**1 are the html tags and elements the same thing?**

Technically, an HTML element is the collection of start tag, its attributes, an end tag and everything in between. On the other hand an HTML tag (either opening or closing) is used to mark the start or end of an element, as you can see in the above illustration.

However, in common usage the terms HTML element and HTML tag are interchangeable i.e. a tag is an element is a tag. For simplicity's sake of this website, the terms "tag" and "element" are used to mean the same thing — as it will define something on your web page.

**2 what are tags and attributes in html?**

Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.

Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

* 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.

**3 what are void elements in html?**

A **void element** is an [element](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Element) in HTML that **cannot** have any child nodes (i.e., nested elements or text nodes). Void elements only have a start tag; end tags must not be specified for void elements.

In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag. For example, <input type="text"></input> is invalid HTML. In contrast, SVG or MathML elements that cannot have any child nodes may use an end tag instead of XML self-closing-tag syntax in their start tag.

The [HTML](https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/), [SVG](https://www.w3.org/TR/SVG2/), and [MathML](https://www.w3.org/TR/MathML3/) specifications define very precisely what each element can contain. So, some combinations of tags have no semantic meaning.

Although there is no way to mark up a void element as having any children, child nodes can be added programmatically to the element in the DOM using JavaScript. But that is not a good practice, as the outcome will not be reliable.

The void elements in HTML are as follows:

* [<area>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/area)
* [<base>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/base)
* [<br>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/br)
* [<col>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/col)
* [<embed>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/embed)
* [<hr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/hr)
* [<img>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img)
* [<input>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/input)
* [<keygen>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/keygen)(HTML 5.2 Draft removed)
* [<link>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/link)
* [<meta>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/meta)
* [<param>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/param)
* [<source>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/source)
* [<track>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/track)
* [<wbr>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/wbr)

**4 what are html entities?**

An [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/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). You can also use them in place of other characters that are difficult to type with a standard keyboard.

**5 what are defferent types of lists in html?**

In this article, we will see the HTML List & their types along with their implementation. The List can be used to store the information in short, either in bulleted form or numbered format, that visually help to look at a glance. In other words, it is used to group together related items or lists, & used to structure and show important information where each list item is displayed on the new line.

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

We will explore all the List types in HTML, along with their implementation through the examples.

**Unordered List:**An Unordered list is used to create a list of related items, in bulleted or unordered format. It starts with the <ul> tag, followed by the <li> tag to show list items inside <ul> tag.

**6 what is the class attribute in html?**

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.

Applies to

The class attribute is part of the [Global Attributes](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_standardattributes.asp), and can be used on any HTML element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Attribute** |
| All HTML elements | [class](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_global_class.asp) |

**7 what is the difference between the id attribute and tha class attribute of html element?**

**Difference between id and class attribute:** The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements. 

HTML is the foundation of webpages, is used for webpage development by structuring websites and web apps.You can learn HTML from the ground up by following this [HTML Tutorial](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-tutorials/) and [HTML Examples](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-examples/).

[What is the difference between <html lang="en'> and <html lang="en-US'> ?](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-the-difference-between-html-langen-and-html-langen-us/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to What is the difference between &lt;html lang=\"en'&gt; and &lt;html lang=\"en-US'&gt; ?)

[07, May 20](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-the-difference-between-html-langen-and-html-langen-us/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to What is the difference between &lt;html lang=\"en'&gt; and &lt;html lang=\"en-US'&gt; ?)

[Difference between 'hidden' and 'aria-hidden' attributes in HTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-hidden-and-aria-hidden-attributes-in-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between 'hidden' and 'aria-hidden' attributes in HTML)

[11, Oct 19](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-hidden-and-aria-hidden-attributes-in-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between 'hidden' and 'aria-hidden' attributes in HTML)

[Difference between SVG and HTML 5 Canvas](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-svg-and-html-5-canvas/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between SVG and HTML 5 Canvas)

[21, Apr 20](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-svg-and-html-5-canvas/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between SVG and HTML 5 Canvas)

[What is the difference between properties and attributes in HTML?](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-the-difference-between-properties-and-attributes-in-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to What is the difference between properties and attributes in HTML?)

[30, Aug 20](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/what-is-the-difference-between-properties-and-attributes-in-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to What is the difference between properties and attributes in HTML?)

[Difference between JSP and HTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-jsp-and-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between JSP and  HTML)

[25, Oct 20](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-jsp-and-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between JSP and  HTML)

[Difference between <i> and <em> tag of HTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-i-and-em-tag-of-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between &lt;i&gt; and &lt;em&gt; tag of HTML)

[01, Dec 20](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-i-and-em-tag-of-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between &lt;i&gt; and &lt;em&gt; tag of HTML)

[Difference Between HTML, XML and DHTML](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-html-xml-and-dhtml/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference Between HTML,  XML and DHTML)

[06, Feb 21](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-html-xml-and-dhtml/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference Between HTML,  XML and DHTML)

[Difference between index.ejs and index.html](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-index-ejs-and-index-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between index.ejs and index.html)

[08, Apr 21](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-index-ejs-and-index-html/?ref=rp" \o "Permalink to Difference between index.ejs and index.html)

**8 what are the various formatting tags in html?**

As we know, HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like – bold, italic, or emphasized, etc.), highlighting the text, making text superscript and subscript, etc.

In this article, we will discuss different formatting tags in HTML.

* <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 pacing?**

**Cellpadding**

Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell’s border and the content present in it.

**Cellspacing**

Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

**10 how can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an html table?**

## How to use colspan attribute

In the code below is a table with three [rows](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/r/row.htm) and three [columns](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/c/column.htm). If we wanted to combine the first two cells in the first column, we could use the colspan="2" attribute in the first <td> tag. The number represents how many cells to use (merge) for the <td> tag.

### Example HTML table

<table>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

The code above, rendered in a web browser, produces a table similar to the table below. As shown, the first cell spans the [width](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/w/width.htm) of two columns.

To use all three cells on the top of the table, increase the colspan value to 3 since there are three columns. Increasing the value to 3 gives you a table similar to the example below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## How to use rowspan attribute

In the code below is a table with three [rows](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/r/row.htm) and three [columns](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/c/column.htm). If we wanted to combine the first two cells in the first column into one cell, we could use the rowspan="2" attribute in the first <td> tag. The number represents how many cells to use for the <td> tag.

### Example HTML table

<table>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>  
 <td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

The code above, rendered in a web browser, produces a table similar to the table below. As shown, the first cell spans the [height](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/h/height.htm) of two rows.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |

To use all three cells in the first column, increase the rowspan value to 3 since there are three rows. Increasing the value to 3 gives you a table similar to the example below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Using "0" as the number in colspan and rowspan

All modern [browsers](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/b/browser.htm) treat a "0" ([zero](https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/z/zero.htm)) in the colspan and rowspan as the maximum rows or columns. For example, instead of counting a table's rows, use rowspan="0" to expand the row to the end of the table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Using "0" is helpful for big tables and for dynamic tables where the number of rows and columns may change frequently.

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

The inline and block elements of HTML are one of the important areas where web developers often get confused because they were unable to know which are inline and block elements which may cause clumsiness in a webpage in case he assumes some element to be a block but it is an inline element which causes next element comes next to it.

So let us see the differences between the inline and block elements in HTML and the different frequently used inline and block HTML elements.

**Block elements:**They consume the entire width available irrespective of their sufficiency. They always start in a new line and have top and bottom margins. It does not contain any other elements next to it.

**Examples of Block elements:**

* [**<h1>-<h6>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-heading/)**:**This element is used for including headings of different sizes ranging from 1 to 6.
* [**<div>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/div-tag-html/)**:**This is a container tag and is used to make separate divisions of content on the web page.
* [**<hr>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hr-size-attribute/)**:**This is an empty tag and is used for separating content by horizontal lines.
* [**<li>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-li-tag/)**:**This tag is used for including list items of an ordered or unordered list.
* [**<ul>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-ul-compact-attribute/)**:**This tag is used to make an unordered list.
* [**<ol>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-ol-compact-attribute/)**:**This tag is used to make an ordered list.
* [**<p>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-basics/)**:**This tag is used to include paragraphs of content in the webpage.
* [**<table>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-table-border-attribute/)**:**This tag is used for including the tables in the webpage when there is a need for tabular data.

**HTML 5 Semantic block elements:**

* [**<header>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/)**:**This tag is used for including all the main things of the webpage like navbar, logos, and heading of the webpage.
* [**<nav>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/)**:**This tag helps to navigate through different sections by including different blocks of hyperlinks in the webpage.
* [**<footer>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/)**:**This contains all information about the authorization, contact, and copyright details of the webpage.
* [**<main>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/)**:**The main content of the webpage resides in this tag.
* [**<section>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/)**:**This is used separate different sections in the webpage.
* [**<article>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/)**:**This tag is used to include different independent articles on the webpage.
* [**<aside>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-semantics/)**:**This tag is used to mention details of the main content aside.

**Inline elements:**Inline elements occupy only enough width that is sufficient to it and allows other elements next to it which are inline. Inline elements don’t start from a new line and don’t have top and bottom margins as block elements have.

Examples of**Inline elements**:

* [**<a>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-links/)**:**This tag is used for including hyperlinks in the webpage.
* [**<br>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-brgt-tag/)**:**This tag is used for mentioning line breaks in the webpage where ever needed.
* [**<script>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-script-tag/)**:**This tag is used for including external and internal JavaScript codes.
* [**<input>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-input-tag/)**:**This tag is used for taking input from the users and is mainly used in forms.
* [**<img>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-img-tag/)**:**This tag is used for including different images in the webpage to add beauty to the webpage.
* [**<span>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/span-tag-html/)**:** This is an inline container that takes necessary space only.
* [**<b>**](https://www.html.am/html-codes/text/html-bold.cfm)**:** This tag is used in places where bold text is needed.
* [**<label>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-label-tag/)**:**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.

**Difference between Inline and Block elements:**

| **Inline Elements** | **Block Elements** |
| --- | --- |
| Inline elements occupy only sufficient width required. | Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency. |
| Inline elements don’t start in a new line. | Block elements always start in a line. |
| Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind. | Block elements doesn’t allow other elements to sit behind |
| Inline elements don’t have top and bottom margin | Block elements have top and bottom margin. |

**12 how to create a hyperlink in html?**

## HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

## HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

<a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The link text is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

### **Example**

This example shows how to create a link to W3Schools.com:

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_w3schools)

**13 what is the use of an iframe tag?**

In this article, we will know **HTML Iframes**, their implementation through the examples. The iframe in HTML stands for **Inline Frame**. The ” iframe ” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. The HTML iframe name attribute is used to specify a reference for an <Iframe> element. The name attribute is also used as a reference to the elements in JavaScript. The iframe is basically used to show a webpage inside the current web page. The ‘ **src** ‘ attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the iframe.

**Syntax:**

<iframe src="URL" title="description"></iframe>

**14 what is use of a span tag? Explain whit example?**

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>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

### **Example**

A <span> element which is used to color a part of a text:

<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?**

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

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

   <head>

      <style>

         body {

            background-image: url("/videotutorials/images/tutor\_connect\_home.jpg");

         }

      </style>

   </head>

   <body>

      <h1>Connect with Tutors</h1>

   </body>

</html>

**16 how are active links different from normal links?**

Websites are designed to point you to different resources. You can move from one website to another through links. Links help you to get information from different resources. Links are established in simple HTML web pages through [<a>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-a-tag/)tag.  
Links are categorized into three types. Typically a Link is displayed in three different colors based on the usage.

**Active Link:**In example 1,If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and Underline. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource.  You can do your own custom styling using[CSS :active selector](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-active-selector/). In the above output, notice the active link on right-click of the link.

**Example 1:**The following example shows the basic example for Normal Link ( Unvisited Link ). If you want to create a link to go to “<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>“, you can get the normal link through this code. The default color is blue color and underlined but you can apply your own custom styling according to the application’s need

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <**html**>    <**body**>      <**h2**>This is a Link</**h2**>      <**h1**>          Welcome to          <**a** href="<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>">              GeeksforGeeks          </**a**>      </**h1**>  </**body**>    </**html**>  **17 what are the different tags to separate sections of text?** |

The **<br>** tag is one way to separate the lines of text. There are other tags like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag that are also used to separate sections of text.

### **18. What is SVG?**

**HTML SVG** is used to describe the two-dimensional vector and vector or raster graphics. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files. So as XML files, you can create and edit an **SVG image** with the text editor. It is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate system.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | <**svg** width="100" height="100">  <**circle** cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" />  </**svg**> |

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

The differences between HTML and XHTML are:

* HTML is an application of Standard Generalized Markup Language. Whereas, XML is an application of Extensible Markup Language.
* The first one is a static Web Page whereas the later one is a dynamic Web Page.
* HTML allows programmer to perform changes in the tags and use attribute minimization whereas XHTML when user need a new markup tag then user can define it in this.
* HTML is about displaying information whereas XHTML is about describing the information.

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

**Logical tags** are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is **<strong> </strong>** tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

**Physical tags** are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are **<b>, <big>, <i>.**