**1>Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

**ANS**- No ,the HTML tags and elements are not same thing because in some HTML tags there is no closing tag but in elements there are both opening and closing tags and a content.

**2> What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**ANS** **- TAGS** = are structure of HTML document .it is a container for some content.

**for example** - <h1> (used to give heading)

<img> (used to insert image)

**-ATTRIBUTES** = provides additional information about tag.it is used in opening tag only .

**for example** - <html lang=”en”> (used for language.)

**3>What are void elements in HTML?**

**ANS** - **VOID ELEMENTS** are the elements which only have starting tag and it doesn’t contain any content in it.

**For example** - <br> (used for new line)

<hr> (used for horizontal line)

**4> What are HTML Entities?**

**ANS**- 1)The HTML entities are used to display reserved characters , special characters, or invisible characters.

2) HTML entities are represented by either their name or their number.

3) Special characters are characters which are not available on our keyboard like ®, ©, ¢, etc.

4) [ENTITY NAMES] We use &entity\_name; to add reserved characters using Entity names.

For example- Empersand> &amp; = &

5) [ENTITY NUMBER] We use &#entity\_number; to add reserved characters using Entity number.  For example- Empersand>&#38; = & .

**5> What are different types of lists in HTML?**

ANS- 1)Lists are used to represent real life list data. There are several types of lists that is used to display items in HTML.

2) Different types of Lists are as follows,

\* **ORDERED LIST <ol>**

->This type of list is used to display the items in specific order.

-> Items are numberd.  **EX**- <ol>

<li>apple</li>

<li>mango</li>

</ol>

**\*UNORDERED LIST<ul>**

->This type of list is used to display the items not in a specific order.

->Items are displayed by bullets**. EX-** <ul>

<li>apple</li>

<li>mango</li>

</ul>

**6> What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**ANS-1)**The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

2)Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements.

3)The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

4)The class name is case sensitive.

**7>What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML**

**elements?**

**ANS-** The difference between ‘id’ attribute and ‘class’ attribute of html are-

**[‘id’ attribute]-**

1>An id is a unique attribute that can only be applied to a single HTML element.

2>Can only be used once within a single HTML document.

3> Can be styled using CSS properties

4>More specific than a class selector.

5>Can be selected and manipulated using javascipt.

6>syntax used is #id-name.

**[‘class’ attribute]>** A class is an attribute that can be applied to multiple HTML elements.

2> Can be used multiple times within a single HTML document.

3>Can be styled using CSS properties.

4>Less specific than an id selector.

5>Can be selected and manipulated using JavaScript**.**

6>syntax used is .class-name **.**

**8> What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**ANS** **>** HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text.

**>** The formatting can be used to set the text styles, highlight the text, make text superscript and

subscript, etc.

**>**  <b> and <strong> Tags: Both tags are used to make the text bold.

**>** The text content of the tag is shown as important information on the webpage.

**>** <i> and <em> Tags: Both tags are used to make the text italic and emphasized.

**>** Both the element have opening and closing tags.

**>** <small> and <big> Tags: The <small> tag is used to set small font-size where as <big> tag is

used to set big font-size.

**>** <sup> and <sub> Tags: The <sup> tag is used to superscript a text whereas <sub> tag is used to

subscript a text.

**>** HTML <mark> Tag: The <mark> tag is used to highlight a text. It has an opening and closing tag.

**9>How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**ANS- Cellpadding**

> Cell padding is the term used to describe the area between a table cell’s border and its content.

> It may be made using the HTML table> tag but changes the type property to cell padding.

> It concerns just one cell.

> When compared to cell spacing, it is quite effective. It is, therefore, very commonly used

> The default value for cell padding is 1.

**Cellspacing**

> The gap between each neighbouring cell is often called “cellspacing.”

> It may be produced using the HTML table> tag. However, that changes the type property to cell spacing.

> It is exposed to several cells at once.

> Cellspacing has a default value of 2.

> Comparatively speaking, it is less efficient than cell padding.

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

**ANS- INLINE ELEMENTS**

> Take up only as much width as necessary to display their content.

> Take up only as much height as necessary to display their content.

> Do not cause line breaks.

> Only horizontal margins and padding can be applied to them.

> <strong>, <em>, <a>, <span>

**BLOCK ELEMENTS**

> Take up the full width of their parent container by default.

> Take up the height of their content by default, but can be set to a fixed or percentage height.

> Cause line breaks before and after the element.

> All types of margins and padding can be applied to them.

> <div>, <p>, <h1> - <h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <table>, <form>

**12> How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

**ANS =>** Hyperlinks are one of the most exciting innovations the Web has to offer.

=> They've been a feature of the Web since the beginning, and are what makes the Web a web.

=> Hyperlinks allow us to link documents to other documents or resources, link to specific parts of

documents, or make apps available at a web address.

=> A basic link is created by wrapping the text or other content inside an <a> element and using

the href attribute, also known as a Hypertext Reference, or target, that contains the web address.

=> Example :

<p>I'm creating a link to

<a href="https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/">the Mozilla homepage</a>.

</p>

**13> What is the use of an iframe tag?**

**ANS**=> An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document.

=> It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page.

=> They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

=> Example :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>The iframe element</h1>

<iframe src="https://www.google.com" title="drop shipping">

</iframe>

</body>

</html>

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

**ANS** => Common uses of a span tag include changing the style or color of a part of the text,

highlighting a section of text, and inserting icons or small graphics inline with text.

=> It's also useful for applying JavaScript actions to specific parts of inline content.

=> The <span> tag in HTML is an inline-level element used for styling and grouping content within

a web page.

=> Unlike block-level elements like <div>, the <span> tag does not inherently introduce any

line breaks or block formatting.

=> Instead, it allows you to target and style specific portions of text or inline elements without disrupting the overall flow of the document.

=> Example :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>DESIGNS</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>

Welcome to <span style="color: red;">text</span>,

where learning <span style="color: yellow;">colors</span>.

</p>

</body>

</html>

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

**ANS** => Background images are used to make a website more interactive and attractive.

=> It can be applied in many stylings.

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

=> Example :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Website</title>

</head>

<body background="link of the image">

<h2>Background Image</h2>

</body>

</html>

**16> How are active links different from normal links?**

**ANS** => 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.

=> Whereas, 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.

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

**ANS** <div>: A generic container used to group together related elements for styling or scripting

purposes.

<section>: Represents a standalone section of content which is thematically related.

<header>: Defines the header for a section or page, typically containing introductory content

or navigational links.

<footer>: Defines the footer for a section or page, typically containing metadata or

navigational links.

<nav>: Represents a section of the page intended for navigation links.

<aside>: Represents a section of the page with content that is tangentially related to the

content around it.

<main>: Represents the dominant content of the <body> of a document.

<h1> to <h6>: Heading tags used to define headings of different levels.

<p>: Represents a paragraph.

<hr>: Represents a thematic break or a horizontal rule in the content.

**18> What is SVG?**

**ANS** >SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is an XML-based markup language for describing

two-dimensional vector graphics.

> SVG allows for the creation of images that can be scaled to different sizes without losing

quality, making it ideal for responsive design on the web.

> SVG supports interactivity and animation. You can add event listeners to SVG elements to make

them interactive.

> SVG graphics can be styled with CSS, similar to how HTML elements are styled.

**19> What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**ANS HTML**

>Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language used to create web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.

> HTML allows for loose syntax, with end tags and attributes often being optional.

> HTML allows for multiple DTDs, including HTML 4.01 and HTML5.

> HTML does not support namespaces.

> HTML allows for the use of deprecated attributes.

> HTML will continue to be supported by web browsers.

> HTML continues to evolve, with the latest version being HTML5**.**

**XHTML**

>EXtensible Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language that is a stricter version of HTML and conforms to XML syntax.

> XHTML : XHTML requires end tags for all elements and attributes to be quoted.

> XHTML : XHTML requires the use of a specific DTD, such as XHTML 1.0 Strict or XHTML 1.1.

> XHTML : XHTML supports namespaces, allowing for the integration of other XML languages.

> XHTML : XHTML does not allow the use of deprecated attributes and requires all attributes to be lowercase.

> XHTML : XHTML support by web browsers is limited and it is now largely replaced by HTML5.

> XHTML : XHTML development has largely been discontinued, with future developments focusing on HTML5.

**20> What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**ANS** In HTML, tags can be categorized into logical (semantic) and physical (presentational) tags**.**

**1. Logical (Semantic) Tags:**

-> Logical or semantic tags describe the meaning and structure of the content.

-> They provide information about the role of the content within the document, which helps

search engines and assistive technologies understand and navigate the content better.

-> They are important for accessibility, SEO, and proper document structure.

-> Example : <p>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <a> etc**.**

**2. Physical (Presentational) Tags:**

-> Physical or presentational tags are used to directly define the appearance of the content,

without providing any semantic meaning.

-> They are mainly concerned with how the content should look.

-> Example : <tt>, <u>, <i>, <b>