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

  No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.

  - **HTML Tags:** Tags are the pieces of markup that surround content in an HTML document, usually enclosed within angle brackets (e.g., ,). Tags come in pairs: opening tags (e.g.,) and closing tags (e.g.,), though some are self-closing (e.g., <img />).

  - **HTML Elements:** An element is a complete structure including the opening tag, content, and closing tag (if applicable). For example, This is a paragraph. is an element, while and are tags.

- ## What are tags and attributes in HTML?

  - **Tags:** Tags are the building blocks of HTML used to create elements and structure the content on a web page (e.g., <h1>, , <a>).

  - **Attributes:** Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are specified within the opening tag and consist of a name and value pair (e.g., <a href="https://example.com"> where href is an attribute that specifies the URL).

- ## What are void elements in HTML?

  Void elements are HTML elements that do not have any content or closing tags. They are self-closing.

  Examples include:
  -
 (line break)
  - <img> (image)
  - <input> (input field)
  - <hr> (horizontal rule)
  - <meta> (metadata)

- **What are HTML Entities?**

  HTML entities are special codes used to represent characters that have a reserved meaning in HTML or are not easily typed using a standard keyboard.

  For example:
  - **<** represents **<**
  - **>** represents **>**
  - **&** represents **&**
  - **"** represents **"**
  - **'** represents **'**

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

  There are three main types of lists in HTML:

  - **Ordered List (<ol>):** A list with a sequential order (numbers or letters).
  - **Unordered List (<ul>):** A list with bullet points.
  - **Description List (<dl>):** A list of terms and their descriptions.

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

  The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an element, allowing CSS and JavaScript to select and style elements based on these classes.

  For example:

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

  id Attribute: Unique identifier for a single element on a page. Each id must be unique within the document.

class Attribute: Can be used on multiple elements to apply the same styles or behaviors.

```
<div class="header"></div>
<div class="header"></div>
```

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

  Formatting tags are used to style and change the appearance of text.

  Common formatting tags include:
  - **<b>:** Bold text
  - **<i>:** Italic text
  - **<u>:** Underlined text
  - **:** Important text (bold)
  - **:** Emphasized text (italic)
  - **<mark>:** Highlighted text
  - **<small>:** Smaller text
  - **<del>:** Deleted (strikethrough) text
  - **<ins>:** Inserted (underlined) text
  - **<sub>:** Subscript text
  - **<sup>:** Superscript text

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

  Cell Padding: The space between the content of a cell and its border.

  ```
  <table cellpadding="10">
  ```

  Cell Spacing: The space between individual cells in a table

  ```
  <table cellspacing="10">
  ```

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

  Merging Columns: Use the colspan attribute.

  <td colspan="2">Combined columns</td>

  Merging Rows: Use the rowspan attribute.

  <td rowspan="2">Combined rows</td>

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

  - **Block-Level Elements:** Take up the full width available and start on a new line.
  - Examples include ** **, **<p>**, **<h1>**, **<ul>**.

  - **Inline Elements:** Take up only as much width as necessary and do not start on a new line.
  - Examples include ****, **<a>**, **<img>**, ****.

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

  Use the **<a> (anchor)** tag to create a hyperlink:

  Visit Example

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

  The **<iframe>** tag is used to embed another HTML document within the current document.

Example:

```
<iframe src="https://example.com" width="600"
height="400"></iframe>
```

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

  The **** tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text or a part of a document. It does not inherently represent anything and is typically used to apply styles or manipulate with JavaScript.

  Example:

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

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

  Use CSS to set a background image for an element:

```
<style>
  body {
    background-image: url('background.jpg');
  }
</style>
```

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

  - **Normal Links:** Default state of a link.
  - **Active Links:** State of a link when it is being clicked or activated.
  - Can be styled using the **:active** pseudo-class in CSS.

```
a:active {
color: red;
}
```

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

    - ** :** Division or section
    - **<p>:** Paragraph
    - **<hr>:** Horizontal rule
    - **
:** Line break
    - **<section>:** Section of content
    - **<article>:** Independent, self-contained content
    - **<nav>:** Navigation links
    - **<aside>:** Content aside from the main content

- **What is SVG?**

    SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is an XML-based markup language for creating two-dimensional vector graphics.

    Example:

    ```
    <svg width="100" height="100">
      <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="3"
    fill="red" />
    </svg>
    ```

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

    - **HTML:** HyperText Markup Language, more forgiving with errors, not strict with closing tags and case sensitivity.

    - **XHTML:** Extensible HyperText Markup Language, stricter XML-based version of HTML, requires proper nesting, closing of all tags, and case sensitivity (all tags in lowercase).

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

    - **Logical Tags:** Indicate the meaning of the text and how it should be structured (e.g., , , <cite>).

    - **Physical Tags:** Indicate how the text should be displayed visually (e.g., <b>, <i>, <u>).