(1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans -

No, HTML tags and elements are not the same things.

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 tags along with the content inside it becomes a component and HTML Element.

(2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans -

Tags - 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.

Attributes - HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes are always specified in the start tag. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value".

(3) What are void elements in HTML?

Ans -

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
, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

Characteristics:

Void elements do not have end tags.
Void elements cannot have content inside it.
Void elements have attributes.
Void elements cannot be nested.

(4) What are HTML Entities?

Ans -

Some characters are reserved in HTML and they have special meaning when used in HTML document. For example, you cannot use the greater than and less than signs or angle brackets within your HTML text because the browser will treat them differently and will try to draw a meaning related to HTML tag.

Example of Entities..

Symbol - &

Entity name - &

Number code - &

(5) What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

Ans -

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.

(6) What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

Ans -

Class	Id
We can apply a class to various elements so that it could be numerous times on a single page.	The Id is unique in a page, and we can only apply it to one specific element.
The class is assigned to an element and its name starts with "." followed by the name of the class.	The name of the Id starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique id name.
We can attach multiple class selectors to an element.	We can attach only one ID selector to an element.

Syntax:
.class{
// declarations of CSS
}
	Syntax:
	#id{
	//declarations of CSS
	}

(7) What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans -

HTML lists are used to present list of information in well formed and semantic way. There are three different types of list in HTML and each one has a specific purpose and meaning.

1. Unordered list — Used to create a list of related items, in no particular order. An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Example -

```
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

2. Ordered list — Used to create a list of related items, in a specific order. An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

Example -

```
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

3. Description list — Used to create a list of terms and their descriptions. A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

Example -

```
<dl>
<dt>Coffee</dt>
<dd>- black hot drink</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

(8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans -

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, italicize, emphasize, small, large, insert, delete, superscript, and subscript text or underlined.

<b> - Bold text
 - Important text
<i> - Italic text
 - Emphasized text
<mark> - Marked text
<small> - Smaller text
<big> - Bigger text
<del> - Deleted text
<ins> - Inserted text
<sub> - Subscript text
<sup> - Superscript text
<u> - Underline text

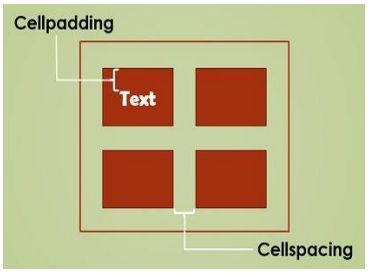
(9) How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans -

The difference between cellpadding and cellspacing is that cellpadding refers to the space between the cell boundary and the printed text. While cell spacing refers to the distance between each individual cell in the table. Both of these characteristics are utilised in table formatting.

Cellpadding's default value is 1. Cellpadding is common and regarded as a useful tool. It concerns just one cell.

Cellspacing has a default value of 2. Cellpadding performs better than Cellspacing. It is exposed to several cells (more than one) at once.



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

Ans -

You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute.

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

Ans -

Block-level element - A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Inline element - An inline element does not start on a new line. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

(12) How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans -

HTML links are hyperlinks. We 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.

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

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.

(13) What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans -

An iFrame, also knowns as Inline Frame, is an element that loads another HTML element inside of a web page. They are commonly used to embed specific content like external ads, videos, tags, or other interactive elements into the page.
Example:
<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/dXBohfjc4WA" width="680" height="480" allowfullscreen></iframe>

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

Ans -

HTML tag is used as a generic container of inline elements. It is used for styling purpose to the grouped inline elements (using class and id attribute or inline style).

The tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The tag is much like the element, but is a block-level element and is an inline element.

Example:

```
<p> I have choosen only
  <span style="color: red;">red</span>,
  <span style="color: blue;">blue</span>, and
  <span style="color: green;">green</span> colors for my painting.
</p>
```

(15) How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

Ans -

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 syntax looks like this: <img src="URL" alt="descriptive text">

(16) What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Ans –

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

 tag - Usually
 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. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within <blockquote>…</blockquote> tag.

<hr> tag - The horizontal rule, often referred to as the HTML line separator tag, creates a horizontal line commonly used to visually separate sections on a page.

(17) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans -

Parameter of Comparison	HTML	XHTML
Full Form	HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.	XHTML stands for Extensible HyperText Markup Language.
Format	It is in Document file format.	It has Markup Language as the file format.
Filename Extension	An HTML file can be saved with the extensions – .html, .htm.	An XHTML file has extensions – .xhtml, .xht, .html, .htm, .xml.
Source of extension	HTML is extended from Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).	XHTML is extended from HTML and XML. It is a sort of amalgamation between the two.
Type	It is of the type text/html.	It is of the type application/XHTML+XML
Parsing	It needs a lenient HTML-specific parser in order to parse the file.	It can be parsed with a standard XML parser.
Case Sensitivity	HTML files are not case-sensitive.	XHTML files are case sensitive. Everything must be in lowercase.
Tags	All tags need not be closed in the order of opening. Open tags can be used in an HTML file.	All tags need to be compulsorily closed in an XHTML file, in the same order that they were opened in.
Expressivity	HTML is less expressive in comparison to XHTML.	XHTML is more expressive with respect to HTML.
Root Element	HTML doesn't call for a mandatory root element.	XHTML needs a mandatory root element to be present.
Content Placement	All content can be included under the body element.	Content must be placed in the form of blocks.
Structure of Elements	There is no defined set of rules on the structure of elements.	There is a defined set of rules which must be adhered to when it comes to the structuring of elements.
Attribute Values	Attribute values are not important in HTML.	These are very significant in XHTML.
DOCTYPE	It is not necessary to write this at the top of the file.	It is necessary to write this at the top of the file.
Quotes	In attributes, it's not necessary to mention quotes.	In attributes, it is compulsory to mention quotes
Consistency	HTML is less consistent than XHTML.	XHTML is more consistent than HTML.
Strictness	HTML is a very lenient language in comparison to XHTML.	It has really strict rules regarding coding ad structures.
Future Compatibility	HTML has a lower future compatibility than XHTML does.	XHTML has really good future compatibility.
Attribute Minimization	It is allowed in HTML.	It is not allowed in XHTML.
Code Structure	The code structure of HTML is slightly less organized than that of XHTML.	XHTML leads to a more organized code structure than HTML.
Versions	HTML 1.0, HTML 2, HTML 3.2, HTML 4.01, HTML 5 are some of the different versions of HTML.	XHTML 1.0, XHTML 1.1, XHTML Basic, XHTML 1.2, XHTML 2.0, XHTML5 are some of the famous versions of XHTML.

(18) How are active links different from normal links?

Ans -

The default colour for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.

(19) What is SVG?

Ans -

Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is a web-friendly vector file format. As opposed to pixel-based raster files like JPEGs, vector files store images via mathematical formulas based on points and lines on a grid. This means that vector files like SVG can be significantly resized without losing any of their quality, which makes them ideal for logos and complex online graphics.

It's not just their resizing abilities that make SVGs hugely popular with web designers. SVGs are written in XML code, meaning they store any text information as literal text rather than shapes. This allows search engines like Google to read SVG graphics for their keywords, which can potentially help a website move up in search rankings.

You can easily spot an SVG file by its .svg extension.

(20) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans -

Logical tags - Logical tags are designed to describe (to the browser) the enclosed text's meaning. An example of a logical tag is the   tag. By placing text in between these tags you are telling the browser that the text has some greater importance. By default all browsers make the text appear bold when in between the and tags, but the point to take away from this is that the strong tag implies that importance of that text. This has impact with search engines like Google who look for such tags to help figure out what the page is about. Examples of logical tags are , , <blockquote>.

Physical tags – 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>.