Q1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans.

- HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

  HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.

  HTML tags are used to mark up the start and end of an HTML element.

  This tag is come with pair.

- Html element holds the content.

  If element is defined by a starting tag.

  If the element contains other content end with a closing tag.

  This will be rendered and shown to the user.

Q2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans.

- HTML tag are buildings block of the html page.

  They tell browser how it should display content the user.

  Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets

Ex.<h1> </h1>

- Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements and are placed within the opening tag of an element.

  Attributes consist of a name and a value, separated by an equal sign (=) and enclosed in double or single quotes.

Attributes serve various purposes, such as defining the element's behaviour, specifying links, setting the appearance, and more.

Ex.

<a href=”Path Location”>

Q3. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans.

- A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.
- All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements.
- Void elements in HTML, also known as self-closing or empty elements and they are self-contained within a single opening tag and may include attributes.
- Void elements are used for various purposes in HTML, such as embedding media, line breaks, and inserting images.

Ex. :

- <img src="image.jpg" alt="An example image">
- This is a paragraph.
And this is a new line.
- <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

Q4.What are HTML Entities?

Ans.

- HTML entities are special codes or character references used in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) to represent characters that have special meanings or are not easily typed directly from the keyboard.
- These entities are used to display characters such as reserved symbols, mathematical symbols, accented letters, and other special characters in web documents.
- HTML entities are written using an ampersand (&), followed by a specific code or name, and ending with a semicolon (;). The basic syntax for an HTML entity is: &entity_name;.

Ex.

< represents the less-than symbol <.

> represents the greater-than symbol >.

& represents the ampersand symbol &.

  represents a non-breaking space.

Q5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans.

- HTML provides several types of lists that you can use to organize and structure content on webpages. The three main types of lists in HTML are below.

- HTML provides several types of lists that you can use to organize and structure content on webpages. The three main types of lists in HTML are:

1.Ordered Lists:

An ordered list is used to create a list of items that should be displayed in a specific sequence or order.

Each item in an ordered list is preceded by a number or another custom marker.

You create an ordered list using the <ol> element and list items using the <li> element.

Ex:

```
<ol>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
</ol>
```

2.Unordered Lists:

An unordered list is used to create a list of items without any specific order or sequence.

Each item in an unordered list is typically preceded by a bullet point or another custom marker.

You create an unordered list using the <ul> element and list items using the <li> element.

Ex.:

```
<ul>
  <li>Item A</li>
  <li>Item B</li>
  <li>Item C</li>
</ul>
```

3.Description Lists:

A description list is used to create a list of items with associated descriptions or definitions.

Each item in a description list consists of a term (defined using the <dt> element) and its description (defined using the <dd> element).

You create a description list using the <dl> element, and each term and description pair is marked using <dt> and <dd> elements, respectively.

Ex.:

```
<dl>
 <dt>Term 1</dt>
 <dd>Description 1</dd>
  <dt>Term 2</dt>
  <dd>Description 2</dd>
</dl>
```

Q6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

Ans.

- The class attribute in HTML is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. Class names are used to identify and group elements that share common styles

or behaviours. This attribute is essential for applying CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) styles to specific elements or groups of elements on a web page.

Syntax:

<element class="classname">Content</element>

- <element> is the HTML element you want to apply the class to.
- class is the attribute itself.
- "class name" is the name of the class you want to apply.
- Content represents the content or text within the HTML element.

Ex. This is your content

Q7. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

Ans.

- 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.

Syntax :

<element id="id_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

```
#id_name {
                    // CSS Property
}
```

- 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 stylesheet using “.” symbol.

Syntax:

<element class="class_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

```
.class {
        // CSS Property
}
```

Q8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans.

- HTML provides a range of formatting tags and elements that allow you to control the appearance and presentation of text and other content on a web page.
- Formatting tags can help you structure and style your HTML content.

❖ Here are some of the common formatting tags in HTML :

➢ Heading (<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>): These tags define headings of different levels, where <h1> is the highest and <h6> is the lowest level.

➢ Paragraph (<p>): Used to define paragraphs of text.

➢ Line Break (
): Inserts a line break within text, creating a new line without creating a new paragraph.

➢ Horizontal Line (<hr>): Inserts a horizontal line to separate content sections.

➢ Bold (<b>) and Strong (): Used to emphasize text by making it bold. has

stronger semantic meaning for importance in web accessibility.

- Italic (<i>) and Emphasis (): Used to italicize text. has stronger semantic meaning for emphasis.

- Underline (<u>): Used to underline text, though it's not recommended for general use due to potential confusion with hyperlinks.

Q9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans.

❖ Cellpadding:

- Cell padding controls the space between the content inside a table cell and the cell's border or edges.
- It is specified using the "cellpadding" attribute in HTML or the "padding" property in CSS.
- Cell padding adds space within the cell, pushing the content away from the cell's border.
- This space is applied uniformly around all sides of the cell.
- Increasing the cell padding value increases the space between the content and the cell's edges, making the cell content appear further away from the cell borders.
- Cell padding is often used to improve the readability and aesthetics of a table by providing some breathing room around the content.

Ex.: <table cellpadding="10">

```
    <tr>
        <td> </td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

❖ Cellspacing:

- Cell spacing controls the space between adjacent cells in a table.

- It is specified using the "cellspacing" attribute in HTML or the "border-spacing" property in CSS.
- Cell spacing adds space between the borders of adjacent cells in a table, creating a gap or separation between them.
- Increasing the cell spacing value increases the gap between adjacent cells, making the cells appear more separated from each other.
- Cell spacing is often used to control the visual separation between cells in a table layout.

Q 10.How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

Ans.

In HTML, you can use the colspan and rowspan attributes to merge multiple rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table. These attributes are used within the <td> (table data cell) or <th> (table header cell) elements to specify how many columns or rows should be spanned by a particular cell.

- Merging Rows:

  To merge rows, you use the rowspan attribute. It allows you to make a cell span multiple rows vertically.

Ex.

```
<table border="1">
        <tr>
                <td rowspan="2">Name</td>
                <td>abc</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
               <td >xyz</td>
         </tr>
</table>
```

- Merging Rows (rowspan):

  To merge rows vertically, use the rowspan attribute in a <td> or <th> element. This attribute specifies how many rows a cell should span downward.

Ex.

```
<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <td colspan="2">Name</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Name</td>
        <td>Name</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Q 11. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

Ans.

- Block-level elements:

  Block-level elements typically start on a new line and take up the full available width of their parent container.

  They create a "block" in the document flow.

  They stack vertically on top of each other, creating a vertical layout structure.

Ex.

, <p>, <h1>, <ul>, <li>, and <section>.

- Inline elements:

  Inline elements, on the other hand, do not start on a new line.

They flow within the content and only take up as much width as necessary to contain their content.

Inline elements do not create new blocks in the document flow and typically appear next to adjacent inline elements or within a block-level container.

Ex.span>, <a>, , , and <img>.

Q 12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans.

- Hyperlinks allow you to link to other web pages, resources, or locations within the same page.
- Creating a hyperlink in HTML is done using the <a> (anchor) element.

  Here are some examples of different types of hyperlinks:

A) Absolute Link

o Absolute hyperlinks specify the complete URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of the destination web page, including the protocol and the full domain name.

Ex.

Abc

B) Relative Hyperlinks:

o Relative hyperlinks specify the path to the destination page relative to the current page's location. Relative links are often used within the same website to link to other pages or resources on the same domain.

Ex.

<ahref="relative/path/to/page.html">Link Text

Q 13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans.

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

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

Ex.

```
<iframe src="./abc.jpeg"></iframe>
```

Q 14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Ans.

- The tag in HTML is used to apply inline styles or formatting to a specific portion of text within a larger block of text.
- You can use the tag to apply CSS styles to a specific part of your text.
- This can be useful for changing the color, font size, or other visual properties of a specific word or phrase within a paragraph.

Ex.

```
<p>Example Of Span Tag <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">highlighted</span> word.</p>
```

Q.15 How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

Ans.

- To insert a picture into the background image of a web page, you can use CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to style the HTML elements on your page.

  CSS background-image Property

  In all the examples, we will be defining the CSS code inside the <style> tag. We will also look how to target div tag and class using CSS.

  In the below example, we are specifying the background-image & background-color CSS property which will set the background image & background property for the HTML body respectively.

Ex.

```
<style>
```

```
body {
   background-image: url("bg1.jpg");
   background-color: #cccccc;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Q.16 How are active links different from normal links?

Ans.

Normal Links:

In HTML, normal links are created using the <a> (anchor) element and the href attribute. They are used to navigate to other web pages, resources, or locations within the same page. Normal links are typically styled differently from regular text and often change appearance (e.g., color) when hovered over or clicked.

Active Links:

The term "active links" is not a standard term in web development but could be used to describe links that have a specific state or behaviour applied to them. For example, you can use CSS to style links differently when they are in their active state (clicked) or when they are focused (selected using keyboard navigation).

Q.17 What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Ans.

- Paragraph: To separate text into paragraphs, you can use the   tag.
- Headings: To separate text into headings, you can use the <h1> to <h6> tags. The <h1> tag is the largest heading and the <h6> tag is the smallest.
- Divisions: To separate a section of text into a container, you can use the tag.
- Lists: To separate a section of text into a list, you can use the <ul> or <ol> tags.

Q.18 What is SVG?

Ans.

- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.
- SVG is used in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) to create graphics, illustrations, and diagrams that can be easily scaled, resized, and manipulated without losing quality.
- SVG is commonly used for creating icons, logos, charts, diagrams, and other graphics that need to be flexible in size and resolution on the web.

Q.19 What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans.

HTML and XHTML are both markup languages used for creating web pages, but they have some key differences in their syntax and rules.

Some main differences between HTML and XHTML describe here:

HTML:

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- It allows for certain errors, such as unclosed tags or mismatched case in tag names, without causing rendering issues in most web browsers.
- HTML documents may not specify a character encoding, and browsers will try to guess the encoding based on the content.
- Older browsers may not fully support XHTML, but they can handle HTML without any issues.

XHTML:

- XHTML stands for Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language.
- All tags must be properly nested, closed, and written in lowercase.
- XHTML documents should explicitly specify the character encoding using the <meta> tag with the charset attribute.
- Modern browsers should support XHTML, but older versions may not interpret it correctly.

Q.20 What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans.

Logical Tags:

- Logical tags, also known as semantic tags, were used to describe the meaning or purpose of an element in the context of a web page.
- These tags conveyed the structure and content of the document without specifying how the content should be presented.
- Examples of logical tags in HTML 4 included <h1> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, <ul> for unordered lists, <ol> for ordered lists, and <a> for hyperlinks.
- Logical tags were designed to enhance the accessibility and structure of web documents, making it easier for search engines and assistive technologies to understand the content.

Physical Tags:

- Physical tags, on the other hand, were used to control the presentation and formatting of elements on a web page. These tags focused on how the content should look when rendered in a web browser.
- Examples of physical tags in HTML 4 included <b> for bold text, <i> for italic text, <font> for font styling, and
 for line breaks.
- Physical tags were often used for styling purposes, such as changing text color or font size, and they were less concerned with the document's structure and semantics.