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

**Ans:---->**

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

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

**Ans:---->**

In HTML attributes are use for change behaviors of tags, & tags are used for give structure in html.

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

**Ans:---->**

In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag. For example, <input type="text"></input> is invalid HTML.

**Example:---we will see the use of the <input> tag.**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<form>

<label>Enter User name</label><br>

<input type="text" name="firstname"><br>

<label>Enter Password</label><br>

<input type="Password" name="password"><br><br>

<input type="submit" value="submit">

</form>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ).Entities are frequently used to display reserved character), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).

**Example:--------------------------------**

**Result Description Entity Name**

non-breaking space &nbsp;

® Gives Registered Symbol &reg;

© Gives Copy-right Symbol &copy;

$ Specifies Dollar currency &dollar;

< less than &lt;

> greater than &gt;

& ampersand &amp;

" double quotation mark &quot

' single quotation mark &apos;

(apostrophe)

¢ cent &cent;

£ pound &pound;

¥ yen &yen;

€ euro &euro;

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

**Ans:---->**

\* Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)

\* Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)

\* Description List or Definition List (dl)

**Example:--------------------------------**

**Ordered List example………..**

<ol>

<li>Mango</li>

<li>Apple</li>

<li>Orange</li>

<li>Cherry</li>

</ol>

**Unordered List example…………..**

<ul>

<li>Parrot</li>

<li>Swan</li>

<li>Peacock</li>

<li>Owl</li>

</ul>

**Description List example…………**

<dl>

<dt>Department

<dd>BCA</dd>

<dd>MCA</dd>

<dd>BBA</dd>

<dd>MBA</dd>

<dd>BCOM</dd>

</dt> </dl>

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

**Ans:---->**

The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. The class attribute is part of the Global Attributes, and can be used on any HTML element.

**Example:---------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

<style>

.x

{

height: 300px;

width: 400px;

background: gray;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="x">

</div>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

id is uniq and class is multiple usage.

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

<style>

.x

{

color:red;

}

#x

{

color:yellow;

}

.y

{

font-size: 85px;

}

#y

{

font-size: 85px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="y,x">Heading 1</h1>

<h1 id="y">Heading 1</h1>

<h1>Heading 1</h1>

<b id="x">BOLD</b>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

<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

**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.

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1" cellspacing="5px" cellpadding="5px">

<tr>

<th colspan="4">Registration Form</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Name:</td>

<td colspan="3" align="center">Priyanshi</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.**

**Ans:---->**

==>Colspan--join multipe Columns

==> Rowspan--join multiple Rows

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th colspan="7">Time Table</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<th rowspan="7">Hours</th>

<td>Mon</td>

<td>Tue</td>

<td>wed</td>

<td>Thu</td>

<td>Fri</td>

<td>Sat</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

Block level- block level element is 100% with occupied,

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

Inline element-Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

An inline element does not start on a new line.

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

**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.

**Example-----------------------**

<html>

<head>

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

<a href="fruit.jpg" target="\_blank">fruit</a>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>HTML Iframes example</h2>

<p>Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:</p>

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

</body>

</html>

**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.

The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>My friend has<span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

</body></html>

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

**Ans:---->**

by using css we can put a background image in body section.

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Website</title>

</head>

<body background=

"https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/cdn-uploads/20190710102234/download3.png">

<h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>

<h2>Background Image</h2>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

**==> three types of link**

1)Normal links (Unvisited links)

2)Visited links

3)Active links

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers): An unvisited link is underlined and blue. A visited link is underlined and purple. An active link is underlined and red.

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html><body>

<h2>This is a Link</h2>

<h1>

Welcome to

<a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/">

GeeksforGeeks </a>

</h1>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

**:-tags are used to separate the texts.**

<h1> to <h6>: Heading tags, used to define different levels of headings.

<div>: Division tag, used to group content within a section.

<section>: Section tag, used to define a standalone section of content.

<article>: Article tag, used to define a self-contained composition within a document.

<header>: Header tag, used to define the header section of a document or a section.

<footer>: Footer tag, used to define the footer section of a document or a section.

<br> tag - Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line

<p> tag - The <p> tag contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

<blockquote> tag - It is used to define a large quoted section. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within <blockquote>.............</blockquote> tag.

**18) What is SVG?**

**Ans:---->**

\* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web.

\* The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

\* SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

**Example-----------------------**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<div style="background: gray;">

<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox="0 0 1440 320"><path fill="#00cba9" fill-opacity="1" d="M0,128L30,149.3C60,171,120,213,180,208C240,203,300,149,360,144C420,139,480,181,540,176C600,171,660,117,720,90.7C780,64,840,64,900,101.3C960,139,1020,213,1080,213.3C1140,213,1200,139,1260,117.3C1320,96,1380,128,1410,144L1440,160L1440,0L1410,0C1380,0,1320,0,1260,0C1200,0,1140,0,1080,0C1020,0,960,0,900,0C840,0,780,0,720,0C660,0,600,0,540,0C480,0,420,0,360,0C300,0,240,0,180,0C120,0,60,0,30,0L0,0Z"></path></svg>

</div>

</body>

</html>

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

**Ans:---->**

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.

**What is HTML?**

HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used to create websites and web applications. Let’s break it down, so we understand the name better:

Hypertext: Hypertext refers to the “text wrapped within a text.” It is very similar to hyperlinks and contains an underlying text that, when clicked, redirects to a new webpage.

Markup language: A markup language is not necessarily a programming language. Instead, it is used to apply formatting and layout to a simple text document. This leads to more interactive and dynamic text content.

**What is XHTML?**

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language

XHTML is almost similar to HTML but it is stricter than HTML

It is swift, accurate, easily maintained, convertible, and formatted

All major browsers support XHTML

**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.

Tag Description

<b> Defines bold text

<big> Defines big text

<i> Defines italic text

<small> Defines small text

<sup> Defines superscripted text

<sub> Defines subscripted text

<tt> Defines teletype text

<u> Deprecated. Use styles instead