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

Ans. HTML tags and elements are not the same thing. A HTML tag is like a container for either content or other HTML tags. A HTML element consists of the start tag + content tag + end tag. Some HTML tags do not have end tags like <img> hence in those cases HTML element will consist of start tag + content.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans. Tags are used to mark up content on a webpage and define the structure and meaning of the content they enclose. Attributes are used to modify the behavior or appearance of an element or to provide additional information that cannot be conveyed through the element's content alone.

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

HTML tags are what defines where an HTML element starts and where it ends. There is usually an opening bracket followed by the element’s name and, finally, a closing bracket.

As far as HTML is concerned, there are several types of a tag. The first one is the start tag. It contains two opposite angle brackets. Examples include:

* <title>
* <p>
* <b>

1. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans. A void element is an element in HTML that cannot have any child nodes (i.e., nested elements or text nodes). Void elements only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements. In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag. For example, <input type="text"></input> is invalid HTML.

Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

1. What are HTML Entities?

Ans. HTML entities are the reserved characters that have special meaning when used in an HTML document. Each of these codes starts with an ampersand and ends with a semicolon. Now that we’ve understood the definition of HTML entities, let’s go ahead and explore what symbol and character entities are.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Result** | **Description** | **Name** |
| < | less than | &lt; |
| > | greater than | &gt; |
| & | Ampersand | &amp; |
|  |  |  |
| " | double quotation mark | &quot; |
|  |  |  |

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans. HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:

1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)

:- The **HTML** <ol> tag defines an **ordered list**. An **ordered list** can be numerical or alphabetical. Ordered **HTML** List. An **ordered list** starts with the <ol> tag.

1. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)

:- There are four different unordered list types: disk, circle, square, and none (invisible). And that applying these types via CSS properties changes the way a list's

1. Description List or Definition List (dl)

:- **HTML Description List** or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the description list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines data term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines data definition (description)

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

* The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element
* Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements
* The class attribute can be used on any HTML element
* The class name is case sensitive
* Different HTML elements can point to the same class name
* JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the getElementsByClassName() method

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

Ans.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Id -** |  |

* In HTML, for an element, the ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it.
* Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.
* Only one ID selector can be attached to an element.

**Class-**

- “class” assigned to an element has its name starts with “.” Followed by class name.

- Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element.

- The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page.

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans. <b> : This is a physical tag, which is used to bold the text written

between it.

<u> : This tag is used to underline text written between it.

<hr> : The <**hr**> **tag** defines a thematic break in an **HTML** page.

<br> : The <br> tag inserts a single line break.

<img> : The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

9. How is Cell padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans. Cell padding and cell spacing are two different things. Cell spacing refers to the distance between the cells in a grid layout, and cell padding refers to the space around each cell. Cell padding and cell spacing are two techniques you can use to improve the look of your website.

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

Ans. You can merge two or more table cells in a column by using the colspan attribute in a HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

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

Ans. Block Elements

The [elements](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-elements) that begin on a new line are known as block elements. A block element takes up the full width of the content. Unlike inline, there exists a top and bottom margin for these elements. Block-level elements may only appear inside the body tag. Block-level elements create a larger structure than inline elements.

Inline-Block Elements

The display value of inline-block works similarly to inline with one exception: the height and width of that element become modifiable.

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans. **HTML links, or hyperlinks,**connect web pages and are created using the `<a>` tag with the `href` attribute. They enable users to navigate between pages or resources. Links can be text, images, or other elements, enhancing web navigation and interactivity. Users can click on links to navigate between different pages or resources.

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. The span tag is a widely-used inline element in HTML that is used for styling or grouping inline elements without creating a new line. It's typically used when you need to apply styles or target a section of text or inline elements with JavaScript.

Eg:- <**html**>

<**head**>

<**title**>

GeeksforGeeks span tag

</**title**>

<**style**>

**span** {

**color**: **green**;

**text-decoration**: **underline**;

**font-style**: **italic**;

**font-weight**: **bold**;

**font-size**: 26px;

}

</**style**>

</**head**>

<**body**>

<**span**>

GeeksforGeeks

</**span**><**br** />

<**span**>

GeeksforGeeks

</**span**><**br** />

<**span**>

GeeksforGeeks

</**span**><**br** />

</**body**>

</**html**>

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

Ans. **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?

Ans. A normal link is just a line of code that contains a pointer to another resource. An active link is that line of code in action, opening that other resource.

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

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

* <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.
* <p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.
* <blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

18. What is SVG?

* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
* SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web
* SVG defines graphics in XML format
* Each element and attribute in SVG files can be animated

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans. XHTML stands for extensible hypertext markup language which is a connection between HTML (hypertext mark-up language) and XML (extensible markup language) also at most of the places XHTML is considered superior than HTML.

XHTML is easy to use with other data formats, and it creates more neat code as it is stricter than HTML. Therefore, it is more compatible with most browsers, and it maintains a standard of code that can be used for various devices.

Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML) is a programming language that shows information and depicts a site page's design. Hypertext works with perusing the web by referring to an HTML page's hyperlinks. The hyperlink empowers one to go to any put on the web by clicking it. There is no set request to do as such.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans**.   Logical tags** are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. They are different from physical tags because physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any information about the text.

Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired person that there is something more important in text or to emphasize the text.

**Physical Tags** are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags. Any physical style tag may contain any item allowed in text, including conventional text, images, line breaks, etc. Although each physical tag has a defined style, you can override that style by defining your own look for each tag. All physical tags require ending tags.

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