1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?
   - Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags. Example .
   - Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag. Example This is the content.

2. What are the tags and attributes in HTML?
   - HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. A tag is a way of representing an HTML element in the program. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.
   - There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements.
   - Void elements have attributes.
   - Void elements cannot be nested.
   - Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link> etc.

4. What are HTML entities? With Example.
   - An HTML entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code.
   - It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).
   - Example   , > , & etc.

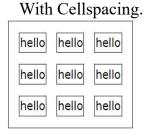5. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.
   -

• Ordered List (ol)	• Unordered List (ul)	• Description List (dl)
➢ In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default.	➢ In HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets.	➢ HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML.
➢ It is known as numbered list also.	➢ It is also known as bulleted list also.	➢ Description List is also known as definition list also.
➢ ➢ - Name ➢ - Surname ➢	➢ ➢ - Patan ➢ - Palanpur ➢	➢ <dl> ➢ <dt>Ronak</dt> ➢ <dd>Riddhi</dd> ➢ </dl>

6. What is the Class attribute in HTML? With Example.
   ➢ 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.
   ➢ Example <html>
   ```
                <head>
                    <style>
                      h1.intro {
          color: blue;
          }
          p.important {
           color: green;
                     }
            </style>
                    </head>
              <body>
              <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
              <p>A paragraph.</p>
              </body>
              </html>
   ```

7. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.
   ➢   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.
   ➢ ID is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element.
   ➢ The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page.
   ➢ Example

```html
<html>
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        #idDemo{
            color:green;
        }
        .classDemo{
            color:orange;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p id="idDemo">Demo for Id selector</p>
    <p class="classDemo">Demo for class selector</p>
</body>
</html>
```

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

➤ \<b\>Bold text, \<strong\>Important text, \<i\>Italic text, \<em\>Emphasized text, \<mark\>Marked text, \<small\>Smaller text, \<del\>Deleted text, \<ins\>Inserted text.

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

➤ The most basic difference between cellpadding and cellspacing is that the cellpadding is used to set the whitespace between cell edge and cell content, whereas cellspacing is used to set the whitespace between two cells.

➤ It is mainly meant for a single cell. Cellspacing can get subjected to more than one cell.

➤ The default cellpadding value is 1 Whereas, the default cellspacing value is 2.

➤ Example:- With Cellpadding   With Cellspacing.

hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello

hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello

10. What is the different between a block-level element and an Inline element?

➤ A block-level element always starts on a new line.	➤ An inline element does not start on a new line.
➤ A block-level element always takes up the full width available.	➤ An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
➤ 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.
➤ Example Block element\<address\>,\<aside\>,\<hr\>, \<p\>,\<article\>,\<header\> etc.	➤ Example Inline element \<a\>,\<b\>,\<i\>,\<em\>, \<span\> etc.

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

➢ 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:-
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
    <th>Savings for holiday!</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
    <td rowspan="2">$50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
  <tr align="center">
    <td colspan="3">Sum:$380</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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

➢ The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

➢ Example:- Click Me.

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

➢ An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page. They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

➢ Example:- <iframe src="https://www.w3schools.com" title="W3Schools Free Online Web Tutorials"></iframe>

14.   What is the use of a span tag? With Example.

➢ The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

```
Example:-
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>The span element</h1>

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has

  <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

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

➢ There are two approaches to setting an image as the webpage's background image, which we will learn in this article.

➢ Using background attribute:-

We can use the background attribute in the body tag to set an image as the background of the webpage. We will need to specify the URL or the location of the image which we want to set to the background attribute of the body tag.

Example:- <body background = "URL or Path of Image" > Body of the Webpage</body>

➢ We can also use CSS to set any image as the background of the webpage. we will need to specify the desired image's location or URL to the background-image property.

Example:-   body {

background-image: url(" URL of the Image");

}

16.   How are active links different from normal links?

➢ An Normal(unvisited) link is underlined and blue. An active link is underlined and red.
➢ 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.

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

➢ There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:-
➢ **
** 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 – This 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 different between HTML and XHTML?

➢ HTML is an SGML-based language. That is, it defines the standard for generalizing the markup languages for documents. SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language.	➢ XHTML is an XML-based language, which means it manipulates and processes data using XML technologies.
➢ HTML is not a case-sensitive language.	➢ XHTML is a case-sensitive language.
➢ HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag.	➢ XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element.
➢ Some HTML elements may function properly without a closing tag.	➢ All the XHTML elements must be closed. Even the empty elements also require a closing tag.
➢ Some elements in HTML may be improperly nested; that is, they do not need to be closed in the order in which they are opened.	➢ All XHTML elements, however, must be properly nested within each other; that is, they must be closed in the order in which they were opened.
➢ It can have a filename extension of.html	➢ Its filename extension can be .xhtml, .xht, or .xml.

19. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

➢ In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories:-
➢ Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.
➢ Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.