* • Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing

No, HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page

Example

Html tags.

Html,head,body,p,div,table.

Html element.

* What are tags and attributes in HTML?

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 > What ever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

• What are void elements in HTML? With Example.

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.

• What are HTML Entities? With Example

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

example:

< less than &lt; &#60;

> greater than &gt; &#62;

& ampersand &amp; &#38;

" double quotation mark &quot; &#34;

' single quotation mark &apos; &#39;

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

There are three different types of HTML lists:

Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)

Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)

Description List or Definition List (dl)

example

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

<ol>

<li>First item</li>

<li>Second item</li>

<li>Third item</li>

</ol>

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>HyperText Markup Language, used for structuring content on the web.</dd>

<dt>CSS</dt>

<dd>Cascading Style Sheets, used for styling web documents.</dd>

<dt>JavaScript</dt>

<dd>A programming language used for adding interactivity to web pages.</dd>

</dl>

What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? With Example.

The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name is case sensitive.

div class="city">

<h2>London</h2>

<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

</div>

<div class="city">

<h2>Paris</h2>

<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

</div>

<div class="city">

<h2>Tokyo</h2>

<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</div>

• What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML

elements? With Example

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">

In CSS Stylesheet:

#id\_name {

// CSS Property

}

<body style="text-align: center">

<h1>Geeks for Geeks</h1>

<p id="geeks">Welcome to Geeks for Geeks</p>

<p>A Computer Science portal for geeks</p>

</body>

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">

In CSS Stylesheet:

.class {

// CSS Property

}

<body style="text-align: center;">

<h1>Geeks for Geeks</h1>

<p> Welcome to Geeks for Geeks</p>

<p class="geeks">

A Computer Science portal for geeks

</p>

• What are the various formatting tags in HTML

Text formatting in HTML refers to the way text is displayed on a web page. It is the process of applying various styles, colors, fonts, sizes, and other visual enhancements to text content within an HTML document. HTML offers a range of tags that can be used to format text, including:

Bold text: <b> or <strong>

Italicized text: <i> or <em>

Underlined text: <u>

Strike-through text: <del> or <s>

Superscript and subscript text: <sup> or <sub>

• How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing? With Example

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.

<https://www.boardinfinity.com/blog/content/images/2023/03/Copy-of-Copy-of-Copy-of-Copy-of-Copy-of-Copy-of-Untitled-Design.png>



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

table? With Example.

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.

example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<style>

table,tr,th,td {

border:1px solid black;

}

</style>

<body>

<h2>Tables in HTML</h2>

<table style="width: 100%">

<tr>

<th >First Name </th>

<th>Job role</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td >Tharun</td>

<td rowspan="2">Content writer</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td >Akshaj</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">Welcome to the company</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

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

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.

Some of the inline elements are <a> , <span> , <img> , <code> , <cite> , <button> , <input> etc

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

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.

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

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

The most common use of an iframe is to load content from another site within the page. The child site can load its own content and cookies, so sites may allow it where they don't allow direct hotlinking content. Using an iframe is the accepted way to embed a YouTube video or Google Maps content

example



C:\Users\hp15a\OneDrive\Desktop\html\iframe123.html

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

In HTML, the span tag is a generic inline container element. You use this element to wrap sections of text for styling purposes or to add attributes to a section of text without creating a new line of content.

example.

Example for <span> tag:

<p> she has <span id=“special- text”> extra content</span> inside it. </p>.

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

Example

Add a background image for the entire page:

<style>

body {

background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');

}

</style>

Add a background image on a HTML element:

<p style="background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');">

• How are active links different from normal links

active links are designed to provide visual or interactive feedback to users, making them more noticeable and engaging compared to normal links. Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet.

• What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:

<br> tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

<p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

<blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

• What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

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

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

</svg>

</body>

</html>

• What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML vs. XHTML

HTML XHTML

1. HTML is an SGML-based language. That is, it defines the standard for generalizing the markup languages for documents. SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language.

1. XHTML is an XML-based language, which means it manipulates and processes data using XML technologies.

2. HTML is not a case-sensitive language.

2. XHTML is a case-sensitive language.

3. HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag.

3. XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element.

4. The tags and attributes in HTML can be specified either in lowercase or uppercase since it is not case-sensitive.

4. All XHTML elements and attributes must be in lowercase since it is a case-sensitive language.

5. The HTML document requires a minimum of four tags to create an HTML page that is <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body>. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not necessary for HTML.

5. An XHTML document must contain the <!DOCTYPE> declaration followed by the <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> tags in its document to create a webpage. Moreover, the xmlns attribute in <html> tag is also necessary.

6. Some HTML elements may function properly without a closing tag.

6. All the XHTML elements must be closed. Even the empty elements also require a closing tag.

7. Some elements in HTML may be improperly nested; that is, they do not need to be closed in the order in which they are opened.

7. All XHTML elements, however, must be properly nested within each other; that is, they must be closed in the order in which they were opened.

8. It is not mandatory to put quotes while using the attributes in HTML.

8. It is mandatory to put quotes around an attribute in XHTML.

9. It allows attribute minimization, where boolean attributes can omit their values. For example, "checked".

9. It does not allow attribute minimization. All the attributes must be written in full attribute-value pairs.

10. The webpage is displayed even if the HTML document has some errors in it.

10. There is a more strict error handling in XHTML.

11. It can have a filename extension of.html or.htm.

11. Its filename extension can be .xhtml,.xht, or .xml.

• 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.

Text that should be emphasized ( <EM> ) may be best emphasized in Windows with italics, and bold in Unix.

. These style tags include Bold, Italic, Underline, Subscript, Superscript etc. To make a content bold <b> tag is used. <i> is used to make content italic. The content between <u> and </u> are underlined.