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

Ans. HTML tag is just opening or closing entity.

**For example:**

<p> and </p> are called HTML tags.

HTML element encompasses opening tag, closing tag, content (optional for content-less tags) **For Example:**

<p>This is the content</p>:

This complete thing is called a HTML element.

1. **What are the tags and attributes in HTML?**

Ans. Tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties and attributes are always comes with the elements.

* Attributes provide additional information about elements.
* Attributes always specified with the start tag.
* Usually come in name/value pair like: name=”value”.

For example:

The **<a>** tag define the hyperlink and the **href** define the URL of the page link goes to.:

Ex:

<a href=”<https://www.google.com>”>Google</a>

1. **What are the void elements in HTML?**

Ans. Void element are those elements which does not contain the end tags in HTML.

<br>, <input>, <base>, <link>, <meta>, <img>.

1. **What are the HTML entities?**

Ans. Character entities are used to display reserved character in HMTL.

Character entities look like this:

* A commonly used entity in HTML is the non-breaking space: **&nbsp;**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Less Than | &lt; | &#60 |
| Greater Than | &gt; | &#62 |
| Ampersand | &amp | &#38 |
| Copy | &copy; | &#169 |

1. **What is different type of lists in HTML.**

Ans. In HTML, below are the list tags available.

1. **Unordered List**

It is described below in HTML.

Ex: <ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

1. **Ordered List**

<o>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ol>

1. **Description List or Definition List**

<dl> tag defines the start of the list.

<dt> tag defines the term.

<dd> tag defines the term definition or description.

1. **What is the “class” attribute in HTML?**

Ans. 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. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

Ex:

<style>

h1.intro {color: blue;}

p.important {color: green;}

</style>

<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>

<p>Paragraph</p>

<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>

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

Ans. **ID:** In HTML, the "id" selector is used as an id attribute of an element. For an HTML element, the "id" name starts with the symbol '#' followed by a unique name.

We can only attach one id selector to an element. Hence, the ID selector is always unique within an HTML page.

**Class:** The "class" selector is used to select an element with a specific class attribute. The class selector starts with a period (.) followed by a class name.

We can attach multiple selectors to an HTML element. Therefore, the class can be applied many times within a page.

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

Ans. **<b>** and **<strong>** Tags: Both tags are used to make the text bold. The text content of the tag is shown as important information on the webpage.

**<i>** and **<em>** Tags: Both tags are used to make the text italic and emphasized. Both the elements have opening and closing tags.

**<small>** and **<big>** Tags: The <small> tag is used to set small font-size whereas <big> tag is used to set big font-size.

**<sup>** Tags: The <sup> tag is used to superscript a text.

**<sub>** Tag: The <sub> tag is used to subscript a text.

**<ins>** Tag: The <ins> tag is used to underline a text marking the part as inserted or added. It also has an opening and a closing tag. This tag is mainly used in text in place of deleted text.

**<del>** Tag: The <del> tag is used to delete the text and it adds a strike line on the text.

**<mark>** Tag: The <mark> tag is used to highlight a text. It has an opening and closing tag.

1. **How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

Ans. **CellPadding:**

Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

Syntax:

<table cellpadding="value" >...</table>

where, value determines the padding.

(Space between the border of a table and its content)

**Cellspacing:**

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

Syntax:

<table cellspacing="value" >...</table>

where, value determines the padding.

(Space between adjacent cells)

1. **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 using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

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

Ans. **Block-level element:**

* A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
* A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
* Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.
* The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
* The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

**Inline element:**

* An inline element does not start on a new line.
* An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
* This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

1. **How to create a hyperlink in HTML?**

Ans. In HTMl, you can use anchor tag <a> to create hyperlink and use href attribute to define the link address (URL).

Syntax:

<a href=”URL”>Home</a>

Example:

<a href=”www.google.com” > Google </a>

1. **What is the use of an iframe tag in HTML?**

Ans. The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

**Syntax:**

<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>

**Iframe - Set Height and Width:**

Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

**Example:**

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

* The HTML **<iframe>** tag specifies an inline frame.
* The **src** attribute defines the URL of the page to embed.
* Always include a **title attribute** (for screen readers).
* The **height** and **width** attributes specify the size of the iframe.
* Use **border:none;** to remove the border around the iframe.

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

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

The <span> tag is *easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute*.

The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but *<div> is a block-level element* and *<span>* *is an inline element*.

Example:

<p>The Sky is <span style="color:blue">blue </span></p>

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

Ans. In the body tag, specify a background image in the ***background attribute*** by passing the URL of the image or location path.

Syntax:

<body background = “URL of Image”>

…

…

*website body content*

…

…

</body>

1. **How are active links different from normal links?**

Ans. In HTML, there are three types of links available.

* 1. Normal link (unvisited link).
  2. Visited link.
  3. Active link.

An HTML link is displayed in a different color depending on whether it has been visited, is unvisited, or is active.

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue.
* The visited link is underlined and purple.
* An active link is underlined and red.

1. **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.

1. **What is SVG?**

Ans. HTML SVG is used to describe vector or raster graphics. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files.

We mostly use it for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate system.

Example:

<svg width="100" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" />

</svg>

1. **What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?**

Ans. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language while XHTML stands for Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language.

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.

1. **What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

Ans. **Logical tags:** Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

**Physical tags:** Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.