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

No, it is different. 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

Almost all tags contain two parts, an opening, and a closing tag

Example: <h1>Hii</h1>

<strong>Harsh</strong>

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: <h1>Soham Patel</h1>

<p>your name</p>

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

HTML attribute is a piece of markup language used to adjust the behavior or display of an HTML element.

Example: <a href="https://wforwoman.com/category/sale.html">visit website</a>

<img src="C:\Users\Dell\Desktop\sandip photo\jpg\img.jpg.jpg">

1. What are void elements in HTML?

Void elements only have start tag; end tahs must not be specified for void elements.

Example: <br>,<img>,<aera>,<hr>

1. What are HTML Entities?

Html entities are special codes used to represent characters that have a special meaning in html.

Example: &lt; output = < less than symbols

&gt; output = > greater than symbols

- entities code useing many symbols are print your html page.

1. What are different types of lists in HTML? • What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

There are three types of lists in html.

1. order list (ol)

- ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Example:

<ol>

<li>deep</li>

<li>san</li>

<li>deepa</li>

</ol>

- output

1.deep

2.san

3.deepa

2. unordered list(ul)

- unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Examlpe:

<ul>

<li>deep</li>

<li>san</li>

<li>deepa</li>

</ul>

-output

- deep

- san

- deepa

3. desrcription list(dl)

- desrcription list starts with the <dl> tag.

Examlpe:

<dl>

<dt>coffee</dt>

<dd>black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

-output

Coffee

- black hot drink

Milk

- white cold drink

1. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTMLelements?

Id and class are very simple definition Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

Example:

id: <body>

<h1 id="name"> jay </h1>

<h2 id="name"> veeru</h2>

</body>

class:<body>

<h1 class="heading"> Aryan </h1>

<h1 class="heading"> Kaush </h1>

<h1 class="Heading"> Kuldeep </h1>

</body>

1. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS.

There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italic or underline

Example: <b>,<i>,<ul>,<mark>

1. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Cell padding is used to set extra space, which is used to separate cell walls from their contents.

In contrast, cell spacing is used to set space between cells.

Example:

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

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.

Example: <td rowspan="value">A</td> = Rowspan

<td colspan="value"> A</td> = colspan

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

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

No, HTML tags are the keywords on a web page that define how your web browser must format and display your web page.

Almost all tags contain two parts, an opening, and a closing tag.

Example: <h1>san</h1>

<strong>deep</strong>

HTML element is a component of an HTML document that tells a web browser how to structure and interpret a part of the HTML document.

Example: <h1>kevat sandip</h1>

<p>your name</p>

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

Elements are classified as either block-level or inline based on how they are displayed and how they interact with other elements on the page.

Block-level elements typically take up the full width of their parent container and create a new line before and after the element. They can contain other block-level and inline elements within them. Examples of block-level elements include <div>, <p>, <h1>-<h6>, and <ul>.

Inline elements, on the other hand, only take up as much width as necessary and do not create a new line before or after the element. They are typically used for text or smaller elements that are meant to be part of a larger block-level element. Examples of inline elements include <span>, <a>, <strong>, and <img>.

Here's an example of how the two types of elements differ in their display

1. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the anchor tag a with the href attribute. The href attribute specifies the URL or the location of the page or file that the hyperlink will point to.

Here is an example of how to create a hyperlink in HTML:

<a href=https://www.

1. What is the use of an iframe tag?

The HTML <iframe> tag is used to specify an inline frame, or, as the HTML5, specification refers to it, a nested browsing context.

An inline frame allows you to embed another document within the current HTML document. It also allows you to provide an inline

Frame without using another document - by simply passing the content to the <iframe> via the srcdoc attribute.

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

The HTML <span> tag is an inline element that is used to group inline-elements together and apply styles to them collectively. It is commonly used when a specific part of a text needs to be styled differently from the rest of the text, without affecting the surrounding elements.

Here is an example of how to use the <span> tag:

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

To insert a picture into a background image of a web page, you can use CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to specify the background image and add an HTML <img> tag to insert the picture.

Here is an example:

HTML code:

<div class=”background”>

<img src=”picture.jpg” alt=”Example picture”>

<p>some text</p>

</div>

By combining these HTML codes, you can insert a picture into a background image of a web page.

1. How are active links different from normal links?

A different webpage or a different location within the same webpage. The difference lies in the context in which they are used.

A normal link is a hyperlink that is displayed on a webpage but does not have any special attributes or behaviors associated with it. When you click on a normal link, it simply takes you to the destination webpage or location, and that's it. For example, if you click on this normal link to Wikipedia, it will take you to the Wikipedia homepage: <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

On the other hand, an active link is a hyperlink that has additional attributes or behaviors associated with it, such as hover effects, animations, or interactive features. These types of links are often used in web design to make a website more engaging and interactive for users. For example, an active link may change color or have an underline when you hover your mouse over it, or it may open a pop-up window or play a video when you click on it.

Here's an example of an active link that changes color when you hover over it: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/" style="color: blue; text-decoration: none; border-bottom: 1px dotted blue;" onmouseover="this.style.color='red'; this.style.borderBottom='1px dotted red';" onmouseout="this.style.color='blue'; this.style.borderBottom='1px dotted blue';"> Click here to visit YouTube</a>

In this example, the link is styled to have a blue color and a dotted underline. When you hover your mouse over it, the color changes to red and the underline changes to a red dotted line. When you move your mouse away, it changes back to the original blue color and dotted underline. This is an example of an active link with a hover effect.

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

There are several tags that can be used to separate sections of text. Here are some commonly used ones:

1. <h1> to <h6> tags: These tags are used for headings and subheadings. <h1> is the largest heading and <h6> is the smallest. For example:

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>

<h2>This is a Subheading</h2>

1. <p> tag: This tag is used to separate paragraphs of text. For example:

<p>This is the first paragraph.</p>

<p>This is the second paragraph.</p>

1. <section> tag: This tag is used to define a section of a document or webpage. For example:

<section>

<h2>Section Heading</h2>

<p>Section content goes here.</p>

</section>

These are just a few examples of tags that can be used to separate sections of text in HTML.

1. What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is a vector-based graphic format that is used to create high-quality graphics for the web. Unlike bitmap formats such as JPEG and PNG, which use pixels to create images, SVG uses mathematical equations to define shapes and lines, which means that images can be scaled to any size without losing quality.

SVG files are typically much smaller than bitmap files, which makes them ideal for use on the web, where smaller file sizes can lead to faster page load times. Additionally, SVG images can be edited using text editors or specialized vector graphics software, which makes them easy to customize and update.

1. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used to create web pages. However, there are some key differences between the two:

Syntax: The syntax of XHTML is more strict than HTML. In XHTML, all tags must be closed, attributes must be quoted, and elements must be nested correctly. This makes XHTML more consistent and easier to parse than HTML.

XML-based: XHTML is based on XML (extensible Markup Language), which means that it follows strict rules for well-formedness and is more strict than HTML. HTML is not based on XML, so it does not have to follow the strict rules of XML.

Compatibility: XHTML is compatible with other XML-based languages, such as SVG and MathML. HTML is not compatible with these languages.

Case sensitivity: XHTML is case sensitive, while HTML is not. This means that in XHTML, all elements, attributes, and values must be written in lowercase.

Error handling: XHTML has a more strict error-handling policy than HTML. If there is an error in an XHTML document, the document will not be rendered properly. HTML is more forgiving of errors, and will still render the document even if there are errors.

Overall, XHTML is a more strict and structured language than HTML, and is intended to be used with other XML-based languages. However, HTML is still widely used and supported by web browsers, and is often the preferred markup language for simpler web pages.

1. There are two types of tags: logical tags and physical tags.

Logical tags, also known as semantic tags, describe the meaning or purpose of the content they contain. They are designed to make the content more meaningful and easier to understand for both humans and search engines. Logical tags include headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, and forms.

Physical tags, on the other hand, describe the appearance or style of the content they contain. They are used to format or present the content in a particular way, but do not convey any meaning or structure. Physical tags include font, color, size, and other styling attributes.

It is important to use logical tags in HTML because they help search engines understand the content of a page and improve its ranking in search results. They also make it easier for screen readers and other assistive technologies to understand and navigate the content. Physical tags should be used sparingly and only for specific formatting purposes.