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

ANS=>No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.   
  
HTML tags are used to mark up and define the structure and content of a web page. They are enclosed in angle brackets (<>) and usually come in pairs, with an opening tag and a closing tag. For example, <p> is an opening tag for a paragraph, and </p> is a closing tag for the same paragraph.  
  
HTML elements, on the other hand, consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag. The content can be text, other HTML elements, or a combination of both. For example, <p>Hello, World!</p> is an HTML element where "Hello, World!" is the content enclosed between the opening <p> tag and the closing </p> tag.

Q2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

ANS=>Tags in HTML are used to define the structure and content of a web page. They are enclosed within angle brackets (< >) and usually come in pairs, with an opening tag and a closing tag. Some common HTML tags include <h1> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, <a> for links, <img> for images, and <div> for divisions.  
  
Attributes, on the other hand, provide additional information about HTML elements. They are added within the opening tag of an element and consist of a name-value pair. Attributes can be used to modify the behavior or appearance of an element. For example, the "href" attribute in the <a> tag specifies the URL of the link, and the "src" attribute in the <img> tag specifies the source file of an image. Attributes can also be used to provide alternative text, specify dimensions, set styles, add classes or IDs, and more.

Q3. What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

ANS=> Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have a closing tag. They are self-closing elements and do not contain any content or nested elements. Instead, they are used to insert specific types of content or elements into an HTML document.  
  
  
For Example:- <img>: This element is used to insert images into an HTML document. It does not require a closing tag and includes attributes like src to specify the image source.  
Example: <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of the image”>

Q4. What are HTML Entities? With Example.

ANS=> HTML entities are special characters that cannot be directly used in HTML code because they have reserved meanings or are not supported by the character encoding used in HTML. Instead, HTML entities are used to represent these characters in a way that can be interpreted and displayed correctly by web browsers.  
  
For Example:-   
1. &lt;: Represents the less-than sign <. This entity is used when you want to display the less-than sign as text without it being interpreted as an HTML tag.  
Example: <p>This is an example of the &lt; sign.</p>  
  
2. &gt;: Represents the greater-than sign >. Similar to the previous example, this entity is used when you want to display the greater-than sign as text.  
Example: <p>This is an example of the &gt; sign.</p>

Q5. What are different types of lists in HTML? With Example.

ANS=> There are three main types of lists in HTML:  
  
1. Ordered List (<ol>): An ordered list is a numbered list where each item is represented by a number. The items are automatically numbered in ascending order.  
Example:  
  
<ol>  
<li>First item</li>  
<li>Second item</li>  
<li>Third item</li>  
</ol>  
  
Output:  
1. First item  
2. Second item  
3. Third item  
  
2. Unordered List (<ul>): An unordered list is a bulleted list where each item is represented by a bullet point. The items are not automatically numbered or ordered.  
Example:  
  
<ul>  
<li>Red</li>  
<li>Green</li>  
<li>Blue</li>  
</ul>  
  
Output:  
- Red  
- Green  
- Blue  
  
3. Definition List (<dl>): A definition list consists of terms and their corresponding definitions. Each term is represented by a <dt> (definition term) tag, and each definition is represented by a <dd> (definition description) tag.  
Example:  
  
<dl>  
<dt>HTML</dt>  
<dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>  
</dl>  
  
Output:  
HTML  
- HyperText Markup Language

These are the three main types of lists in HTML.

Q6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? With Example.

ANS=> The 'class' attribute in HTML is used to specify one or more class names for an element. It is mainly used for styling and selecting elements with CSS or JavaScript.  
  
Example:  
  
<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph with a class of 'highlight'.</p>  
  
In this example, the 'class' attribute is added to the <p> element with a value of 'highlight'. This allows us to target this specific paragraph with CSS or JavaScript to apply certain styles or functionality.

Q7. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements? With Example.

ANS=> The main difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute in HTML elements is that the 'id' attribute is unique to each element, while the 'class' attribute can be used by multiple elements.  
  
The 'id' attribute is used to uniquely identify an element on a page. It should be unique within the entire HTML document. This means that no other element should have the same 'id' value. It is mainly used when you want to target a specific element with CSS or JavaScript.  
  
Example:  
  
<p id="my-paragraph">'my-paragraph'.</p>  
  
In this example, the 'id' attribute is added to the <p> element with a value of 'my-paragraph'.   
  
On the other hand, the 'class' attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an element. It can be used by multiple elements, allowing them to share the same styles or functionality.  
  
Example:  
  
<p class="highlight">Lorem 'highlight'.</p>  
<p class="highlight">Lorem'highlight'.</p>  
  
In this example, the 'class' attribute is added to two <p> elements with a value of 'highlight'.   
  
In summary, the 'id' attribute is unique to each element and used to target a specific element, while the 'class' attribute can be used by multiple elements and allows them to share styles or functionality.

Q8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

ANS=> Some of the various formatting tags in HTML are as follows:  
  
1. <b>: Bold tag.

2. <strong>: Strong tag.  
3. <i>: Itaic tag.

4. <em>: Emphasis tag.

5. <cite>: Cite tag.  
6. <u>: Underlined tag.  
7.<ins>:Insert tag.

8.<strike>:Strike tag.  
9. <s>: S tag.

10.<del>:Delet tag.

11. <small>: Smal tag.  
12. <big>: Big tag.

13.<tt>:Teletype tag.

14. <code>: Code tag.

15.<kbd>:Keyboard tag.

16. <mark>: Mark tag.

17. <sub>: Subscript tag.  
18. <sup>: Superscript tag.

Q9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example.

ANS=> Cell padding and cell spacing are two attributes used in HTML tables to control the space between the content within cells and the space between cells themselves.  
  
1. Cell Padding: Cell padding is used to control the space between the content within a cell and the border of that cell. It specifies the amount of space to be added inside each cell. The value of cell padding is defined in pixels or as a percentage of the available space.

Example:  
html  
<table>  
<tr>  
<td style="cellpadding: 10px;">Cell 1</td>  
<td style="cellpadding: 20px;">Cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
  
In this example, the first cell has a padding of 10 pixels, meaning there will be a 10-pixel space between the content and the cell's border. The second cell has a padding of 20 pixels, resulting in a larger space between the content and the border.  
  
2. Cell Spacing: Cell spacing is used to control the space between adjacent cells within a table. It specifies the amount of space to be added between cells. The value of cell spacing is defined in pixels.

Example:  
html  
<table cellspacing="5">  
<tr>  
<td>Cell 1</td>  
<td>Cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
  
In this example, a cell spacing of 5 pixels is specified. This means there will be a 5-pixel space between adjacent cells within the table.  
  
Overall, cell padding controls the space between the content and the cell's border, while cell spacing controls the space between adjacent cells within a table.

Q10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table? With Example.

ANS=> To club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, we can use the rowspan and colspan attributes.  
  
1. Rowspan: The rowspan attribute is used to specify how many rows a cell should span vertically. It allows us to merge cells vertically.  
  
Example:  
html  
<table>  
<tr>  
<td rowspan="2">Cell 1</td>  
<td>Cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Cell 3</td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
  
In this example, the first cell spans 2 rows using the rowspan attribute. This means that it occupies the space of two rows, merging them into a single row.  
  
2. Colspan: The colspan attribute is used to specify how many columns a cell should span horizontally. It allows us to merge cells horizontally.  
  
Example:  
html  
<table>  
<tr>  
<td colspan="2">Cell 1</td>  
<td>Cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
  
In this example, the first cell spans 2 columns using the colspan attribute. This means that it occupies the space of two columns, merging them into a single column.  
  
By using the rowspan and colspan attributes, we can merge cells vertically and horizontally to create a single row or column in an HTML table.

Q11. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

ANS=> The difference between a block-level element and an inline element in HTML is .  
  
1. Block-level elements: Occupies the entire width available by default, creating a new line before and after the element.  
  
  
2. Inline elements: Occupies only the necessary width to display its content, without creating a new line before or after the element.

Q12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML? With Example.

ANS=>In the href attribute. To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the <a> (anchor) element. Here's an example:  
  
html  
<a href="https://www.example.com">Click here to visit Example website</a>  
  
  
In this example, the <a> element is used to create a hyperlink.

Q13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

ANS=> The <iframe> tag is used to embed another HTML document within the current document. It allows you to display content from another source, such as a webpage or video, within your own webpage.  
  
Here is an example of how the <iframe> tag can be used:  
  
html  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Example iframe</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Welcome to my webpage!</h1>  
  
<p>Here is an embedded YouTube video:</p>  
  
<iframe width="500" height="300" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/dQw4w9WgXcQ" frameborder="0"></iframe>  
  
</body>  
</html>  
  
  
In this example, an <iframe> element is used to embed a YouTube video into the webpage. The src attribute specifies the source URL of the video. The width and height attributes define the dimensions of the embedded content. The frameborder attribute is set to "0" to remove the border around the iframe.  
When you load this HTML file in a browser, you will see the embedded YouTube video displayed within the webpage.

Q14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example.

ANS=>The <span> tag is used to apply styles to a specific section of text within a larger block of content.   
Here is an example of how the <span> tag can be used:  
  
html  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Example span</title>  
<style>  
.highlight {  
background-color: yellow;  
font-weight: bold;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Welcome to my webpage!</h1>  
  
<p>This is a <span=”background=color:yellow">highlighted</span> section of text.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>  
  
  
In this example, a <span> element with the class attribute "highlight" is used to apply a yellow background color and bold font weight to a specific section of text within the paragraph.

Q15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page? With Example.

ANS=> To insert a picture into the background image of a web page. Here is an example:  
  
html  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Background Image Example</title>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image:'image.jpg';  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Welcome to my webpage!</h1>  
  
<p>This is the content of my webpage.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>  
  
  
In this example, the body element is targeted in the CSS style block. The background-image property is used to specify the URL of the image file you want to use as the background. Replace 'image.jpg' with the path to your desired image file.

Q16. How are active links different from normal links?

ANS=> Active links and normal links differ in their appearance when they are interacted with by a user.  
  
Normal links, also known as "unvisited links," are the default style for links that have not been clicked on or visited by the user. They typically appear as underlined text in a different color, often blue, to indicate that they are clickable.  
  
Active links, on the other hand, are links that are currently being interacted with by the user. This can happen when the user hovers over the link with their mouse cursor or when they click on the link. The appearance of active links can vary depending on the CSS styles applied to them. Commonly, active links are styled to change their color or background color, or they may become underlined or bolded to provide visual feedback to the user that they have clicked or interacted with the link.  
  
In summary, active links have a different appearance to indicate that they are currently being interacted with, while normal links are the default style for links that have not been visited or clicked on.

Q17. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

ANS=> There are several HTML tags that can be used to separate sections of text. Some common ones include:  
  
1. <h1> to <h6>: These tags are used to define headings of different levels, with <h1> being the highest level and <h6> being the lowest level.  
  
2. <p>: This tag is used to define a paragraph of text.  
  
3. <div>: This tag is used to create a division or section within a webpage. It is often used to group related elements together.  
  
4. <section>: This tag is used to define a section of content within a webpage. It is typically used to group related content together.  
  
5. <article>: This tag is used to define an independent, self-contained piece of content, such as a blog post or news article.  
  
6. <aside>: This tag is used to define content that is tangentially related to the main content of a webpage, such as a sidebar or a pull quote.  
  
7. <blockquote>: This tag is used to define a block of quoted text.  
  
These are just a few examples of the tags that can be used to separate sections of text in HTML. The choice of which tag to use depends on the specific structure and semantics of the content being marked up.

Q18. What is SVG?

ANS=>SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is a markup language used to describe two-dimensional vector graphics. Unlike raster images, which are made up of pixels and can lose quality when scaled, SVG graphics are resolution-independent and can be scaled up or down without losing quality. SVG files are written in XML format and can be created and edited using various software tools. They are commonly used for creating icons, logos, illustrations, and other graphical elements on websites and in applications. SVG graphics can be embedded directly into HTML documents using the <svg> tag or referenced as external files.

Q19. What is different between HTML and XHTML?

ANS=> HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for structuring and presenting content on the web. However, there are a few key differences between the two:  
  
1. Syntax: HTML has a more lenient syntax, allowing for certain errors and inconsistencies. XHTML, on the other hand, follows stricter XML rules and requires well-formed and properly closed tags.  
  
2. Tag Naming: In HTML, tag names are case-insensitive, meaning that <tagname> and <tagName> are treated as the same. In XHTML, tag names are case-sensitive, so <tagname> and <tagName> would be treated as different.  
  
3. Quoting Attribute Values: In HTML, attribute values can be quoted using single quotes ('') or double quotes (""). XHTML requires attribute values to be quoted using double quotes only.  
  
4. Self-Closing Tags: In HTML, certain tags like <br> or <img> can be self-closed without the need for a closing tag (<br/> or <img/>). In XHTML, all tags must be properly closed with a closing tag.  
  
5. Document Type Declaration (DTD): HTML has various versions (HTML 4.01, HTML5), each with its own DTD declaration. XHTML uses a single DTD declaration (XHTML 1.0) which follows stricter XML rules.  
  
6. Error Handling: HTML is forgiving of errors and can still render a webpage even with syntax errors. XHTML is less forgiving and will not render a webpage if it encounters any syntax errors.  
  
Overall, XHTML is considered to be a stricter and more standardized version of HTML, following XML rules and requiring well-formed documents. It is often used in combination with other technologies like XML or for applications where strict adherence to standards is necessary.

Q20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

ANS=> In HTML, logical tags refer to the elements used to structure and define the content of a webpage. These tags provide semantic meaning to the content and help in organizing the information. Examples of logical tags include <h1> to <h6> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, <ul> and <ol> for unordered and ordered lists, <table> for tables, etc.  
  
On the other hand, physical tags in HTML are used to format and style the content on a webpage. These tags are primarily used for visual presentation purposes and do not convey any semantic meaning. Examples of physical tags include <b> for bold text, <i> for italic text, <u> for underlined text, <font> for specifying font properties, <span> for grouping inline elements, etc.