

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

-No

HTML tags and elements are not the same thing. HTML tags are the building blocks of HTML elements, but they are not the same thing.

HTML are the markup that tells the browser how to display the content of a web page. They are written in pairs, with a start tag and an end tag. The content of the element is placed between the start tag and the end tag.

HTML elements are the individual pieces of content that make up a web page. They are defined by the start tag and the end tag, and the content between them.

For example, the following HTML code defines a paragraph element:

```
<p>my first html</p>
```

HTML elements can be nested, meaning that one element can contain other elements. For example, a paragraph element can contain other elements, such as heading elements, list elements, and link elements.

Here is an example of nested HTML elements:

```
<p>This is a paragraph that contains a heading element:
```

```
  <h1> This is a heading. </h1>
```

```
</p>
```

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

-html are keywords enclosed in angle brackets (<>). They define the structure and content of a web page. HTML tags are always used in pairs, with an opening tag and a closing tag. The content of the element is placed between the opening tag and the closing tag.

Html attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are placed inside the opening tag of the element they modify. Attributes are written in the form of name-value pairs, with the name of the attribute followed by an equal sign (=) and the value of the attribute.

Here is an example of an HTML tag with an attribute:

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Google</a>
```

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

Void elements in HTML are elements that do not have any content. They are self-closing, meaning that they only have a start tag and no end tag. Void elements can have attributes, but they cannot contain any other elements.

Here is a list of the void elements in HTML:

-area

-base

-br

-col

-command

-embed

-hr

-img

-input

-keygen

-link

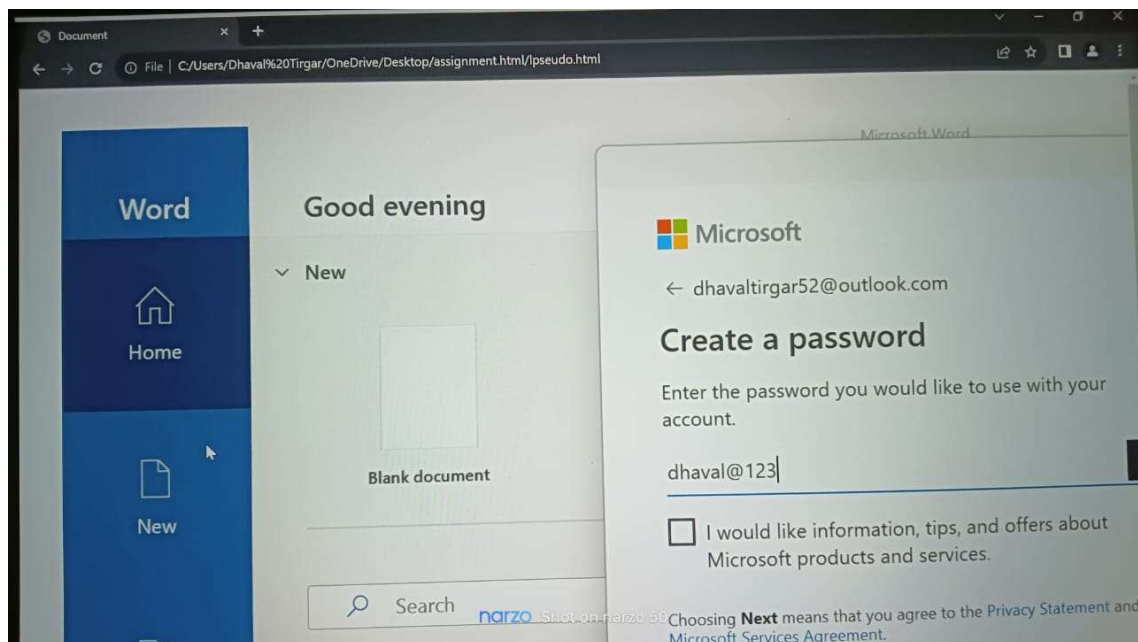
-meta

-param

Here is an example of a void element in HTML:

```
C:\Users> Dhaval Tigar > OneDrive > Desktop > assignment.html > lpseudo.html > html > body > img
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="lp.css">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10  
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

Output:-



4.what are html entities? With example.

HTML entities are a way to represent special characters in HTML. They are used because some characters, such as the less than sign (<) and the greater than sign (>), are reserved characters in HTML. If you use these characters in your text, the browser will interpret them as HTML tags instead of displaying them as character mns

Here is an example:-

This is paragraph that contains the following special characters: <, >, &, ", and '.</p>.

Output:-

This is a paragraph that contains the following special character:- <, >, &, ", and '.

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

- There are three different types of lists in HTML:

Unordered lists (ul)

Ordered lists (ol)

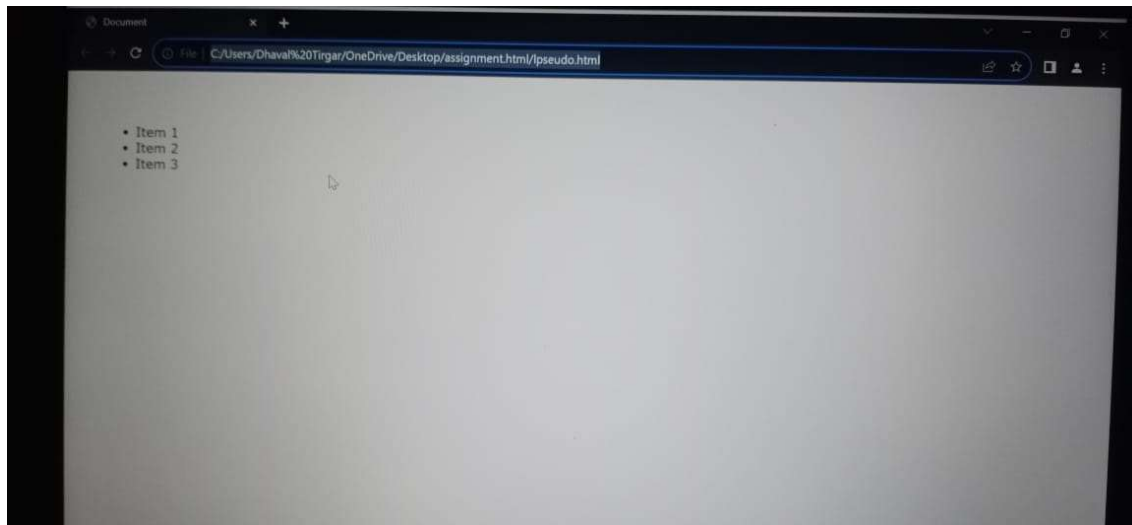
Description lists (dl)

Unordered lists are used to represent a list of items in no particular order. Each list item is marked with a bullet point.

Here is an example of an unordered list in HTML:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="lp.css">
8  </head>
9  <body>
10     <ul>
11         <li>Item 1</li>
12         <li>Item 2</li>
13         <li>Item 3</li>
14     </ul>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Output:-

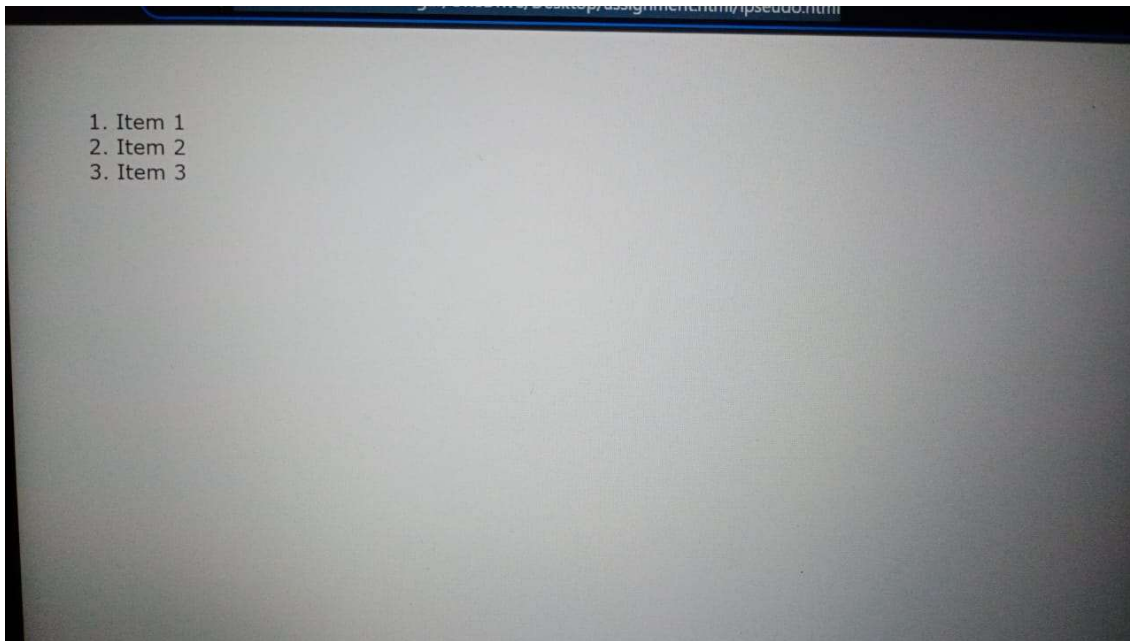


Order list:- Ordered lists are used to represent a list of items in a specific order. Each list item is marked with a number.

Example of unordered list:-

```
C:/Users/Dhaval Tirgar/OneDrive/Desktop/assignment.html/lpseudo.html > html > body > ol
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="lp.css">
8  </head>
9  <body>
10     <ol>
11         <li>Item 1</li>
12         <li>Item 2</li>
13         <li>Item 3</li>
14     </ol>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Output:-



Description lists(dl):-

Description lists are used to represent a list of terms and definitions. Each term is followed by a definition.

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>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="lp.css">
</head>
<body>
  <dl>
    <dt>Term 1</dt>
    <dd>Definition 1</dd>
    <dt>Term 2</dt>
    <dd>Definition 2</dd>
    <dt>Term 3</dt>
    <dd>Definition 3</dd>
  </dl>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-

Term 1
Definition 1
Term 2
Definition 2
Term 3
Definition 3

6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.

The class attribute in HTML is used to assign one or more class names to an element. Class names

are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

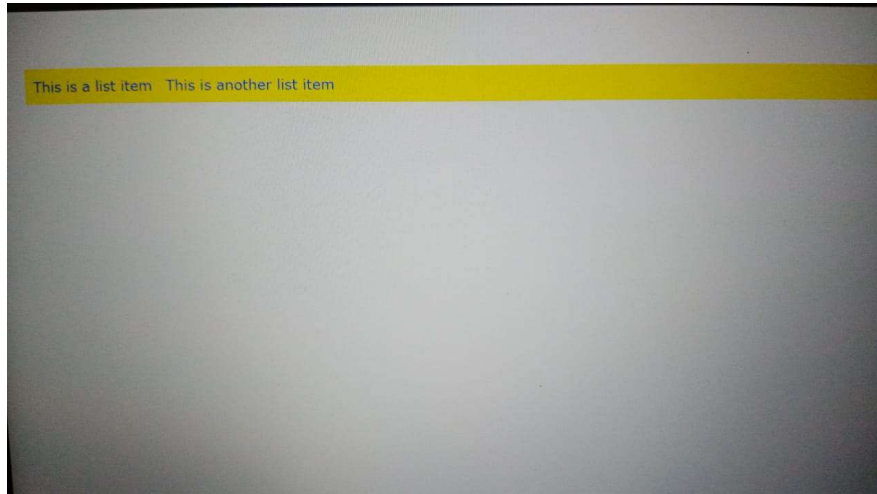
Here is an example of how to use the class attribute:

`<p class="my-class">This is a paragraph with the class name `my-class`.</p>`

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>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="lp.css">
  <style>
    .my-list {
      list-style-type: none;
      padding: 10px;
      background-color: yellow;
      color: red;
    }
    .my-list li {
      display: inline-block;
      margin-right: 10px;
      color: blue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <ul class="my-list">
    <li>This is a list item</li>
    <li>This is another list item</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-



7. what is the difference between 'id' and 'class' attribute in html.

The main difference between the `id` and `class` attributes in HTML is that the `id` attribute must be unique to each element on a page, while the `class` attribute can be used on multiple elements on a page.

`id`

The `id` attribute is used to give an element a unique identifier. This identifier can then be used to style the element with CSS, to access the element with JavaScript, or to create a link to the element.

`class`

The `class` attribute is used to assign one or more classes to an element. Classes are used to group elements together so that they can be styled or accessed together.

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

-HTML formatting tags are used to change the appearance of text on a web page. They can be used to make text bold, italic, underlined, superscript, subscript, and more.

Here is a list of some of the most common HTML formatting tags:

``: Bold text

`<i>`: Italic text

`<u>`: Underlined text

`<s>`: Strikethrough text

`<sup>`: Superscript text

`<sub>`: Subscript text

`<mark>`: Marked text

`<small>`: Smaller text

`<big>`: Larger text

`<pre>`: Preformatted text

`<p>`: Paragraph text

`
`: Line break

`<hr>`: Horizontal rule

These tags can be used to create a variety of different effects, such as:

Highlighting important information

Creating headings and subheadings

Formatting lists and tables

Adding quotes and citations

Creating a more visually appealing web page

Example:-

``This is bold text.``

`<i>`This is italic text.`</i>`

<u>This is underlined text.</u>

<s>This is strikethrough text.</s>

^{This is superscript text.}

_{This is subscript text.}

<mark>This is marked text.</mark>

<small>This is smaller text.</small>

<big>This is larger text.</big>

<pre>This is preformatted text.</pre>

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

<hr>

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

-Cell padding is the space between the cell border and the cell content. Cell spacing is the space between the borders of adjacent cells.

Example:-

```
<table>

<tr>

  <td cellpadding="10">This cell has padding.</td>

  <td cellspacing="10">This cell has spacing.</td>

</tr>

</table>
```

Cell padding	Cell spacing	Effect
0 pixels	0 pixels	Cells are very close together, which can make them difficult to read.
5 pixels	5 pixels	Cells are slightly spaced apart, which makes them easier to read.
10 pixels	10 pixels	Cells are well-spaced apart, which makes them easy to read and visually appealing.

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

-To club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, you can use the rowspan and colspan attributes.

rowspan

The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows that a cell should span.

Colspan

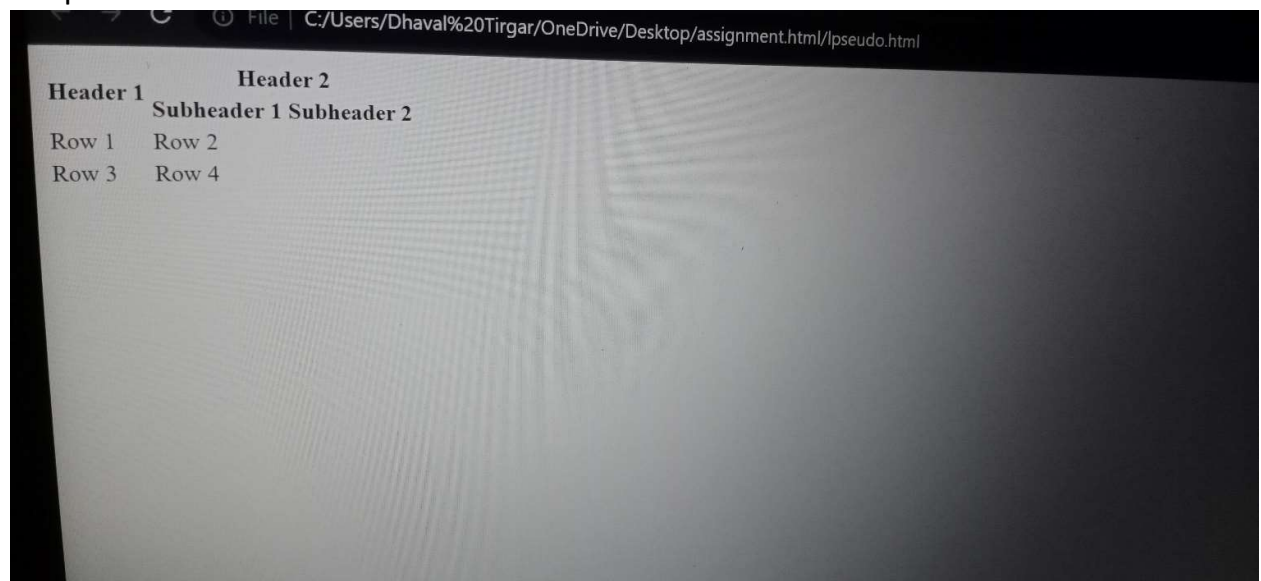
The colspan attribute specifies the number of columns that a cell should span.

To use the rowspan and colspan attributes, simply add them to the td or th element that you want to span. For example, the following code will span the first cell across two columns:

Example:-

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <table>
10    <tr>
11      <th rowspan="2">Header 1</th>
12      <th colspan="2">Header 2</th>
13    </tr>
14    <tr>
15      <th>Subheader 1</th>
16      <th>Subheader 2</th>
17    </tr>
18    <tr>
19      <td>Row 1</td>
20      <td>Row 2</td>
21    </tr>
22    <tr>
23      <td>Row 3</td>
24      <td>Row 4</td>
25    </tr>
26  </table>
27
```

Output



Header 1	Header 2
Row 1	Row 2
Row 3	Row 4

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

_Block-level elements

Block-level elements always start on a new line and take up the full width of their container. They also have top and bottom margins. Some examples of block-level elements include:

`<div>`

`<p>`

``

``

``

`<h1>`

`<h2>`

`<h3>`

`<h4>`

`<h5>`

`<h6>`

Inline elements

Inline elements do not start on a new line and take up only as much width as needed. They do not have top and bottom margins. Some examples of inline elements include:

`<a>`

``

``

`<i>`

`<u>`

`<s>`

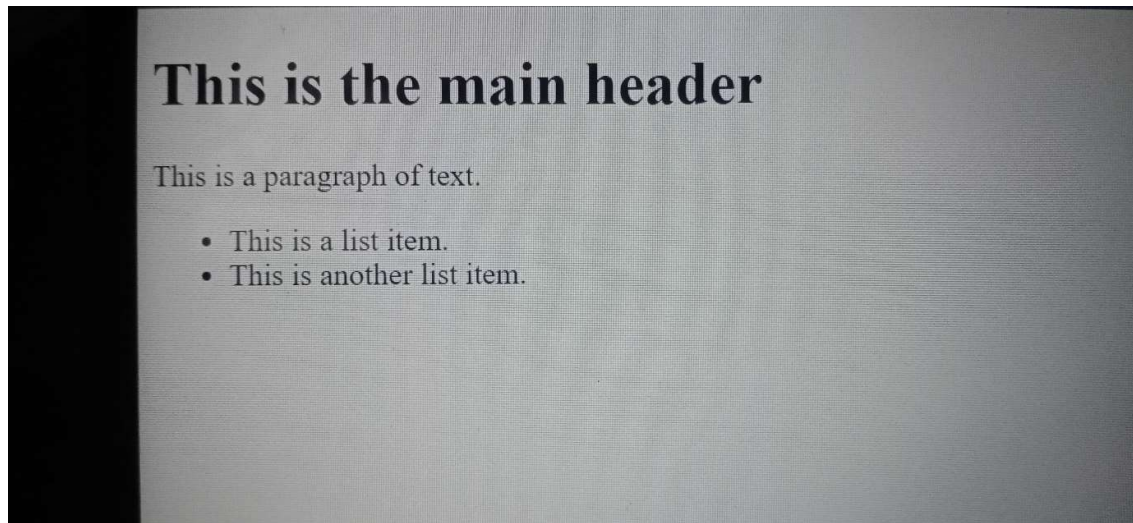
`<sup>`

`<sub>`

Example:-

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <div id="main-header">
10     <h1>This is the main header</h1>
11   </div>
12
13   <p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
14
15   <ul>
16     <li>This is a list item.</li>
17     <li>This is another list item.</li>
18   </ul>
19
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

Output:-



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

-To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the `<a>` element. The `<a>` element has two important attributes: `href` and `link text`.

`href` - The `href` attribute specifies the URL of the linked page.

link text - The link text is the text that will be displayed as the hyperlink.

To create a hyperlink, simply wrap the link text in the `<a>` element and specify the URL of the linked page in the `href` attribute. For example, the following code will create a hyperlink to Google:

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Google</a>
```

When a user clicks on the link text, they will be taken to the linked page.

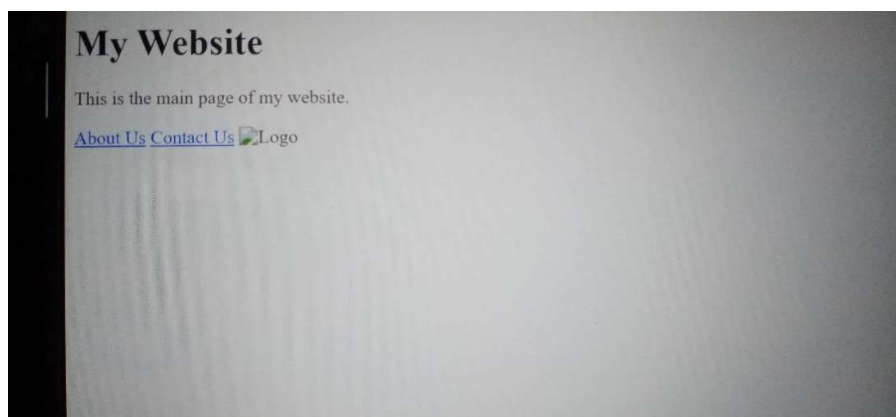
You can also use the `<a>` element to create hyperlinks to other pages on your website. For example, the following code will create a hyperlink to the `about` page on your website:

```
<a href="/about">About Us</a>
```

Here's a example:-

```
1 |!DOCTYPE html>
2 |<html lang="en">
3 |<head>
4 |  <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 |  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6 |  <title>Document</title>
7 |</head>
8 |<body>
9 |  <!DOCTYPE html>
10 |<html>
11 |<head>
12 |  <title>My Website</title>
13 |</head>
14 |<body>
15 |  <h1>My Website</h1>
16 |
17 |  <p>This is the main page of my website.</p>
18 |
19 |  <a href="/about">About Us</a>
20 |  <a href="/contact">Contact Us</a>
21 |
22 |  
23 |</body>
24 |</html>
25 |
```

Output:-



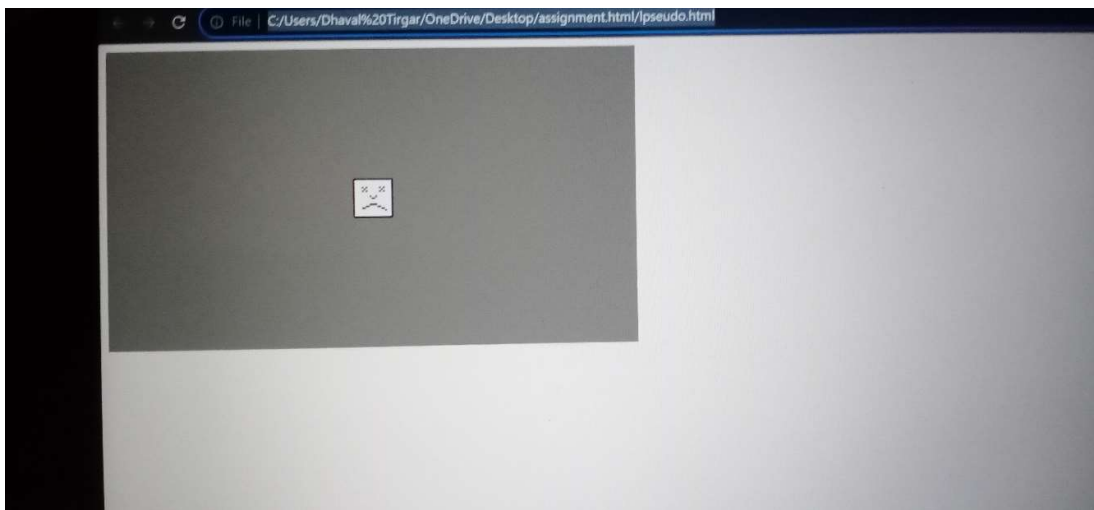
13. What is the use of an iframe tag? With Example.

-The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document within the current one. This can be useful for embedding content such as videos, maps, and social media posts.

To use the <iframe> tag, simply add it to your HTML document and specify the URL of the document you want to embed in the src attribute. For example, the following code will embed a YouTube video:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/cE6wx0qd0V0?si=xmZkdrqmh86pReHu" title="YouTube video
    player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture;
    web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

Output:-



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

-The `` tag in HTML is used to group inline elements together. It is a generic container element, meaning that it does not have any inherent meaning or rendering. This makes it useful for a variety of purposes, such as:

Styling groups of text: You can use the `` tag to wrap a group of text and then style it using CSS. For example, you could use the `` tag to wrap a group of words and make them bold or red.

Applying attributes to groups of text: You can use the `` tag to apply attributes to a group of text, such as the `lang` attribute to specify the language of the text.

Grouping related content: You can use the `` tag to group related content together, such as the title and author of a book. This can make your code more readable and easier to maintain.

Example:-

```
<p>This is a sentence. <span style="font-weight: bold;">This is an important  
part of the sentence.</span></p>
```

```
<p><span lang="es">Hola mundo!</span> This means "hello world" in  
Spanish.</p>
```

```
<span class="book-title">The Lord of the Rings</span> by <span class="book-  
author">J.R.R. Tolkien</span>
```

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

-html

To insert a picture into a background image of a web page using HTML, you can use the `` tag inside the `<body>` tag. For example, the following code will insert a picture named `logo.png` into the background of the web page:

Example-

```
<body background="logo.png">  
...  
</body>
```

16. How are active links different from normal links?

-normal links are links that have not been clicked yet. They are typically displayed in a different color than active links, such as blue in most browsers.

active links are links that are currently being interacted with by the user. This means that the user has either clicked on the link or is hovering over it with the mouse cursor. Active links are typically displayed in a different color than normal links, such as red in most browsers.

Here is a table that summarizes the key differences between normal links and active links:

Normal link	Blue (in most browsers)	A link that has not been clicked yet.
Active link	Red (in most browsers)	A link that is currently being interacted with by the user.

The purpose of active links is to provide visual feedback to the user about which link they are currently interacting with. This can be helpful for preventing users from accidentally clicking on the wrong link.

Active links can also be used to create more dynamic and engaging web pages. For example, you could use active links to change the appearance of a menu item when the user hovers over it, or to highlight a section of text when the user clicks on a link to it.

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

-There are a few different HTML tags that can be used to separate sections of text:

`
`: This tag creates a line break.

`<p>`: This tag creates a paragraph.

`<div>`: This tag creates a division.

`<section>`: This tag creates a section.

`<hr>`: This tag creates a horizontal rule.

`
` tag

The `
` tag is used to create a line break. This is useful for separating short lines of text, such as in a list or a poem.

`<p>` tag

The `<p>` tag is used to create a paragraph. This is the most common tag used to separate sections of text.

`<div>` tag

The `<div>` tag is used to create a division. This is a generic container element that can be used to group together any type of content, including text, images, and other HTML elements.

`<Section>` tag

The `<section>` tag is used to create a section. This is a semantic tag that specifically groups together related content.

`<hr>` tag

The `<hr>` tag is used to create a horizontal rule. This is a visual separator that can be used to divide two sections of text or to create a thematic break on a page.

18.what is SVG?

-SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is a vector image format that is used to define two-dimensional graphics in XML format. SVG images are based on vectors, which means that they are made up of mathematical formulas rather than pixels. This makes SVG images infinitely scalable, meaning that they can be resized without losing any quality.

SVG images are widely used on the web because they are lightweight and easy to load. They are also supported by all modern web browsers. SVG images can be used to create a wide variety of graphics, including logos, icons, illustrations, and charts.

Here are some of the benefits of using SVG images:

- Scalable: SVG images can be resized without losing any quality. This makes them ideal for use on the web, where images can be displayed at different sizes on different devices.
- Lightweight: SVG images are typically much smaller than raster image formats, such as JPEG and PNG. This makes them faster to load and can improve the performance of your website.
- Flexible: SVG images can be easily edited and styled using CSS. This gives you a lot of flexibility in how you use them on your website.
- Accessible: SVG images are accessible to users with disabilities because they can be described using text.

Here are some examples of how SVG images are used on the web:

- Logos and icons: SVG images are often used to create logos and icons because they are scalable and lightweight.
- Illustrations: SVG images can be used to create complex illustrations that are scalable and can be easily edited.
- Charts and graphs: SVG images can be used to create interactive charts and graphs that can be easily updated and resized.

If you are looking for a vector image format that is scalable, lightweight, flexible, and accessible, then SVG is the perfect choice for you.

19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

-HTML and XHTML are both markup languages used to create web pages. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. XHTML is a stricter, more XML-based version of HTML.

Here is a table comparing HTML and XHTML:

Feature	HTML	XHTML
Language family	SGML	XML
Case sensitivity	Not case-sensitive	Case-sensitive
Empty elements	Do not require closing tags	Require closing tags
Attributes	Can be unquoted	Must be quoted
Document Type Declaration (DTD)	Not required	Required
Validation	Forgiving	Strict

Benefits of using XHTML:

- XHTML is more extensible than HTML, meaning it can be more easily integrated with other data formats and technologies.
- XHTML is more strictly defined than HTML, which can help to improve the quality and consistency of web pages.
- XHTML is easier to validate than HTML, which can help to identify and fix errors in web pages early on.

Drawbacks of using XHTML:

- XHTML is more difficult to learn and use than HTML.
- XHTML is not as widely supported by older browsers as HTML.
- XHTML is not as flexible as HTML, meaning it may not be suitable for all types of web pages.

Overall, HTML is the more popular and widely used markup language for creating web pages. However, XHTML may be a better choice for web pages that require a high degree of structure and consistency, or that need to be integrated with other data formats and technologies.

Is XHTML still used today?

XHTML is still used today, but it is not as popular as HTML. This is because HTML5 is a more modern and flexible markup language that offers many of the same benefits as XHTML, such as strict validation and extensibility.

However, XHTML may still be a good choice for some types of web pages, such as those that need to be integrated with older systems or that need to be very strictly validated.

20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

-HTML tags are used to structure and format web pages. They are divided into two categories: logical tags and physical tags.

Logical tags are used to indicate the meaning or semantics of text, such as whether it is a heading, a paragraph, or a list item. They do not directly affect the appearance of the text.

Physical tags are used to control the appearance of text, such as its font, size, and color.

Here are some examples of logical and physical tags:

Logical tags:

- `<h1>` - Heading
- `<p>` - Paragraph
- `` - Unordered list
- `` - Ordered list

- `<dl>` - Definition list
- `<dt>` - Definition term
- `<dd>` - Definition description

Physical tags:

- `` - Strong emphasis
- `` - Emphasis
- `` - Bold
- `<i>` - Italic
- `<u>` - Underline
- `<strike>` - Strikethrough
- `<sup>` - Superscript
- `<sub>` - Subscript

Logical tags are more important than physical tags because they help to make web pages more accessible and understandable to users. For example, a screen reader can use logical tags to identify different parts of a web page and read them aloud to the user in a meaningful way.

Physical tags can be used to improve the appearance of a web page, but they should not be used to change the meaning of the content. For example, you should not use a bold tag to make text more important. Instead, you should use a logical tag such as `` or `` to indicate the meaning of the text.

It is generally best to use a combination of logical and physical tags to create web pages that are both accessible and visually appealing.