### Q - 1 Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans- HTML tags and elements are not exactly the same thing.

TAGS- Tags are used to define the different parts of a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, forms, tables, and more.

Elemnet- The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<Tagname> content </Tagname>

Examples - of some HTML elements:

<h1>I am heading</h2>

<p> I am paragraph </p>

### Q - 2 What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans- TAGS- Tags are used to define the different parts of a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, forms, tables, and more.

ATTRIBUTES-Attributes are additional information that can be added to HTML tags to provide more information about the element. They are placed inside the opening tag and are surrounded by quotation marks.

Example - <img src="image.jpg" alt="An image of a cat">

### Q – 3 What are void elements in HTML?

Ans-

* They can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content.
* They do not have ending tags.
* They can have a slash before the end of the start tag, but this is optional.
* They are parsed as standalone elements, and their closing tags are not required.
* They can be self-closing, meaning they do not require a closing tag.

Example - of a void element, the <img> tag:

<img src="image.jpg">

In this example, the <img> tag is a void element because it does not contain any content and does not require a closing tag.

### Q – 4 What are HTML Entities?

Ans-

Entities- HTML entities are pieces of text that are used to display special characters.

Example- <p> This is a &copy; </p>

<p> this is a &heart;</p>

### Q – 5 What are the different type of list in html?

Ans-  HTML list is a record of related information used to display the data or any information on web pages in the ordered or unordered form.

there are three type of list

Example-

order list - <ol reversed>

<li>Orange</li>

<li>Mango</li>

<li>Water</li>

</ol>

Unorder list - <ul>

<li>Onion</li>

<li>suger</li>

<li>Banana</li>

Description List(DL) -

<dl>

<dt>Car 1</dt>

<dd>Suv</dd>

<dt>Car 2</dt>

<dd>Sport</dd>

<dt>car 3</dt>

<dd>jeeps</dd>

</dl>

### Q- 6 What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

Ans - The “class” attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. It is a global attribute that can be used on any HTML element.

The class attribute is used to point to a class in a style sheet or to be used by JavaScript to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class name.

Example –

<div class=”City”>

<h2>Pindwara </div>

<p>This is my home</p>

</div>

### Q- 7 What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

# Ans- The id attribute is used to uniquely identify a specific element, while the class attribute is used to categorize and apply styles or scripts to multiple elements.

# Id Attribute:

- The id attribute is used to uniquely identify an element on a page.

- It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a specific task for a unique element.

- The id attribute can only be used once in an HTML document.

- It is written in CSS using the # symbol followed by the id name.

Example-

<p id="Mukesh">This is a paragraph with id "Mukesh"</p>

Class Attribute:

* The class attribute is used to categorize and apply styles or scripts to multiple elements.
* It can be used on any HTML element.
* The class attribute can be used multiple times in an HTML document.
* It is written in CSS using the . symbol followed by the class name.

Example:

<p class="Muku">This is a paragraph with class "Muku"</p>

<p class="Muku">This is another paragraph with class "Muku"</p>

### Q- 8 What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans - As we know, HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like – bold, italic, or emphasized, etc.), highlight the text, make text superscript and subscript, etc.

[**<b>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-b-tag/)and[**<strong>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-strong-tag/)Tags:Both tags are used to make the text bold. The text content of the tag is shown as important information on the webpage.

# Syntax -

# <b> ... </b>

# <strong> ... </strong>

Example –

  Normal text

     <p>Normal Text</p>

     Text in Bold

      <p><b>Bold Text</b></p>

     Text in Strong

     <p><strong> Strong Text</strong></p>

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

# Q -9 How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

# Ans –

* Cell padding:
  + Defines the space between the border of a table cell and its content.
  + Used to set the whitespace within the cell between the content and border of the cell.
  + Primary used to improve the clarity of the table.
* Cell spacing:
  + Defines the space between cells or the whitespace between the edges of adjacent cells.
  + Used to control the whitespace between borders of two adjacent cells.
  + Primary used to improve the clarity of the table.

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

Ans - To combine two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, We can use the colspan or rowspan attribute in the <td> HTML tag. The colspan attribute is used to merge cells in a column, while the rowspan attribute is used to merge cells in a row.

Example-

### **Merging cells in a column:**

<table>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">Cell 1</td>

<td>Cell 3</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cell 4</td>

<td>Cell 5</td>

<td>Cell 6</td>

</tr>

</table>

### Q- 11 • What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

# Ans -

**Inline Elements**

* An inline element is an HTML element that does not start a new line on a web page and does not take up the full width of the available horizontal space of its parent element.
* It only occupies the space bounded by its opening and closing tags.
* Inline elements are usually used within other HTML elements, such as inside a paragraph or a list.
* Inline elements cannot contain block-level elements, but they can contain other inline elements.
* Inline elements do not have a default margin and padding, which can be adjusted using CSS.
* Examples of inline elements include:
  + <span>
  + <a>
  + <img>
  + <input>
  + <label>

### A block-level element is an HTML element that begins a new line on a web page and extends the full width of the available horizontal space of its parent element.

### It creates large blocks of content like paragraphs or page divisions.

### Most HTML elements are block-level elements, such as <h1>, <p>, <div>, and <ul>.

### Block-level elements can contain other block-level elements as well as inline elements.

### They have a default margin and padding, which can be adjusted using CSS.

### Examples of block-level elements include:

### <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, etc.

### <p>

### <div>

### <ul>, <ol>, <li>

### <table>, <form>, etc.

### Q - 12 How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans – HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

<a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

Example - <a href="https://www.Amazion.com/">Visit Amazion web site</a>

### Q -13 What is the use of an iframe tag?

# Ans –

An iframe tag is used **to embed an HTML document within another HTML document**. It allows you to present documents or external web pages from various sources inside a certain area of a webpage. The iframe’s content is presented in its own window or frame.

**Example:**  <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/HBqWsrqK89U?si=2jccFeRCbwiXDNt7" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" referrerpolicy="strict-origin-when-cross-origin" allowfullscreen></iframe>

# Q -14 What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Ans- The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text or a part of a document. It is similar to the <div> element, but <span> is an inline element, while <div> is a block-level element

Example-

<p>I Have <span style="color:blue">blue</span> car.</p>

### Q – 15 How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

Ans- HTML body tag by using the background attribute. example:

<body background="path/to/your/image.jpg">

</body>

# 2nd way using Css doing Background-image

# Example-

# Background-image{url(="path/to/your/image.jpg)}

# For adjust the image we can use

# Background-size

# Q-16 How are active links different from normal links?

Ans- Active links and normal links are terms that can be used interchangeably in some contexts, while in others, they might refer to different things.

**Normal Links**: These are the standard hyperlinks that you see on web pages. They typically consist of anchor tags **<a>** with an **href** attribute pointing to a URL. When a user clicks on a normal link, it typically takes them to another web page or a resource specified in the **href** attribute.

Example:

<a href="https://Clickme.com">Click here</a>

**Active Links**: This term might be used to refer to links that are not just static but dynamically generated or altered based on certain conditions or user interactions. These links might have additional JavaScript functionalities attached to them to change their appearance, behavior, or destination dynamically.

Example:

<a href="#" onclick="alert('This is an active link!')">Click here</a>

### Q – 17 What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

# Ans –

HTML tags that can be used to separate sections of text.

**<br>**: The line break tag is used to start a new line of text. It is equivalent to a single carriage return.

**<p>**: The paragraph tag is used to define a paragraph of text. It is commonly used to separate sections of text.

**<section>**: The section tag is used to define a generic standalone section of a document. It is often used to group related content together.

**<div>**: The div tag is used to define a section or division within a HTML file. It is commonly used to group elements together and apply styles to them.

**<hr>**: The horizontal rule tag is used to create a horizontal line that separates sections of text.

**<blockquote>**: The blockquote tag is used to define a long quotation. It is often used to separate sections of text and provide context.

**<pre>**: The preformatted text tag is used to define a block of preformatted text. It is often used to separate sections of code or other formatted text.

### Q – 18 What is SVG?

# Ans –

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web

SVG defines graphics in XML format

Each element and attribute in SVG files can be animated

### Q -19 What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

# Ans –

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used to create web pages, but they have some key differences.

**Syntax:** HTML has a more forgiving syntax compared to XHTML. In HTML, elements can be written without adhering strictly to XML rules, such as omitting closing tags or using lowercase or mixed-case tag names. XHTML, on the other hand, follows stricter rules inherited from XML. All tags must be properly nested and closed, attribute values must be enclosed in quotes, and tag names must be lowercase.

**Parsing:** HTML parsers are generally more lenient and forgiving than XML parsers. HTML parsers can handle syntax errors and still render the page, while XHTML parsers are more strict and will produce errors if the markup is not well-formed.

**Content-Type:** HTML is typically served with the MIME type "text/html", while XHTML is served as "application/xhtml+xml". This difference affects how the document is processed by the browser. Serving XHTML as "application/xhtml+xml" allows for stricter parsing and validation, while HTML is generally more forgiving.

**Compatibility:** Older browsers may have trouble rendering XHTML documents served with the "application/xhtml+xml" MIME type, as they expect HTML syntax. HTML is more widely supported across different browsers and platforms.

**XML Compliance:** XHTML is designed to be XML compliant, meaning it can be easily integrated with other XML-based technologies and tools. This includes being able to use XML namespaces, which can be useful for integrating different vocabularies and describing document structure.

### Q -20 What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

# Ans –

**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.

**Logical Tags**

| **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.

Physical Tags

| Tag | Description |
| --- | --- |
| <b> | Defines bold text |
| <big> | Defines big text |
| <i> | Defines *italic*text |
| <small> | Defines small text |
| <sup> | Defines superscriptedtext |
| <sub> | Defines subscriptedtext |
| <tt> | Defines teletype text |
| <u> | Deprecated. Use styles instead |