1.Are the HTML Tags and elements same thing?

No, HTML tags and elements are not same thing.

* HTML tags :- these are the building blocks of an HTML page and are used to create elements. Tags usually come in pairs, with an opening tag to start a section and a closing tag to end it However some tags don’t have a closing tags.
* HTML elements :- These are the component of HTML page and are created with tags. Elements can be visible components like text, images, or buttons, or they can represent other sections of the page or provide the meta information.

2.What are Tags and Attributes in HTML?

* Tags:- These are the fundamental building blocks of HTML, used to create elements. They are enclosed in angle brackets. Tags come in pair:
* Opening tag – Starts an element

Example : <p>

* Closing tag – Enda an element
* Example : </p>
* Attributes :- These provide additional information about HTML elements and are included in opening tag. They are written as key value pairs and are used to modify the behavior or appearance of an element.

3.Waht are void elements in HTML?

* Void elements in HTML are elements that only have a start tag and no end tag. They are self-contained, complete, and don't rely on other elements to function.
* Void elements are also known as self-closing elements or empty elements. They do not contain any content between an opening and closing tag.
* They serve specific functions within the HTML document.

4.What are HTML Entities?

* HTML entities are special codes used in HTML to represent caharacters that have a specific meaning in HTML or are not easily typable on a standard keyboard. They ensure that these characters are displayed correctly in web browers.

5.What are different types of lists in HTML?

* There are 3 types of lists in HTML –

1. Ordered List (<ol>) :- These lists are used when the order of items is important. Each item is automatically numbered.
2. Unordered List (<ul>) :- These lists ate used when the order of items is not with a bullet point. Each item is typically marked.
3. Definition Lists :- These lists are used for defining terms and their descriptions. They consist of terms and descriptions.

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

* The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

7.What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML element?

* The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

8.What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

* <b> :- Bold text
* <em> :- emphasized text.
* <i> :- part of text in an attribute voice or mood.
* <small> :- smaller text.
* <strong> :- important text.
* <sub> :- subscripted text.
* <sup> :- superscripted text.
* <ins> : - inserted text.
* <del> :- deleted text.
* <mark> :- marked/highlighted text.

9.How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

* Cell padding and cell spacing are both HTML attributes that define the space between cells in a table, but they have different purposes:
* Cell padding: The space between a cell's border and the content within the cell.
* Cell spacing: The space between adjacent cells in a table.
* Both cell padding and cell spacing can be measured in pixels or percentages.

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

* In HTML, you can merge cells into a single row or column using the colspan and rowspan attributes:
* Merging Columns with colspan :- To merge multiple columns into single column use the colspan attribute in a <td> or <th> element. The value of colspan specifies how many columns the cell should span.
* Merging Rowswith rowspan :- To merge multiple rows into single row use the rowspan attribute in a <td> or <th> element. The value of rowspan specifies how many rows the cell should span.

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

* The main difference between block-level and inline elements in HTML is how they appear on a page and how they interact with other elements:

1. Block-level Elements :-

* These elements start on a new line and take up the full width of the page. They can contain other elements, and are often used as containers. Examples of block-level elements include paragraphs, headings, lists, and structuring elements.

1. Inline Elements :-

* These elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as needed. They are often used to mark up parts of a text or document. Examples of inline elements include words within paragraphs and images.
* Some other differences between block-level and inline elements:

1. Margins: Inline elements cannot have top, bottom, or width margins set on them.
2. Space: Inline elements do not take up the full space of the parent element, so they can be added between block elements without pushing the following element to a new line.

12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

* To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the anchor tag, <a href="URL">link text</a>. Here are some things to keep in mind:
* Anchor text: This is the content that users click on.
* Closing tag: This indicates the end of the link element.
* URL To: This goes inside the quotes in the href attribute.
* Attributes: You can add attributes to your HTML link code, such as target, mailto, and tel. The target attribute controls whether the link opens in a new tab or the same window. The mailto value opens the user's email provider, and the tel value initiates a call.
* Link to a specific part of a page: You can name the text or object you want to link to, insert the name into the opening anchor link tag, and then place the opening tag before the text or object and the closing tag after.

13.What is the use of an iframe tag?

* The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.Use CSS to style the <iframe> It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe> .
* Essentially, it allows you to include a separate webpage or content from another source directly within your web page. This can be useful for embedding external resources such as videos, maps, or other interactive content.

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

* Common uses of a span tag include changing the style or color of a part of the text, highlighting a section of text, and inserting icons or small graphics inline with text. It's also useful for applying JavaScript actions to specific parts of inline content.

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

* To insert a picture as a background image of a webpage, you can use the CSS background-image property.

1. HTML Structure : Ensure your HTML structure is ready. Might have a <div> or the <body> tag where you want to apply the background image.
2. CSS Styling : Apply the background-image property to the element where you want the image to appear.

* Background Attribute -

1. Open the HTML file in text editor.
2. Within the starting <body> tag in your Html file, type <Body background=” “>
3. Give the path of the image we want to add. (Example, <Body background=”C:\Users\anshuman. singh\Downloads\infoedge. jpg “>
4. Save the Html file in the text editor and run the file.

16.How are active links different from normal links?

* Active links and normal links refer to different states of a hyperlink in web design.

1. Normal Link : This is the default state of a hyperlink, which appears as it is set in the CSS. It has a default style, such as underlined text, and it is not currently being interacted with.
2. Active Link : This refer to a link that is currently being clicked or activated by the user. Its appearance can be styled differently to indicate that the user is in the process of clicking the link.

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

* We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:

1. <br> tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.
2. <p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

* In HTML, there are many tags that can be used to separate and organize sections of text on a webpage. Each tag serves a specific purpose and helps with structuring the content logically.

1. <div> - A generic container for grouping elements together. It is useful for styling and layout purposes.
2. <header> - Represents introductory content or a set of navigational aida, at the beginning of a section.
3. <footer> - Represents the footer of a section or the whole page, it containing information about the author, copyright, or contact details.
4. <nav> - Defines a block of navigation links. It is used to group together navigation links.

18.What is SVG?

1. **SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics**. SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format. SVG graphics are scalable, and do not lose any quality.
2. The SVG file format is a popular tool for displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites. Plus, as a vector file, it can be scaled up or down without losing any of its resolution.

19.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

* HTML is a markup language used to structure web pages for display on the internet. XHTML is an extension of HTML that combines the strengths of HTML and XML to create web pages that are more accessible, readable, and compatible with all web browsers.

20.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

In HTML tags are classified into 2 main categories based on their purpose : Logical and physical tags.

1. Logical Tags – They are also known as Semantic tags provide meaning to the content within them, focusing on the structure and semantics rather than appearance. They help to describe the text and elements role or purpose of the content they enclose, improving the accessibility and SEO of a webpage. Logical tags are used to give context to text and elements.
2. Physical Tags – They are also known as presentational or styling tags. They are used to control appearance of content. They specify how content should be displayed rather than providing semantic meaning, Many of these tags are now outdated due to separation of content and peresntation in modern web design practices, CSS is used for styling.