line of code in action, opening that other resource.

17) What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

 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.

18) What is SVG?

The <svg> tag defines a container for SVG graphics.

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

19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used to create websites and web applications. Hypertext refers to the "text wrapped within a text." It is very similar to hyperlinks and contains an underlying text that, when clicked, redirects to a new webpage. A markup language is not necessarily a programming language.

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup LanguageXHTML is almost similar to HTML but it is stricter than HTMLIt is swift, accurate, easily maintained, convertible, and formattedAll major browsers support XHTML

20) 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.

<address>:-Defines an address element.

<code>:-Defines computer code text.

<del>:-Defines text.

<ins>:-Defines inserted text.

<strong>:-Defines strong text.

Physical Tags :-

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text.

<b>:-Defines bold text.

<big>:-Defines big text.

<i>:-Defines italic text.

<small>:-Defines small text.