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HTML

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

HTML tag holds the HTML element and the HTML element holds the content. HTML Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever is written inside <and> are called tags. HTML elements consist of both the opening and closing tags as well as What's inside those tags. It normally consists of some structure that's used to define the respective tags.

<h1> HELLO WORLD </h1>

2.What are the tag and attribute in HTML?

Tags	Attributes
Hold the HTML elements	Attribute defines the additional information
It starts with< and ends with >	Attributes are specified in the opening tag
Tag is the way of denoting an HTML element	Way defining the characteristics of an HTML element consists of the name and value
Eg.	<img src="">

3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

Void elements are elements that do not have closing tag. They are self closing and do not contain any content or children. void elements are use for elements where a closing tag is not necessary as they don't have any meaningful content or don't allow content inside them.

<img src="example.html attribute="example image">

4. What are HTML Entities? With Example.

Html entities are special codes used to represent characters that have a special meaning in html or characters that cannot be easily represented using the standard character set. They are especially used when you need to display reserved characters such as '<','>' or '&' or when you want to display characters that may not be directly supported by the character encoding of your document.

<p>This is an example of the < symbol </p>

5. What are the different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

Lists are used to group together related pieces of information.

There are three list types in HTML:
1. Unordered list
2. Ordered list
3. Description list

Unordered list:-

Unordered list is created by <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

Example:-

```
<ul type="square">
        <li>B.Tech</li>
        <li>B.Sc.</li>
        <li>BCA</li>
        <li>BBA</li>
        <li>B.Com</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered list:-

This list is created by using <ol> tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

Example:-
```
<ol start="3" type="i">
        <li>B.Tech</li>
        <li>B.Sc.</li>
        <li>BCA</li>
        <li>BBA</li>
</ol>
```

Definition(description) List:

HTML also supports description lists.
The HTML definition list contains following three tags:
- <dl> tag defines the start of the list.
- <dt> tag defines a term.
- <dd> tag defines the term definition (description).

Example:-

```
<dl>
        <dt>HTTP</dt>
        <dd>Hypertext Transfer Protocol</dd>

        <dt>URL</dt>
        <dd>Uniform Resource Locator</dd>
```

```
        <dt>WWW</dt>
        <dd>World Wide Web</dd>
</dl>
```

6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.

In HTML, the class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. Classes are used in conjunction with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to apply styles and formatting to elements. By adding one or more class names to an element, you can easily style multiple elements in a consistent way

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

 <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

 <title>Class Attribute Example</title>

 <style>

        . highlight {background-color: yellow;

                      font-weight: bold; }

</style>
</head>
<body>
        <p class="highlight">This paragraph is highlighted. </p>

</body>

</html>
```

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

Id	class
Only one id selector can be attached to an element.	Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.
Id is a unique in a page and can only apply to an most one element.	The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page.

In html for an element ID name starts with the '#' symbol followed by the unique name assigned to it.	On the other hand class assigned to an element has its name starts with "." Followed by the class name
Syntax is #id{ css declarations;}	Syntax is .class{css declarations;}

Example:
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
        #para1 {
         text-align: center;
         color: red;
        }
        .center {
         text-align: center;
         color: red;
        }
</style>
</head>
<body>

        <p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
        <h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
        <p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

8.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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
```

```html
<body>

<i>This text is italic</i>

<p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>

<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>

<em>This text is emphasized</em>

<small>This is some smaller text.</small>

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

Cell padding and cell spacing are two different things. Cell spacing refers to the distance between the cells in a grid layout, and cell padding refers to the space around each cell. Cell padding and cell spacing are two techniques you can use to improve the look of your website.

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

You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

Example:
```html
<!Doctype html>
<head>
<title> rowspan and colspan </title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
 <tr>
        <td colspan="2"> </td>
        <td> </td>
```

```
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td> </td>
        <td> </td>
         <td> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td> </td>
        <td> </td>
        <td> </td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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

Inline element	Block-level element
Inline elements cover only the area that is required for the content it holds.	Block elements cover the whole horizontal line in which they are used.
Heights and widths are not considered for inline elements	Heights and widths are key properties that can be used with block elements.
Inline elements are used generally to give inline styles and effects.	Block elements like div and semantic tag are extensively used for defining layouts of the web page.
Inline elements do not force any new line	Block elements force a new line before and after they are used.
,<a>,<button></button>, etc. are the example of inline element.	, , etc. are the example of block level elements.

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
```

```
        <h1>HTML Links</h1>
        <p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Visit Google</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

This tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

        <h1>The iframe element + CSS</h1>

        <p>An iframe with default borders:</p>

        <iframe src="/default.asp" width="100%" height="300">

        </iframe>

</body>

</html>

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

This tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. You use this element to wrap sections of text for styling purposes or to add attributes to a section of text without creating a new line of content.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

        <h1>The span element</h1>

        <p>My mother has blue eyes and my father has dark green eyes.</p>

</body>

</html>

15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

          <h2>Background Image</h2>

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

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

          </p>

</body>

</html>

16. How are active links different from normal links?

Normal link:
In HTML, an normal link is a hyperlink that is not yet clicked by the user. By default, the unvisited links will be in blue in color with an underline.

Example:

```
<!Doctype html>
<head>
  <title>Difference between normal links and active links</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h3>Click here to visit → <a href="https://www.tutorialspoint.com/">Tutorialspoint</a>
  </h3>
</body>
</html>
```

Active link:

An Active link is a hyperlink that is currently being interacted with the user. Whenever the user holds the mouse button on the link and is not released yet or if right clicked on it, it will change its color into red, this is when the link will be in active state.

Example:

```
<!Doctype html>
<head>
   <title>Difference between normal links and active links</title>
   <style>
    a:active {
        color: yellow;
        background-color: transparent;
        text-decoration: underline;
      }
   </style>
</head>
<body>
   <h3>Click here to visit → <a href="https://www.tutorialspoint.com/">Tutorialspoint</a>
   </h3>
</body>
</html>
```

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

We separate a section of text in HTML using the below tags:

**
 tag** : It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

 <p> tag: This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

<hr> tag: This tag is used to draw horizontal line.

18. What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.SVG is used to define vector-basedgraphics for the Web SVG defines graphics in XML formatEach element and attribute in SVG files can be animatedSVG is a W3C recommendationSVG integrates with other standards, such as CSS, DOM, XSL and JavaScript.

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML	XHTML
HTML stand for hypertext markup language.	XHTML stands for Extensible markup language.
It is an svg application	It is an XML application
It uses the format which one is similar to document formats.	It uses the markup language.
It is less expressive.	It is more expressive.
It is not case-sensitive	It is case-sensitive.
It is markup language.	It provides framework to define a markup language.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?
Physical tags:

Physical tags are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags.

Here are some useful Physical tag lists:

- <sup> Superscript is usually used for showing elements above base-line
- <sub> The subscript is used for alternate baseline.
- <i> An Italic tag is used to define a text with a special meaning.
- <big> Big tag increase the font size by 1 (Note: You can not use the big tag in HTML 5)
- <small> A small tag defines the small text, and it is used while writing copyright.
- <b> Bold increases the importance of the text because bold tag convert the text into bold size.
- <u> It is used to underline the text.
- <tt> Teletype text gives the default font-family which is monospace.
- <strike> It is an editing markup that tells the reader to ignore the text passage.

Logical Tags:

Logical tags are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. Logical tags are also known as Structural tags because they specify the structure of the document.

Here are some useful Logical tags list:

- <abbr> Defines the abbreviation of text.

- <acronym> Defines the acronym.
- <address> Contact information of a person or an organization.
- <cite> Defines citation. It displays the text in italic format.
- <code> Defines the piece of computer code.
- <blockquote> Defines a long quotation.
- <del> Defines the deleted text and is used to mark a portion of text which has been deleted from the document.
- <dfn> Defines the definition element and is used to representing a defining instance in HTML.
- <ins> Defines inserted text.
- <kbd> Defines keyboard input text.
- <pre> Defines the block of preformatted text which preserves the text spaces, line breaks, tabs, and other formatting characters which are ignored by web browsers.
- <q> Defines the short quotation.
- <samp> Defines the sample output text from a computer program.
- <strong> Defines strong text i.e. show the importance of the text.
- <var> Defines the variable in a mathematical equation or in the computer program.