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

**Answer:**  
HTML tags and elements are closely related but not the same. Tags are the markup codes that define the start and end of an HTML element. For example, in the tag <p>, <p> is the opening tag, and </p> is the closing tag. An HTML element encompasses the opening tag, the content within it, and the closing tag. For example, <p>This is a paragraph.</p> is a complete HTML element.

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

**Answer:**  
Tags are the fundamental building blocks of HTML that are used to create elements. They are enclosed in angle brackets, such as <tagname>. Attributes provide additional information about an HTML element and are included within the opening tag. Attributes typically consist of a name-value pair, such as <a href="https://example.com">, where href is an attribute name and https://example.com is its value.

### 3. What are void elements in HTML?

**Answer:**  
Void elements, also known as self-closing elements, are HTML elements that do not require a closing tag. They are self-contained and do not have any content between opening and closing tags. Examples include <br>, <img>, <input>, and <hr>. These tags are self-sufficient and serve a specific purpose without the need for an accompanying closing tag.

### 4. What are HTML Entities?

**Answer:**  
HTML entities are special codes used to represent characters that have a specific meaning in HTML. They are used to display reserved characters (such as <, >, and &) that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. For example, &lt; represents <, &gt; represents >, and &amp; represents &. HTML entities begin with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;).

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

**Answer:**  
HTML supports several types of lists:

* **Ordered List (<ol>):** Displays items in a numbered format.
* **Unordered List (<ul>):** Displays items with bullet points.
* **Description List (<dl>):** Comprises a list of terms and their descriptions, using <dt> for the term and <dd> for the description.

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

**Answer:**  
The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. It allows you to apply CSS styles or target elements with JavaScript based on their class names. Multiple elements can share the same class, making it easier to style them collectively. For example: <div class="container">Content</div>.

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

**Answer:**  
The id attribute uniquely identifies an HTML element on a page and must be unique within the document. It is used for styling or manipulating specific elements. The class attribute, on the other hand, can be used by multiple elements, allowing for shared styling. For example, you might have <div id="header"> (unique) and <div class="section"> (shared).

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

**Answer:**  
HTML provides several formatting tags, including:

* <b>: Bold text.
* <i>: Italic text.
* <u>: Underlined text.
* <strong>: Strong emphasis (bold).
* <em>: Emphasized text (italic).
* <mark>: Highlighted text.
* <small>: Smaller text.
* <sub>: Subscript text.
* <sup>: Superscript text.

### 9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

**Answer:**  
Cell padding refers to the space between the content of a cell and its border, while cell spacing refers to the space between the borders of adjacent cells in a table. Padding is controlled using the padding property in CSS, while spacing can be set using the border-spacing property or the cellspacing attribute in the <table> tag (for HTML).

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

**Answer:**  
To club multiple rows or columns in an HTML table, you can use the rowspan attribute for rows and the colspan attribute for columns. The rowspan attribute specifies how many rows a cell should span, while colspan specifies how many columns a cell should span. For example:

<table>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Rowspan</td>

<td>Column 1</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">Colspan</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

**Answer:**  
Block-level elements occupy the full width available and always start on a new line, creating a "block" of content. Examples include <div>, <h1>, and <p>. Inline elements, on the other hand, only take up as much width as necessary and do not start on a new line. Examples include <span>, <a>, and <img>.

### 12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

**Answer:**  
To create a hyperlink in HTML, you use the <a> tag with the href attribute to specify the URL. For example:

### <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a> 13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

**Answer:**  
The <iframe> tag is used to embed another HTML page within the current page. It creates an inline frame that can display external content such as another website or document. For example:

### <iframe src="https://www.example.com" width="600" height="400"></iframe> 14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with an example.

**Answer:**  
The <span> tag is an inline container used to group inline elements or text for styling purposes without creating a new block. It does not inherently alter the layout. For example:

<p>This is an <span style="color: red;">important</span> note.</p>

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

**Answer:**  
To insert a background image in a web page, you can use CSS. The background-image property in a style block or an external stylesheet can be used. For example:

body {

background-image: url('background.jpg');

}

### 16. How are active links different from normal links?

**Answer:**  
Active links are links that are currently being clicked or tapped by a user, while normal links are static and not currently interacted with. CSS can be used to style active links differently, typically through the :active pseudo-class. For example:

a:active {

color: red; /\* Changes link color when active \*/

}

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

**Answer:**  
Several tags can be used to separate sections of text in HTML, including:

* <hr>: Represents a thematic break (horizontal rule).
* <div>: A block-level container for grouping content.
* <p>: Represents a paragraph.
* <section>: Represents a thematic grouping of content.
* <article>: Represents a self-contained composition.

### 18. What is SVG?

**Answer:**  
SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics, a format for rendering two-dimensional graphics using XML. SVG images can be scaled to any size without losing quality, making them ideal for responsive design. They support interactivity and animation.

### 19. What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

**Answer:**  
HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML (eXtensible HyperText Markup Language) is a stricter version of HTML that follows XML syntax rules. XHTML requires that all tags are properly nested, closed, and case-sensitive, whereas HTML is more lenient.

### 20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

**Answer:**  
Logical tags are used to specify the meaning of the content rather than its presentation. Examples include <strong> (for strong emphasis) and <em> (for emphasis). Physical tags, on the other hand, are used to define the presentation of the content, such as <b> (bold) and <i> (italic). Logical tags are generally preferred for semantic HTML as they provide better accessibility.