

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

→ HTML tags are the basic building blocks of an HTML document. Tags are combined of opening and closing parts, with the content nested in between.

HTML elements are combination of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag.

Example tags : `<h1>`, `<P>`, `<a>`

Example elements : `<h1> content </h1>`, `<p> content </p>`

Q-2 What are tags and attributes in HTML?

→ HTML tags are the basic building blocks of an HTML document. Tags are combined of opening and closing parts, with the content nested in between.

attributes provide additional information to HTML elements

Example tags : `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

Example attributes : ` Example`

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

→ void elements are also self-closing. are HTML elements that do not have a closing tag. These elements don't have content or children

Example void elements : `
` , `<hr>` , `<meta>`, `<input>`

Q-4 What are HTML Entities? With Example.

→ HTML entities are special codes or sequences used to represent characters that have a specific meaning in HTML, such as reserved characters, special symbols, or characters with a reserved purpose.

Example entities : ` ` - non-breaking space

`<` - less than

`>` - greater than

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

→ in HTML three main types of list :- ordered list

- unordered list
- definition list

Example ordered list :

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

Example unordered list :

```
<li>Apples</li>
<li>Oranges</li>
<li>Bananas</li>
</ul>
```

Example definition list : <dl>

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

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

Q-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 to apply styles and behaviors to multiple elements on a web page, allowing
define a set of styles in CSS and apply them to various elements in your HTML document.

Example: Visit W3Schools.com!

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

→ In HTML, both the id and class attributes are used to identify and target specific elements, but they serve different purposes.

Differences between id and class:

→ Uniqueness:

id: Should be unique within a page. No two elements should have the same id attribute in a single HTML document.

class: Can be used by multiple elements on a page. Multiple elements can share the same class.

Example id and class:

```
.x{
    background-color: aqua;
}
.y{
    color: lightcoral;    }
.name {
    font-size: 50px;
}
#xy{
    background-color: aqua;
    color: blue;
}
<body>
<h1 class="x y name">patel raj</h1>
<p id="xy" class="name">Mahesh</p>
</body>
```

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

→ In HTML, formatting tags are used to structure and format the content on a web page.

example formating tags : - <p>,
, <hr>

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

→ In the context of HTML tables, cell padding and cell spacing are attributes that define the space inside and outside of table cells, respectively.

Example:

```
<table cellpadding="10">
    <tr>
        <td>Cell 1</td>
```

```
 Cell 2</td> </tr> <tr>  Cell 3</td>  Cell 4</td> </tr> </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.

→ In HTML tables, you can use the rowspan and colspan attributes to merge cells and create larger cells that span multiple rows or columns.

example : - Merging Rows (rowspan): To merge two or more rows into a single row, you use the rowspan attribute.

- Merging Columns (colspan): To merge two or more columns into a single column, you use the colspan attribute.

Example :

```

<table border="1" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<th>DAY/PERIOD</th>
<th>I <br />9:30 to 10:20</th>
<th>I <br />10:20 to 11:10</th>
<th>I <br />11:10 to 12:00</th>
<th>I <br />12:00 to 12:40</th>
<th>I <br />12:40 to 1:30</th>
<th>I <br />1:30 to 2:20</th>
<th>I <br />2:20 to 3:10</th>
<th>I <br />3:10 to 4:00</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<td>Eng</td>
<td>Maths</td>
<td>Chem</td>
<th rowspan="6">L <br/>U <br/>N <br/>C <br/>H <br/></th>
<td colspan="3" align="center">LAB</td>

```

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

→ Block-level elements and inline elements are two different types of HTML elements, and they are distinguished by their behavior in terms of layout and structure on a web page.

Block-level Elements example : `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>` to `<h6>`, ``, ``, ``.

Inline Elements example: ``, `<a>`, ``, ``, ``.

→ In HTML, elements are categorized as either block-level or inline elements, and the distinction between them relates to how they behave in terms of layout and structure on a web page.

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

→ In HTML, you can create hyperlinks using the `<a>` (anchor) element. The `<a>` element is used to define a hyperlink, and it can point to various resources such as other web pages, files, or locations within the same page.

example hyper link : `Link Text`

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

→ The **iframe** tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or external content within the current document. It allows you to create a "frame" or a window into another document or web page. The **<iframe>** tag is commonly used for embedding maps, videos, external forms, or any other content from another source.

Example iframe : `<iframe src="URL" width="width" height="height" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>`

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

→

The **** tag in HTML is an inline container that is used to apply styles, scripts, or other operations to a specific section of text or inline content. It does not add any specific visual styling on its own but provides a way to target and style specific parts of the content.

Example span tag: `<p>This is a highlighted word in a paragraph.</p>`

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

→ The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `` tag has two required attributes:

src - Specifies the path to the image

alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image.

```

```

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

Active links and normal links are terms that are not universally standardized, so their meaning can vary depending on context. However, I can provide you with a general understanding of these terms based on common usage:

Normal Links:

- **Normal Links:** Normal links typically refer to standard hyperlinks on a webpage.

Active Links:

- Active links may refer to hyperlinks that have a dynamic or interactive behavior beyond the standard static behavior of normal links.

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

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

- 1)The <p> tag is used to define paragraphs of text
- 2)The <div> tag is a generic container that is often used to group and separate sections of content.
- 3)The <section> tag is used to define sections of a document. It's a semantic HTML5 element that helps in organizing content.
- 4)The tag is similar to the <div> tag but is an inline container.

Q-18 What is SVG?

=>SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is a widely used XML-based vector image format for describing two-dimensional vector graphics.

Q-19 What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

=>XHTML is a stricter, more XML-based version of HTML.XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language. XHTML is a stricter, more XML-based version of HTML

XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application. XHTML is supported by all major browsers.<!DOCTYPE> is mandatory

The xmls attribute in <html> is mandatory

<html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> are mandatory

Elements must always be properly nested

Elements must always be closed

Elements must always be in lowercase

Attribute names must always be in lowercase

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

=>Logical tags in HTML, like <header> and <article>, convey document structure and meaning. They enhance accessibility and search engine optimization. Physical tags, such as and <i>, define visual styles. HTML5 prioritizes logical tags, promoting clean code and separation of content and style, favoring CSS for presentation