|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question:** Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing? | |
| **Answer**:  Tags and Elements are not the same. HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.  HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag.  HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page. They are the pieces themselves. Paragraph, header and body are the example of element. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What are tags and attributes in HTML? |
| **Answer**:  While the elements tell the browser what to display, the attributes define how they will behave.  The tags mark the beginning and the end of an element. They may not be necessary for some elements, especially the closing tags. Equally important, the attributes are only within the opening tags. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What are void elements in HTML? | |
| **Answer**:  The void elements or singleton tags in HTML don't require a closing tag to be valid. These elements are usually ones that either stand alone on the page or where the end of their contents is obvious from the context of the page itself. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What are HTML Entities? | |
| **Answer**:  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 characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces). | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What are different types of lists in HTML? | |
| **Answer**:  There are 4 different types of lists in HTML as follows.  Order list  Unorder list  Description list | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? | |
| **Answer**: | |
| 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. | |
| **Question:** What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements? | |
| **Answer**:  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. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What are the various formatting tags in HTML? | |
| **Answer**:  Formatting tags in HTML are as follows.  <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 | |
|  | |
| **Question:** How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? | |
| **Answer**:  Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table? | |
| **Answer**:  Use colspan attribute to span more than one columns. Use rowspan attribute to span more than one rows. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element? | |
| **Answer**:  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.  Block elements have top and bottom margins. Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin.  Block-level elements begin on new lines, but inline elements can start anywhere in a line. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? | |
| **Answer**:  Use the <a> element to define a link · Use the href attribute to define the link address · Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What is the use of an iframe tag? | |
| **Answer**:  In HTML, iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.  **Sharing External Media**. iFrame tags are widely used to share external media files on your website.  **Isolated Elements**. iFrames usually act as isolated elements in the webpage i.e. the embedded media won't interact with the parent elements of the website.  Custom Configurations. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example? | |
| **Answer**:  The HTML span element is a generic inline container for inline elements and content. It is used to group elements for styling purposes (by using the class or id attributes), A better way to use it when no other semantic element is available.  The span tag is a paired tag means it has both open (<) and closing (>) tags, and it is mandatory to close the tag. The span tag is used for the grouping of inline elements & this tag does not make any visual change by itself. Span is very similar to the div tag, but div is a block-level tag and span is an inline tag.  **Syntax**:  <span class="">Some Text</span> | |
|  | |
| **Question:** How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? | |
| **Answer**:  The easiest method to add a background image to a webpage is using the background attribute in the <body> tag of HTML. This will add a background image to the whole page. The syntax is as follows.  <body background="image\_name.image\_extension"> | |
|  | |
| **Question:** How are active links different from normal links? | |
| **Answer**:  Normal links are unvisited links generally shown in blue color in most of the websites. A link becomes active when you click on it. However the color of the links may vary as they can be customized. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What are the different tags to separate sections of text? | |
| **Answer**:  <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 – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.  <blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What is SVG? | |
| **Answer**:  Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is an XML-based markup language for describing two-dimensional based vector graphics. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What is difference between HTML and XHTML? | |
| **Answer**:  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. | |
|  | |
| **Question:** What are logical and physical tags in HTML? | |
| **Answer**:  **Physical tags:**  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. Physical tags can only be used for styling purposes for specific elements. 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.  **Here are some useful Physical tag lists:**  <sup> Superscript is usually used for showing elements above base-line  <sub> The subscript is used for alternate baseline.  <i> An Italic tag is used to define a text with a special meaning.  <big> Big tag increase the font size by 1 (Note: You cannot use the big tag in HTML 5)  <small> A small tag defines the small text, and it is used while writing copyright.  <b> Bold increases the importance of the text because bold tag convert the text into bold size.  <u> It is used to underline the text.  <tt> Teletype text gives the default font-family which is monospace.  <strike> It is an editing markup that tells the reader to ignore the text passage.  **Logical Tags**:  Logical tags are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. Logical tags are also known as Structural tags because they specify the structure of the document. Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired person that there is something more important in the text or to emphasize the text i.e., logical tags can be used for styling purposes as well as to give special importance to text content. Please refer to the What are logical tags in HTML? Article for further details.  Here are some useful Logical tags list:  <abbr> Defines the abbreviation of text.  <acronym> Defines the acronym.  <address> Contact information of a person or an organization.  <cite> Defines citation. It displays the text in italic format.  <code> Defines the piece of computer code.  <blockquote> Defines a long quotation.  <del> Defines the deleted text and is used to mark a portion of text which has been deleted from the document.  <dfn> Defines the definition element and is used to representing a defining instance in HTML.  <ins> Defines inserted text.  <kbd> Defines keyboard input text.  <pre> Defines the block of preformatted text which preserves the text spaces, line breaks, tabs, and other formatting characters which are ignored by web browsers.  <q> Defines the short quotation.  <samp> Defines the sample output text from a computer program.  <strong> Defines strong text i.e. show the importance of the text.  <var> Defines the variable in a mathematical equation or in the computer program. | |
|  | |