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

🡪 No html tags and elements are not the same thing. Tags are the building blocks and they look like this (<>). Tags are of two types:1) Opening Tag 2) Closing tag. Elements are made of tags . Elements consists of a opening tag and a closing tag. For example:<div></div><ul></ul> etc. These are called elements.

1. **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

🡪 Tags:

Tags are like containers that hold different parts of a web page. They are represented by opening (<>) and closing (</>) brackets. Tags define the structure and content of elements in HTML. For example, the <p> tag is used for paragraphs, the <h1> to <h6> tags are used for headings, and the <a> tag is used for links.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- OPENING AND CLOSING TAGS -->

<h1>hello</h1>

<h2>hello</h2>

<h3>hello</h3>

<h4>hello</h4>

<h5>hello</h5>

<h6>hello</h6>

<!-- ...... -->

</body>

</html>

🡪Attribute:  
Attributes provide extra information about HTML elements. They are added inside the opening tag of an element. Attributes modify the behavior or appearance of an element.

1. **What are void elements in HTML? With Example.**

🡪Void elements are elements that do not require a closing tag. Void elements are self-closing. Void elements in HTML include:

*1.<br> - Line Break:*

The <br> tag is used to insert a line break-like spacing within a paragraph or block of text. It doesn't have a closing tag and is written as <br>.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- VOID ELEMENTS -->

<h3>HII</h3><br>

<h4>HOW ARE YOU</h4>

</body>

</html>

*2. <img> - Image:*

The <img> tag is used to insert an image into a web page. It doesn't require a closing tag and is written as <img src="image.jpg" alt="Image description">. The src attribute specifies the source URL of the image, and the alt attribute provides a text description of the image.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<img src="background image.jpeg" alt="">

</body>

</html>

1. **What are HTML Entities? With Example.**

🡪In HTML, entities are special codes used to represent characters that have special meanings in HTML. HTML entities are primarily used to display reserved characters, such as angle brackets (< and >), ampersands (&), quotation marks ("), and special characters like symbols. By using entities, you can ensure that these characters are correctly displayed in HTML. For example :

*1.&lt; -Less Than (<) Entity*

*2. &gt; - Greater Than (>) Entity*

*3. &amp; - Ampersand (&) Entity*

*4. &quot; - Quotation Mark (") Entity*

*5. &copy; - Copyright Symbol (©) Entity*

*<!DOCTYPE html>*

*<html lang="en">*

*<head>*

*<meta charset="UTF-8">*

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

*<title>Document</title>*

*</head>*

*<body>*

*<p>This is an example of the less-than symbol: 5 &lt; 10</p>*

*<p>This is an example of the greater-than symbol: 20 &gt; 15</p>*

*<p>This is an example of an ampersand: AT&amp;T</p>*

*<p>This is an example of double quotes: "Hello, &quot;World&quot;"</p>*

*<p>This is an example of the copyright symbol: &copy; 2023</p>*

*</body>*

*</html>*

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

🡪In HTML, there are three main types of lists that can be used. They are:

1.Ordered List

2.Unordered List

3.Definition List

*1) Ordered List (<ol>):*

An ordered list is a numbered list where each list item is preceded by a number. It is used when the order of items in the list is significant. The <ol> tag is used to create an ordered list, and each list item is defined by the <li> tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- ORDERED LIST -->

<ol>one</ol>

<ol>two</ol>

<ol>three</ol>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

*2) Unordered List (<ul>):*

An unordered list is a bulleted list where each list item is preceded by a bullet point or another custom marker. It is used when the order of items in the list is not important. The <ul> tag is used to create an unordered list, and each list item is defined by the <li> tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- UNORDERED LIST -->

<ul>one</ul>

<ul>two</ul>

<ul>three</ul>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

*3) Definition List (<dl>):*

A definition list is a list that consists of a series of terms and their corresponding definitions. The terms are defined using the <dt> tag, and the definitions are defined using the <dd> tag. The <dl> tag is used to create a definition list.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- DEFINITION LIST -->

<dl>one</dl>

<dl>two</dl>

<dl>three</dl>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

**6.What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? With Example.**

🡪 In HTML, the 'class' attribute is used to assign one or more CSS class names to an HTML element. The 'class' attribute allows you to apply CSS styles to specific elements or group elements together based on their shared class names.

EXAMPLE:

***<p class="one">This paragraph has a custom class.</p>***

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html lang="en">**

**<head>**

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

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

**<title>Document</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<!-- CLASS ATTRIBUTE -->**

**<div class="one">HII</div>**

**<!-- ..... -->**

**</body>**

**</html>**

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

**🡪** The 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute are both used to assign specific attributes to HTML elements, but they have different purposes and behaviors.

(1)'Id' Attribute:

\*Unique: The 'id' attribute is used to provide a unique identifier for a specific HTML element on a page. Each 'id' value should be unique within the HTML document.

\*Single Element: It is meant to identify and target a single element.

\*Usage: It is commonly used when you want to uniquely identify a specific element for JavaScript manipulation or for targeting a specific element with CSS.

(2)Class Attribute:

\*Non-Unique: The 'class' attribute is used to assign one or more class names to one or more HTML elements. Multiple elements can share the same class name, allowing you to apply styles or perform operations on them collectively.

\*Multiple Elements: It is meant for grouping elements that share similar characteristics or styles.

\*Usage: It is commonly used when you want to apply a specific style or behavior to a group of elements, or when you want to select multiple elements using JavaScript or CSS.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- CLASS AND ID -->

<div class="one" id="xyz" >HELLO</div>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

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

**🡪** In HTML, there are several formatting tags available that allow you to apply various styles and formatting to text and content. Here are some commonly used formatting tags in HTML:

*1)<strong> and <b>:*

Both tags are used to make text bold. <strong> is a semantic tag indicating strong importance, while <b> is a presentational tag for bold text.

*2)<em> and <i>:*

Both tags are used to emphasize text by rendering it in italic. <em> is a semantic tag indicating emphasis, while <i> is a presentational tag for italicized text.

*3) <u>:*

The <u> tag is used to underline text.

*4) <s> and <del>:*

Both tags are used to strike through text, indicating that it is no longer valid or relevant.

*5)**<sub> and <sup>:*

The <sub> tag is used to render text as subscript while the <sup> tag is used for superscript.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- FORMATTING TAGS -->

<b>HII</b>

<i>HELLO</i>

<u>HEY</u>

<sub>HI</sub>

<sup>HEY THERE</sup>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

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

**🡪** *1)Cell Padding:*

The cell padding attribute (cellpadding) controls the space between the content within a table cell and the cell's borders. It defines the amount of space that appears inside the cell. By specifying a value for cellpadding, you can add space or padding around the content within each cell.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- CELL PADDING -->

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td style="padding: 10px;">One</td>

<td style="padding: 20px;">Two</td>

<td style="padding: 30px;">Three</td>

</tr>

</table>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

*2) Cell Spacing:*

The Cell spacing attribute (cellspacing) controls the space or gap between adjacent table cells. It defines the amount of space that appears between cells. By specifying a value for cellspacing, you can add space or gaps between cells within the table.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- CELL SPACING -->

<table style="border-spacing: 10px;" border="1">

<tr>

<td>One</td>

<td>Two</td>

<td>Three</td>

</tr>

</table>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

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

**🡪** In HTML tables, you can merge two or more adjacent rows or columns into a single row or column using the rowspan and colspan attributes. Here's how you can achieve this:

*1)Merging Rows:*

To merge rows, you can use the rowspan attribute on a cell to specify the number of rows it should span.

*2) Merging Columns:*

To merge columns, you can use the colspan attribute on a cell to specify the number of columns it should span.

🡪By using the rowspan and colspan attributes appropriately, you can merge cells in an HTML table, creating a single row or column that spans across multiple cells. This technique is useful when you want to create table structures with complex layouts or combine cells for specific design or data presentation requirements.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- ROWSPAN AND COLSPAN -->

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th rowspan="2"></th>

<th colspan="3"></th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>one</td>

<td>two</td>

<td>three</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

<!-- ..... -->

</html>

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

🡪In HTML, block-level elements and inline elements are two different types of elements that serve different purposes and have distinct behaviors.

🡪Block-level elements are those that create a block-level box on the web page.

🡪They typically start on a new line and occupy the full width available.

🡪Block-level elements are used to structure the layout of a web page and are often used for larger sections of content.

🡪Inline elements do not create new line and only occupy the space required by their content.

🡪They are used to style and format smaller parts of the text within a block-level element.

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

**🡪** To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the <a> tag, which stands for "anchor." The <a> tag allows you to create a link to another web page, a specific section within the same page, or any URL.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- HYPERLINK -->

<a href="www.youtube.com">Click this link to visit Youtube</a>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

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

The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or web page within the current document. It stands for "inline frame" and allows you to display external content within a designated area of a webpage.

The <iframe> tag has a source attribute (src) that specifies the URL of the content you want to embed. The content within the <iframe> will be loaded from the specified URL. You can also set attributes like width, height, and frameborder to customize the appearance and behavior of the embedded content.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- IFRAME TAG -->

<iframe src="" height="" width=""></iframe>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

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

🡪 The <span> tag in HTML is an inline-level element that is used to apply styles, manipulate or group inline elements, or target specific parts of text within a larger block of content. It does not inherently add any visual or semantic meaning to the content, but it provides a way to target and style specific portions of text or inline elements.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- SPAN TAG -->

<p><h1>HIII<span><br>HOW ARE YOU?</span></h1></p>

<!-- ..... -->

</body>

</html>

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

**🡪**To insert a picture into the background image of a web page, you can use CSS to set the background images and position it accordingly.

🡪The “Background-image” property is used to specify the URL of the image file you want to use as the background.

**\*HTML CODE:\***

*<!DOCTYPE html>*

*<html>*

*<head>*

*<title>Background Image Example</title>*

*<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">*

*</head>*

*<body>*

*<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>*

*<p>This is some content on the web page.</p>*

*</body>*

*</html>*

**\*CSS CODE:\***

*body {*

*background-image: url("image.jpg");*

*background-size: cover;*

*background-repeat: no-repeat;*

*}*

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

**🡪**Active links and normal links refer to different states of a hyperlink based on user interaction. Active links and normal links in HTML serve different purposes and have distinct characteristics.Normal links, also known as static links, are the most common type of links used in HTML.They are used to navigate between different web pages or sections within a web page.

🡪Normal links are created using the <a> element and the href attribute, which specifies the destination URL. When a user clicks on a normal link, the browser loads the linked page or jump to the specified section within the same page.

🡪Active links, also referred to as dynamic links, are links that change their appearance or behavior based on certain conditions or user interactions.

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

🡪In HTML, you can use various tags to separate and structure sections of text. Here are some commonly used tags for this purpose:

1. *<h1> to <h6>:* These tags are used to define headings of different levels, with <h1> being the highest (most important) and <h6> being the lowest.
2. *<div>:* This tag is a generic container that helps group and separate sections of content. It is commonly used for larger blocks of text or to divide a webpage into logical sections.
3. *<p>:* This tag is used to define a paragraph. It separates blocks of text into distinct paragraphs.

**18. What is SVG?**

**🡪** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is an XML-based vector image format that is widely used for displaying graphics and icons on the web. Unlike raster image formats (such as JPEG or PNG), which are based on pixels and can lose quality when scaled, SVG images are resolution-independent and can be scaled without losing clarity or sharpness.

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

🡪 HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating web pages. However there are some differences between them:

1. *Syntax*: XHTML follows strict XML rules, while HTML has more lenient syntax.
2. *Case Sensitivity:* XHTML is case-sensitive for tags and attribute names, while HTML is not.
3. *Compatibility:* XHTML promotes consistent standards but may have compatibility issues with older web pages, while HTML has broader support across browsers and devices.

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

🡪*1.Logical Tags:* Logical Tags are also known as semantic tags. These tags in HTML represent the logical structure and meaning of the content. They describe the purpose and organization of different parts of a web page.

*2.Physical Tags:* Physical Tags are also known as styling tags. These tags in HTML are used to apply visual formatting or styling to the content. They focus on the physical appearance of the content, such as font settings or text formatting.

**21. Create below example using only HTML tags without CSS.**

**🡪**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1" width="100%">

<tr>

<td rowspan="2"><a href="">HOME</a></td>

<td rowspan="2"><a href="">ABOUT</a></td>

<td rowspan="2"><a href="">CONTACT</a></td>

<td rowspan="2"><a href="">HELP</a></td>

<td rowspan="2"><a href="">STORE</a></td>

<td><a href="">DOWNLOAD</a></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><a href="">app</a></td>

</tr>

</table>

<table>

<tr>

<td><img src="nature background photo.jpg" alt="" width="213%"></td>

</tr>

<tr bgcolor="pink">

<td><centre>Contact-Us-Page</centre></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td><img src="working photo.webp" alt="" width="213%"></td>

</tr>

</table>

<table border="1" width="100%" bgcolor="lightblue">

<tr>

<td>

<label for="">First Name</label>

<input type="text" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Name">

</td>

<td>

<label for="">Last Name</label>

<input type="text" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Name">

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

<label for="">Email ID</label>

<input type="email" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Email ID">

</td>

<td>

<label for="">Phone Number</label>

<input type="number" name="" id="" placeholder="Enter Your Number">

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

<label for="">City</label>

<select name="" id="">

<option value="">Ahmedabad</option>

<option value="">Vadodara</option>

<option value="">Gandhinagar</option>

<option value="">Surat</option>

</select>

</td>

<td>

<label for="">Gender</label>

<label for="">Male</label>

<input type="radio" name="" id="">

<label for="">Female</label>

<input type="radio" name="" id="">

</td>

</tr>

<table width="100%">

<tr>

<td>

<iframe src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d58757.308502185144!2d72.54853049404727!3d23.011587149276338!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x395e85c2fc005927%3A0x918e69150ca1c935!2sTOPS%20Technologies!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sin!4v1689872838152!5m2!1sen!2sin" width="600" height="450" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy" referrerpolicy="no-referrer-when-downgrade"></iframe>

</td>

<td>

<iframe width="900" height="500" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/-ObdvMkCKws" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>

</td>

</tr>

</table>

</table>

</body>

</html>

*.*