1.What is HTML?

Ans. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard markup language used to create web pages.

2.What are the key differences between HTML and HTML5?

Ans. HTML5 introduces new elements like `<header>`, `<footer>`, and`<nav>`, supports video and audio elements, and has better support for   web applications.

3.What are HTML elements and tags?

Ans. HTML elements are the building blocks of a web page, defined by tags. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets, like `<tag>`, and most have opening and closing tags.

4.Explain the difference between <div> and <span> in HTML.

Ans. `<div>` is a block-level element used for grouping elements and applying styles, while `<span>` is an inline element used for styling specific text within a block-level element.

5.How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

Ans. Use the `<a>` tag with the `href` attribute to create hyperlinks. For example:

`<a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>`.

6.What is the purpose of the HTML <meta> tag?

Ans.The `<meta>` tag is used to provide metadata about the HTML document, such as character encoding and viewport settings.

7.Explain the difference between HTML and XHTML.

Ans.HTML is more forgiving of syntax errors, while XHTML is strict and follows XML rules.

HTML is not case-sensitive, while XHTML requires lowercase for all element and attribute names.

8.How do you embed an image in an HTML page?

Ans. Use the `<img>` tag with the `src` attribute. For example: `<imgsrc="image.jpg" alt="Image Description">`.

9.What is semantic HTML? Give examples.

Ans. Semantic HTML uses element names that describe the content's meaning. Examples include `<header>`, `<nav>`, and `<footer>`.

10.How can you comment out code in HTML?

Ans. Use `<! --` to start a comment and ` -->` to end it. For example: `<! --- This is a comment -->`.

11.What is the purpose of the <iframe> element?

Ans. `<iframe>` is used to embed another HTML document within the current document, such as displaying a YouTube video or a map.

12.How do you create a numbered list and a bulleted list in HTML?

Ans. Use the `<ol>` tag for a numbered list and the `<ul>` tag for a bulleted list. List items are defined with `<li>`.

13.What is the purpose of the <form> element in HTML?

Ans.The `<form>` element is used to create a web form that collects user input. It is used for data submission to a server.

14.Explain the difference between <strong> and <em> in HTML.

Ans. `<strong>` is used for strong importance or emphasis, and `<em>` is used for emphasizing text.

15.What is the HTML validation and how can you perform it?

Ans. HTML validation checks whether a web page complies with HTML standards. You can use online validators or browser extensions like W3C Validator.

16.What is the purpose of the HTML <table> element?

Ans. `<table>` is used to create tabular data structures with rows and columns. It can be used to display data in a structured format.

17.How can you add a video to a web page in HTML5?

Ans. Use the `<video>` element with the `src` attribute to embed video content. For example: `<video src="video.mp4" controls></video>`.

18.What is the purpose of the HTML <label> element in forms?

Ans. The `<label>` element is used to provide a text label for form elements like input fields and checkboxes, improving accessibility.

19.Explain the role of the HTML <select> and <option> elements in creating dropdown menus.

Ans. `<select>` creates the dropdown menu, and `<option>` defines the individual options within the menu.

20.What is the purpose of the HTML <meta charset="UTF-8"> tag?

Ans.The `<meta charset="UTF-8">` tag sets the character encoding for the document to UTF-8, ensuring proper text encoding.

21.Explain the importance of the viewport meta tag in mobile web development.

Ans.The `<meta name="viewport">` tag sets the viewport properties, allowing responsive design by adapting to the device's screen size and resolution.

22.What are semantic elements in Html?

Ans.Semantic elements in HTML are tags that provide meaning and structure to web content. They help define the purpose of different sections of a webpage and improve accessibility. Common examples include `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<aside>`, `<footer>`, and others.