1. **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

= HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.

A HTML tag is like a container for either content or other HTML tags.

A HTML element consists of the **start tag + content tag + end tag**. Some HTML tags do not have end tags like <img> hence in those cases HTML element will consist of start tag + content.

1. **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

:- 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.

An example of an attribute is:

<img src="mydog.jpg" alt="A photo of my dog.">

In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the <img> tag.

Example of html tags is.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<!-- head tag -->

<head>

<title>welcome </title>

</head>

<!-- Body tag -->

<body>

<h2>ak teck</h2>

<p>

A Computer Science Portal for Geeks

</p>

</html>

1. **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. Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

1. **What are HTML Entities?**

:- An **HTML entity** is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).

**&nbsp;** - non-breaking space

**&lt;** - less than sign

**&gt;** - greater than sign

**&amp;** - ampersand (&)

**&quot;** - double quotation mark

**&apos;** - single quotation mark

**&cent;** - cent sign

**&pound;** - pound sign

**&yen;** - yen sign

**&euro;** - euro sign

**&copy;** - copyright

**&reg;** - registered trademark

1. **What are different types of lists in HTML? • What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

:- HTML lists allow the content to follow a proper semantic structure. All the tags in the list require opening and closing tags. There are 3 types of lists in HTML, namely:

Unordered List

Ordered List

Description List

Class in html:

The class is an attribute which specifies 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.

Supported Tags: It supports all HTML elements.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.country {

background-color: black;

color: white;

padding: 8px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2 class="country">CHINA</h2>

<p>China has the largest population

in the world.</p>

<h2 class="country">INDIA</h2>

<p>India has the second largest

population in the world.</p>

<h2 class="country">UNITED STATES</h2>

<p>United States has the third largest

population in the world.</p>

</body>

</html>

1. **What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML Eliments.**

:- 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.

Syntax: <element id="id\_name">

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 stylesheet using “.” symbol.

Syntax: <element class="class\_name">

1. **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

Example: <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>

</body>

</html>

0utput: This text is normal.

**This text is bold.**

1. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

:- Cellpadding:

Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

Syntax:

<table cellpadding="value" >.....</table>

where, value determines the padding

(space between the border of a table and its content)

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

Syntax:

<table cellspacing="value" >.....</table>

where, value determines the padding

(space between adjacent cells)

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport"

content="width=device-width,

initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

<style>

span{

text-decoration-style: solid;

width: 25px;

font-size: x-large;

color: blueviolet;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1"

cellpadding="4"

cellspacing="5">

<thead>

<td><span>Name</span></td>

<td><span>Age</span></td>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>Rani</td>

<td>30</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Rajan</td>

<td>35</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Akshaya</td>

<td>17</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Ashick</td>

<td>13</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</body>

</html>

1. **How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an html table?**

:- we show a a example here .

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="5" >

<tr>

<th colspan="6">time table</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="6"> hour</td>

<td> mon</td>

<td> tue</td>

<td> wed</td>

<td> thu</td>

<td> fri</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> sci</td>

<td> math</td>

<td> art</td>

<td> math</td>

<td> sci</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> social</td>

<td> history</td>

<td> english</td>

<td> social</td>

<td> sports</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th colspan="5"> Lunch </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> science</td>

<td> math</td>

<td> art</td>

<td> math</td>

<td rowspan="2"> project</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> science</td>

<td> math</td>

<td> art</td>

<td> math</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

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

:- Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML

Block elements always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

Examples of Block elements:

<h1>-<h6> : This element is used for including headings of different sizes ranging from 1 to 6.

<div>: This is a container tag and is used to make separate divisions of content on the web page.

<hr>: This is an empty tag and is used for separating content by horizontal lines.

<li>: This tag is used for including list items of an ordered or unordered list.

<ul>: This tag is used to make an unordered list.

<ol>: This tag is used to make an ordered list.

<p>: This tag is used to include paragraphs of content in the webpage.

<table>: This tag is used for including the tables in the webpage when there is a need for tabular data.

Example of inline eliment:-

Examples of Inline elements:

<a>: This tag is used for including hyperlinks in the webpage.

<br>: This tag is used for mentioning line breaks in the webpage wherever needed.

<script> : This tag is used for including external and internal JavaScript codes.

<input>: This tag is used for taking input from the users and is mainly used in forms.

<img>: This tag is used for including different images in the webpage to add beauty to the webpage.

<span>: This is an inline container that takes necessary space only.

<b>: This tag is used in places where bold text is needed.

<label>: The tag in HTML is used to provide a usability improvement for mouse users i.e, if a user clicks on the text within the <label> element, it toggles the control.

1. **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=” ”>.

Example :- <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>HTML Links</h1>

<p><a href="https://google.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a></p>

</body>

</html>

1. **What is the use of an iframe tag?**

:- The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

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

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>HTML Iframes</h2>

<p>You can use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:</p>

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

</body>

</html>

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

:- The **HTML span** element is a generic*inline container* for inline elements and content. It is used to group elements for styling purposes (by using the class or id attributes), A better way to use it when no other semantic element is available.

Syntax:

<span class="">Some Text</span>

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>Welcome To GeeksforGeeks</h2>

<p>GeeksforGeeks is a

<span style="color:red;font-weight:bolder">

computer science</span> portal for

<span style="background-color: lightgreen;">geeks</span>.

</p>

</body>

</html>

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

:- To set the background image of a webpage, use the CSS style. Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image. The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png, svg, gif, etc. HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

Example 1: In this example, we will be going to add the background image using the above approach.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Website</title>

</head>

<body background=

"https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/cdn-uploads/20190710102234/download3.png">

<h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>

<h2>Background Image</h2>

</body>

</html>

Example 2: In this example, 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>

Example:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Website</title>

<style>

body{

background-image:url(

"https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/cdn-uploads/20190710102234/download3.png");

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>

<h2>Background Image</h2>

</body>

</html>

1. **How are active links different from normal links?**

:- Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant.

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

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

<br> tag – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

<p> tag – This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

<blockquote> tag – It is used to define a large quoted section.

1. **What is SVG?**

:- SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>My first SVG</h1>

<svg width="50" height="100">

<circle cx="100" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />

Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG.

</svg>

</body>

</html>

1. **What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

:- HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used to create websites and web applications. Let’s break it down, so we understand the name better:

* Hypertext: Hypertext refers to the “text wrapped within a text.” It is very similar to hyperlinks and contains an underlying text that, when clicked, redirects to a new webpage.
* Markup language: A markup language is not necessarily a programming language. Instead, it is used to apply formatting and layout to a simple text document. This leads to more interactive and dynamic text content.
* XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
* XHTML is almost similar to HTML but it is stricter than HTML
* It is swift, accurate, easily maintained, convertible, and formatted
* All major browsers support XHTML

1. **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. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

**Logical Tags**

| **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. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

**Physical Tags**

| **Tag** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| <b> | Defines **bold**text |
| <big> | Defines big text |
| <i> | Defines *italic*text |
| <small> | Defines small text |
| <sup> | Defines superscriptedtext |
| <sub> | Defines subscriptedtext |
| <tt> | Defines teletype text |
| <u> | Deprecated. Use styles instead |

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Physical Tags</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> Physical Tags </h1>

Text without any formatting <br>

<b> GeeksforGeeks- This is Bold text </b> <br>

<big> GeeksforGeeks- This is BIG text </big> <br>

<i> GeeksforGeeks- This is Italic text </i> <br>

<small> GeeksforGeeks- This is Small text </small> <br>

1<sup>st </sup> <br>

H<sub>2</sub>O <br>

<tt> GeeksforGeeks- This is teletype text </tt> <br>

<u> GeeksforGeeks- This is underlined text</u> <br>

</body>

</html>