

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

Ans: No, HTML tags are used to structure and format the content within a web page and represents the root of an html document, Start(<) Tag and End tag(>).

HTML Element:

HTML Elements defined by a starts tag, some content, and an End tag.

ex: <p>This is a html tag and html element</p>

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

Ans: Html tags: HTML tags are used to structure and format the content within a web page and represents the root of an html document. start(<) Tag and End tag(>)

HTML Attribute: Used to adjust the behavior of HTML element and Add more information to the tag.

### **Q-3) What are void elements in HTML? With Example?**

Ans: Void elements is a special group of elements that only have start tags, these elements are called void elements (self closing tag). Void elements doesn't have ending tags. Example: <br>, <hr>, <img>, <Link>

### **Q-4) What are HTML Entities? With Example.**

Ans: HTML entities are special codes used to represent characters that have special meaning in HTML That cannot be easily typed using a keyboard.

They are particularly useful when you need to display characters that are reserved for HTML markup

Example: <.,&,,0.

### **Q-5) What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.**

Ans; In HTML, there are three main types of lists: ordered lists, unordered lists, and definition lists. Here are examples of each type:

**Ordered List <ol> :**

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
  <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

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

```
<ul>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Banana</li>
</ul>
```

Total 3 Type: 1:disk  
                  2:Square  
                  3.Circle

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

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>

  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>

  <dt>JS</dt>
  <dd>JavaScript</dd>
</dl>
```

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

Ans:In HTML, the class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. It's used to define a way to style and target specific elements using CSS or to apply certain behaviors through JavaScript. The class attribute does not affect how the element is rendered by default; its purpose is to provide hooks for styling and scripting.

**class attribute is used in HTML:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  .highlight {
    background-color: yellow;
  }
  .text-large {
    font-size: 18px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>This is a regular paragraph.</p>
<p class="highlight">This paragraph has a yellow background.</p>
<p class="text-large">This paragraph has a larger font size.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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

Ans:The basic difference between ID and Class is that the ID selector is applied only to one element in a page, whereas the class selector can be applied to several elements on a single page.

#### **EXAMPLE:**

```
<div id="unique-element">This is a unique element with an
ID.</div>
<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph with a class for
highlighting.</p>
<p class="highlight">Another paragraph with the same
highlighting class.</p>
```

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

Ans:HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) provides various formatting tags that allow you to structure and style content on a web page. Some of the common formatting tags in HTML include:

```
<b> - Bold text.
<u>-Underline
<strong> - Important text.
<Sup>-superscript
<Sub>subscript
<i> - Italic text..
<mark> - Marked text.
<small> - Smaller text.
```

### **Q-9)How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.**

Ans:Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it.Cellspacing

basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding

# the amount of space between the border of a table cell and its contents.

# the amount of space that is held between the cells in a table.

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

Ans: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.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Header 1</th>
    <th>Header 2</th>
    <th>Header 3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td rowspan="2" colspan="2">Combined Cell</td>
    <td>Cell 3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cell 4</td>
```

```
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Cell 5</td>
  <td>Cell 6</td>
  <td>Cell 7</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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

Ans:Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML  
Block elements always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

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

Ans:Creating a hyperlink in HTML is done using the `<a>` element. Here's the basic syntax:

```
<a href="URL ">LinkText</a>
```

make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the `<a>` and `</a>` tags, which are the tags used to define the links. The `<a>` tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the `</a>` tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink.

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

Ans:The `<iframe>` tag in HTML (which stands for "inline frame") is used to embed another HTML document within the current document. It allows you to display content from another source or website within your own webpage.

**Ex: 1. youtube videos**

2. **Google Maps**

can be used to include **youtube videos, maps**, external widgets, advertisements, or any other web content seamlessly within your page.

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

Ans: The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself. span is very similar to the div tag, but div is a block-level tag and span is an inline tag.

The span tag is a paired tag means it has both open(<) and closing (>) tags, and it is mandatory to close the tag.

<p>This is a **<span style="color: blue;">blue</span>** word in a sentence.</p>

### **Q-15) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example?**

Ans: To insert a picture into the background image of a web page, you can use CSS.

This technique involves setting a background image for an HTML element.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Background Image </title>
```

```
<style> body {
```

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

```
background-size: cover, background-position: center;
```

```
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="img"> 

</div>

</body>

</html>

The background-image property in the CSS sets the background image of the <body> element to "back

ground.jpg".

The background-size, background-position, and background-repeat properties control the background image.

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

Ans:Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; 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. Some browser recognize active links when the mouse cursor is placed over that link.

#### **Q-17)What are the different tags to separate sections of text?**

Ans:In various markup and programming languages, tags are used to define and separate different sections of text or content. Here are some common examples of tags used to separate sections of text in different contexts:

<div>: Used to create a generic container for grouping and styling content.

<section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content within a document.

<article>: Defines independent, self-contained content.

<header>: Used to define the header section of a document or a section.

<footer> Defines the footer section of a document or a section.

<nav>: Represents navigation links within a document.

### 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 the graphics in XML format .

displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites.

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

Ans:HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, whereas XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. XHTML is basically an extension of HTML, which is stricter than HTML. Both languages are used to create web and Android applications. HTML is SGML based, whereas XHTML is an XML-based language.

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

Ans:HTML tags can be broadly classified into two types based on their function:

**Semantic Tags (Logical Tags):** These tags convey the meaning and structure of the content they enclose. They provide information about the role of the enclosed content in the document. For example:

<header>: Represents the header section of a document or section.

<nav>: Represents a section of navigation links.

<article>: Represents an independent, self-contained content unit.

<section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content.

<footer>: Represents the footer section of a document or a section.



**Non-Semantic Tags (Physical Tags):** These tags are used to format and style the content. They don't inherently convey the meaning or structure of the content. Examples include:

`<b>`: Renders text in bold.

`<i>`: Renders text in italics.

`<u>`: Renders text with an underline.

`<font>`: Specifies font styles and sizes.

`<br>`: Represents a line break.