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

* No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.
* HTML tags are used to define the structure and presentation of content in a web page, while HTML elements consist of the opening tag, content, and closing tag
* Elements are the building blocks of an HTML document and are made up of one or more tags.

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

* Tags are used to define elements in HTML.
* They are enclosed in angle brackets and come in pairs: opening and closing tags.
* Attributes provide additional information about an element and are specified within the opening tag.

**For example**,

**<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>`, `<a>` is the tag, and `href` is an attribute.**

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

* Void elements, also known as self-closing or empty elements, do not have a closing tag and are used to insert content or elements with no content.

**Examples**

**`<img>`, `<br>`, and `<input>`. For instance, `<img src="image.jpg" alt="An image">` is a void element**.

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

* HTML entities are special codes or character references used to display reserved or special characters in HTML.

**For example,**

**represents the less-than sign (<), and `&amp;` represents the ampersand (&). They are essential for displaying characters that have a special meaning in HTML.**

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

* + <ol> HTML supports three types of lists: ordered lists (`<ol>`), unordered lists (`<ul>`), and definition lists (`<dl>`).

**Example of an ordered list:**

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ol>

**Example of an unordered list:**

<ul>

<li>Item A</li>

<li>Item B</li>

<li>Item C</li>

</ul>

**Example of a definition list:**

<dl>

<dt>Term 1</dt>

<dd>Definition 1</dd>

<dt>Term 2</dt>

<dd>Definition 2</dd>

</dl>

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

* The 'class' attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. It is often used to apply CSS styles or JavaScript functionality to multiple elements with the same class.

**For example:**

**<p class="important-text">This is an important paragraph.</p>**

**<div class="container">This is a container.</div>**

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

* The 'id' attribute is used to uniquely identify a single HTML element on a page, while the 'class' attribute can be applied to multiple elements. An 'id' should be unique within a page, and it's often used for JavaScript manipulation and linking to anchor tags.

**Example:**

**<div id="unique-id">This is a unique element.</div>**

**<p class="common-class">This is a common element.</p>**

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

* HTML has various formatting tags like `<b>`, `<i>`, `<u>`, `<strong>`, `<em>`, and `<sub>`, among, others to format text. These tags affect the visual presentation of text but may not be used for structural purposes.

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

* + Cell paddingand cell spacing are attributes used in HTML tables.
  + Cell Padding: It controls the space between the content of a table cell and its cell border.

* + **example**

**<table cellpadding="10">**

**<tr>**

**<td>Cell 1</td>**

**<td>Cell 2</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

* Cell Spacing: It controls the space between adjacent table cells.

**For example:**

**<table cellspacing="5">**

**<tr>**

**<td>Cell 1</td>**

**<td>Cell 2</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

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

* To merge cells in an HTML table, you can use the `rowspan` attribute to combine rows and the `colspan` attribute to combine columns.
* Here's an example of merging two cells into a single row and column:

**<table>**

**<tr>**

**<td rowspan="2">Row 1, Cell 1</td>**

**<td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

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

* Block-level elements create a block-level box and typically start on a new line, taking up the full width of their container.
* They are used for structural elements like paragraphs, headings, and divs. Inline elements, on the other hand, do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary.
* They are often used for text and inline elements within a block-level element.

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

- To create a hyperlink in HTML, use the `<a>` (anchor) element and the `href` attribute to specify the URL or destination.

**example**

**<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>**

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

The `<iframe>` tag is used to embed another web page or document within the current HTML document. It's often used for displaying content from other websites or for creating inline frames.

**Example:**

**<iframe src="https://www.example.com" width="400" height="300"></iframe>**

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

* The `<span>` tag is an inline element used to apply styles or scripting to a specific portion of text wit hin a larger block-level element.
* It doesn't add any visual formatting on its own but is useful for targeting specific text with CSS or JavaScript.

. **Example:**

**<p> span style="color: red;">red</span> word.</p>**

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

To insert a picture into a background image of a web page, you can use CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to define both the background image and the foreground (content) image. Here's how you can do it with an

**example**:

**1. HTML Structure:**

Start with your HTML structure. For this example, create a basic HTML page with a `div` element for the content and an `img` element for the picture you want to insert:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

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

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<div id="content">**

**<img src="your-image.jpg" alt="Foreground Image">**

**</div>**

**</body>**

**</html**

**2. CSS (styles.css):**

Create a separate CSS file (styles.css) to style the page. In this CSS file, you'll set the background image for the entire page and style the foreground image within the content div:

**css**

**body {**

**background-image: url('background-image.jpg'); /\* Set your background image \*/**

**background-size: cover; /\* Adjust as needed \*/**

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**background-attachment: fixed;**

**margin: 0;**

**padding: 0;**

**}**

**#content {**

**text-align: center;**

**padding: 20px;**

**}**

**img {**

**max-width: 100%;**

**height: auto;**

**}**

**3. Adjust Styles:**

* Make sure to replace `'background-image.jpg'` and `'your-image.jpg'` with the actual file paths for your background image and foreground image.
* Customize the CSS properties to meet your design preferences. You can change the background image's positioning, size, and other properties based on your needs.

**4. Directory Structure:**

Ensure that your HTML file, CSS file, and image files are in the same directory or update the file paths in your code accordingly.

**5. Testing:**

* Open the HTML file in a web browser to see your background image with the foreground image displayed over it.
* This example uses a simple HTML and CSS setup. You can further enhance it by adding additional styling, responsiveness, and interactivity to your web page as needed.