

- **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

<b>HTML Tags</b>	<b>HTML Elements</b>
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.	HTML element holds the content.
HTML tag starts with < and ends with >	Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.
HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.	HTML elements specify the general content.

- **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

<b>HTML Tags</b>	<b>HTML Attributes</b>
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.	HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.
HTML tag starts with < and ends with >	HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag.
HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.	HTML attributes specify various additional properties to the existing HTML element.

- **What are void elements in HTML?**

- Most of the HTML elements are surrounded by start and end tags to specify the starting and end of the element.
- There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn't have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional.

- ❖ **Examples**

`<br>`, `<hr>`, `<img>`, `<input>`, `<link>`, `<base>`, `<meta>`, `<param>`,  
`<area>`, `<embed>`, `<col>`, `<track>`, `<source>` ,etc.

- ❖ **Characteristics**

- ✓ Void elements do not have end tags.
- ✓ Void elements cannot have content inside it.
- ✓ Void elements have attributes.
- ✓ Void elements cannot be nested.

- **What are HTML Entities?**

- 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).
- If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.
- Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.
- Advantage of using an entity name: An entity name is easy to remember.
- Disadvantage of using an entity name: Browsers may not support all entity names, but the support for entity numbers is good.

- **What are different types of lists in HTML?**

- There are 3 types of lists in HTML
  - 1.) Unordered List.
  - 2.) Ordered List.
  - 3.) Description List.
- **Unordered List**: An Unordered list is used to create a list of related items, in bulleted or unordered format. It starts with the `<ul>` tag, followed by the `<li>` tag to show list items inside `<ul>` tag.
- **Ordered Lists**: The Ordered lists have an order which is either numerical or alphabetical. The `<ol>` tag is used to create ordered lists in HTML and just like unordered list, we use `<li>` tag to define or show lists inside `<ol>` tag.
- **Description List**: A description list is a type of list where each item has a description. It is also known as a definition list. The `<dl>` tag is used to create description list, the `<dt>` tag defines the item, and the `<dd>` tag describes each item in list.

- **What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?**

- The class attribute specifies one or more classnames 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.
- 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.

- **What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?**

- Remember the difference between Class and ID: A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

- ❖ **HTML id Attribute**

- The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id.

- ❖ **HTML class Attribute**

- The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The class name in CSS style sheet using "." symbol.

- **What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

➤ Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- ✓ `<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



- **How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

<b>Cellpadding</b>	<b>Cellspacing</b>
It specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents.	It specifies the space between adjacent cells.
It is created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellpadding.	It is also created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellspacing.
It is mainly meant for a single cell.	Cellspacing can get subjected to more than one cell.
The default cellpadding value is 1	Whereas, the default cellspacing value is 2
Cellpadding is widely used and considered to be an effective mean	Cellspacing is less effective than Cellpadding.
Cellpadding is an attribute	Cellspacing is also an attribute.

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

- It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML. The rowspan is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.
- If we wanted to combine the first two cells in the first column, we could use the colspan="2" attribute in the first <td> tag. The number represents how many cells to use (merge) for the <td> tag.
- If we wanted to combine the first two cells in the first column into one cell, we could use the rowspan="2" attribute in the first <td> tag. The number represents how many cells to use for the <td> tag.

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

### ❖ **Block-level Elements**

- 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).
- Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

<address>	<nav>	<noscript>	<ol>
<p>	<pre>	<section>	<table>
<tfoot>	<ul>	<video>	<article>
<aside>	<canvas>	<dd>	<div>
<dl>	<dt>	<figure>	<footer>
<form>	<h1><h6>	<header>	<hr>
<li>	<main>	<fieldset>	<figcaption>
<blockquote>			

### ❖ **Inline Elements**

- An inline element does not start on a new line.
- An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
- Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>	<b>
<bdo>	<big>	 	<button>
<cite>	<code>	<dfn>	<em>
<i>	<img>	<input>	<kbd>
<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>
<q>	<samp>	<script>	<select>
<small>	<span>	<strong>	<sub>
<sup>	<time>	<tt>	<var>
<textarea>			

- **How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

- To make a hyperlink in an HTML page, use the `<a>` and `</a>` tags, which are the tags used to define the links. The `<a>` tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the `</a>` tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as a hyperlink. Add the URL for the link in the `<a href=" ">`.

- **What is the use of an iframe tag?**

- The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
- Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>.

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

- 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>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

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

- In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.
- Adding CSS styling properties.

- **Syntax:**

```
<body background = "URL or path" > Website Body </body>
```

- We will specify the URL or path of the image in CSS code by using background-image property.

- **Syntax:**

```
<style>
  body {
    background-image:url(" URL of the image ");
  }
</style>
```

- **How are active links different from normal links?**

- The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.



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

- There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

- 1.) **<br>** – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.
- 2.) **<p>** – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
- 3.) **<blockquote>** – It is used to define a large quoted section.

- **What is SVG?**

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.
- SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.
- SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web
- Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated
- SVG is a W3C recommendation
- SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL

- ❖ **SVG Advantages**

- SVG images can be created and edited with any text editor
- SVG images can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed
- SVG images are scalable
- SVG images can be printed with high quality at any resolution
- SVG images are zoomable
- SVG graphics do NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized
- SVG is an open standard
- SVG files are pure XML

- **What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

<b>HTML</b>	<b>XHTML</b>
HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.	XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.
It was developed by Tim Berners-Lee.	It was developed by W3C i.e World Wide Web Consortium.
It was developed in 1991.	It was released in 2000.
It is extended from SGML.	It is extended from XML and HTML.
The format is a document file format.	The format is a markup language.
All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case.	In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case.
Doctype is not necessary to write at the top.	Doctype is very necessary to write at the top of the file.
It is not necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.	It is necessary to close the tags in the order they are opened.
While using the attributes it is not necessary to mention quotes. For e.g. <Geeks>.	While using the attributes it is mandatory to mention quotes. For e.g. <Geeks="GFG">.
Filename extension used are .html, .htm.	Filename extension are .xhtml, .xht, .xml.

- **What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

- Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names.

- ❖ **Logical Tags :**

- Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines an address element
<cite>	Defines citation
<code>	Defines computer code text
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
<del>	Defines text
<dfn>	Defines a definition term
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
<q>	Defines short quotation
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
<strong>	Defines strong text
<var>	Defines a variable

## ❖ Physical Tags

- Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text.

Tag	Description
<b>	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
<i>	Defines italic text
<small>	Defines small text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead