Q1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans. They are not the same thing.HTML tags are piece of markup language used to indicate the beginning and end of an HTML element in an HTML document.A tag start with “<” and end with “>”. HTML tags can be in pair or singular which is called as self tag.

The <html> element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.It includes start tag <html>, content, and end tag </html>.
Ex. HELLO WORLD

Q2.What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans. HTML tags defines start and end of HTML element.And attribute are modifier of html element. Attribute is added to a start tag.
Syntax of attribute is <element attribute="value">element content </element>
Ex. Centered text

Q3.What are void elements in HTML?

Ans. Void tags are HTML tags that do not need a closing tag.
Ex.
,<hr>,<img>

Q4.What are HTML Entities?

Ans. HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters or and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).
Syntax of entity is &entity_name;
Ex.   - non-breaking space
< - less than
> - greater than

Q5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans. There are three different types of list in HTML.
unordered list(ul)
ordered list(ol)
description list(dl)

Unordered list uses bullet points . Order list uses numbers and description list uses definition form like in dictionary.
There is one more type of list. Which is nested list. It uses more than one list like list inside list.

Q6. **What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?**

Ans. The class is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an HTML element. It 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.
Ex.<element class="class_name">

Q7.What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

Ans. A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element.
Ex. Class :- <element class="class_name">
css:- .class_name {// CSS Property}
Id :- <element id="id_name">
css:- #id_name {//CSS Property}

Q8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans. <b> - element defines bold text
 element defines text with strong importance. Similar to bold
<i> element defines italic text
 element defines emphasized text. Similar to italic.
<small> element defines smaller text.
<mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted.
<del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document.
<ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document.
<sub> element defines subscript text.
<sup> element defines superscript text.
<u> tag represents some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text.

Q9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans. Cellpadding:- Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

Cellspacing:- Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

Q10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

Ans. We uses “rowspan” and “colspan” attribute to merge cells in HTML.The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge. The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.
Ex. <td rowspan=“3”>content </td>
<td colspan=“3”>content </td>

Q11.What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

Ans. 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.
Ex. <h1>-<h6>, , <p>, <table>

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.
Ex.<a>,<label>,<img>,

Q12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

Ans. The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink.The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink.
Ex. Google

Q13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

Ans. The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
Syntax <iframe src="URL" title="description"></iframe>.

Q14. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

Ans. The span tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
Syntax Some Text
Ex. <p>GeeksforGeeks is a
computer science

Q15. How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

Ans. In the body tag, specify a background image in the background attribute by passing the URL of the image or location path.Adding CSS styling properties.
ex.<body background = "URL or path" > Content </body>
Second method to using css:

```
<style>
   body {
      background-image:url(" URL of the image ");
   }
</style>
```

Q16. How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. 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.
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.

Q17. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

Ans. There are three tags used to separate the texts.
i.e. usually
 tag is used to separate line of texts.
<p> tag contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

and <blockquote> tag is used to define a large quoted section.

Q18. What is SVG?

Ans. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.SVG is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X,Y coordinate system etc.
Ex.<svg width="100" height="100">
<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" /> </svg>

Q19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans. XHTML: XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. It can be considered as a part of the XML markup language this is because of XHTML have features of both XML and HTML. XHTML is extended from XML and HTML. XHTML can be considered as a better version of HTML.
HTML: HTML is the Hypertext Markup Language which is the most widely used language over the internet. HTML is used to create web pages and link them from one to another. Please note HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language. We can use different other technologies as like CSS and javascript to give a new look to the pages developed by HTML.

HTML	XHTML
The format is a document file format.	The format is a markup language.
All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case.	In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case.
Doctype is not necessary to write at the top.	Doctype is very necessary to write at the top of the file.
Filename extension used are .html, .htm.	Filename extension are .xhtml, .xht, .xml.

Q20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans. Logical Tags : Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.
Ex. <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <cite>, <code>, <del>, etc.

Physical Tags : Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.
Ex. <b>, <big>, <i>, <small>, <sup>, <sub>, etc.