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

A. HTML Tags and Elements are sometimes perceived as the same. However, they are not. There is a subtle difference between HTML elements and tags that many people aren't aware of.

HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. They tell the browser how it should display content to the user. A tag starts with a < bracket and ends with a > bracket. Most tags exist in pairs in HTML. Tags have an opening and closing part. They are similar, except the closing part has a / sign after the opening bracket.

HTML Element includes a start tag, content, and an end tag. HTML Elements are components of the web page. Let's say we created a div block and filled it with some text. Then the text-filled div becomes the component of the HTML Page. The <div></div> tags along with the content inside it becomes a component and HTML Element. This will be rendered and shown to the user.

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

A. HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content.

HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

HTML tag starts with < and ends with > Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

**3.What are void elements in HTML?**

A. A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

**4. What are HTML Entities?**

A. An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces)

**5.What are different types of lists in HTML?**

A. There are 3 types of lists in HTML, namely:

Unordered List.

Ordered List.

Description List.

**6.What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

A. The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

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

**elements?**

A. The difference between Class and ID: A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

**8.What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

A. 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

**9.How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

A. Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells. One can create it using the tag of HTML <table>, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

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

**table?**

It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan attribute in HTML. The rowspan is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the colspan is used to merge column cells in a table.

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

A. 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.

**12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

A. Use the <a> element to define a link.

Use the href attribute to define the link address.

Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document.

Use the <img> element (inside <a> ) to use an image as a link.

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

A. The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. Tip: Use CSS to style the <iframe> (see example below). Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>

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

A. The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

Example:

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

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

A. To insert an image in HTML, use the image tag and include a source and alt attribute. Like any other HTML element, you'll add images to the body section of your HTML file. The HTML image element is an “empty element,” meaning it does not have a closing tag.

Syntax:

<body background = "URL or path" > Website Body </body>

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

A. 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.

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

A. 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.

**18. What is SVG?**

A. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web

SVG defines the graphics in XML format

Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated

SVG is a W3C recommendation

SVG integrates with other W3C standards such as the DOM and XSL

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

A. HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting

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

A. 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

For example, the <strong> tag is a logical tag that indicates that the text within it should be displayed as bold, while the <b> tag is a physical tag that also causes the text within it to be displayed as bold.