Question-1) Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans:

No, HTML tags are used to structure and format the content within a web page and represents the root of an html document,

Start Tag (<) and End tag (/>).

HTML Element:

HTML Elements defined by a start tag, some content, and an End tag.

ex:<p>This is a html tag and html elements </p>

Question-2) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans:

Html tags: HTML tags are used to structure and format the content within a web page and represents the root of an html document, start (<)Tag and End Tag(/>)

HTML Attribute: Used to adjust the behavior of HTML element and Add more information to the tag.

Question-3) What are void elements in HTML? With Example?

Ans:

Void elements is a special group of elements that only have start tags, these elements are called void elements (self closing tag). Void elements doesn't have ending tags.

Example: <br>, <hr>, <img>, <Link>

Question-4) What are HTML Entities? With Example.

Ans:

HTML entities are special codes used to represent characters that have special meaning   in HTML.

That cannot be easily typed using a keyboard.

They are particularly useful when you need to display characters that are reserved for HTML markup.

Example: <, >, &, ", ©, ®.

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

Ans:

HTML provides three main types of lists for structuring and organizing content on a web page:

1)ordered lists (<ol>), 2) unordered lists (<ul>), and 3) definition lists (<dl>)

1)ordered lists (<ol>):

An ordered list is used to create a list,Each item is automatically numbered by default .

Example:

First

Second

Third

output:

1.First

2.Second

3.Third

Total 5 Types:"1","A", "a" ,"I","i"

2)unordered lists (<ul>):

An unordered list is used to create a list,Each item is usually represented by a bullet point by default.

Example:

orange

white

green

<u>output:</u>

•orange

•white

•green

Total Three Types : Disc,Square,Circle

<u>3)definition lists (<dl>:</u>

A definition list is used to create a list of terms and their corresponding definitions.

<u>Example:</u>

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>

</dl>

<u>output:</u>

HTML: HyperText Markup Language

<mark>Question-6) What is the 'class' attribute in HTML? With Example.</mark>

Ans:

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element. Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

<u>Examples:</u>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

```
.city {

background-color: red;

color: white;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>


<div class="city">

<h2>Ahmadabad</h2>

<p>Ahmadabad is a city</p>

</div>


</body>

</html>
```

<mark>Question-7 What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements? With Example.</mark>

Ans:

In HTML, both the id and class attributes are used to uniquely identify and style elements, but they serve different purposes.

1) id Attribute:

   The id attribute is used to uniquely identify a single HTML element on a page. Each id value must be unique within the entire document, meaning no two elements should share the same id value. It is often used when you need to target a specific element for styling .
Example:

```
 <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#id {
```

color: blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="id">This is a unique </p>

</body>

</html>

 2. class Attribute:

    The class attribute is used to group and style multiple HTML elements. Multiple elements can share the same class value, allowing you to apply the same styling or behavior to all of them.

 Example:

 <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.my-class {

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

 <p class="my-class">This is a frist paragraph with class styling.</p>

<p class="my-class">This is second paragraph with class styling.</p>

 </body>

</html>

Question:8 What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans-

      Formatting tags in HTML are elements that are used to format text .

HTML Formatting Elements:

<b> - Bold text

<strong> - Important text

<i> - Italic text

<em> - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

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

Ans:

Both cell padding and cell spacing are attributes used in HTML tables to control the spacing .

Cell Padding:

Cell padding controls the space between the content of a cell and the cell's border.

Example:

<table border="1" cellpadding="10">

<tr>

<td>This is padding 1</td>

<td>This is padding 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

Cell Spacing:

Cell spacing controls the space between adjacent cells in the table.

<table border="1" cellspacing="10">

<tr>

<td>This is spacing 1</td>

<td>This is spacing 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

Ans:

In HTML, you can use the colspan and rowspan attributes to combine multiple rows or columns into a single row or column within an HTML table.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

 <head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

 <body>

<table border="1" align="center" width="50%">

<tr>

<th rowspan="3">day</th>

<th colspan="3">seminar</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<th colspan="2">schedule</th>

<th rowspan="2">topic</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<th>begin</th>
```

```
<th>end</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">monday</td>

<td rowspan="2">8:00am</td>

<td rowspan="2">5:00pm</td>

<td>introduction to XML</td> </tr>

<tr>

<td>validity DTD and Relax NG</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="3">tuesday</td>

<td>8:00am</td>

<td>11:00am</td>

<td rowspan="2">Xpath</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>11:00am</td>

<td>2:00pm</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>2:00pm</td>

<td>5:00pm</td>

<td>XSL transformation</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>wednesday</td>

<td>8:00am</td>

<td>12:00pm</td>
```

```
<td>XSL formating objects</td>
</tr>
 </table>
</body>
 </html>
```

Remember that while using colspan and rowspan attributes can be helpful for certain layout scenarios, overusing them can lead to complex and less maintainable table structures.

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

Ans:

In HTML, elements are categorized as block-level elements and inline elements.

Block-Level Elements:

  Block-level elements generate a "block" in the layout, meaning they start on a new line and take up the full width available in their containing parent element.

 Examples:

 <div>, <p>, <h1>, <ul>, <li>, <table>, <form>, etc.

 Inline Elements:

    Inline elements do not create a new line in the layout. They only take up as much width as necessary to contain their content.

 Examples:

 <span>, <a>, <strong>, <img>, <input>, <br>, etc.

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

Ans:

In HTML, you can create a hyperlink (also known as a link) using the <a> element.

The <a> element stands for "anchor" and is used to define a hyperlink to another web page

 Example:

```
<a href="https://www.Amazon.com">Click here to visit Amazon.com</a>
```

When a user clicks on the link, the browser will navigate to the URL specified in the href attribute.

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

Ans:

The <iframe> tag in HTML is used to embed another HTML document or web page within the current document. It stands for "inline frame" and provides a way to display external content within a rectangular frame.

This is commonly used to embed videos, maps, social media content, advertisements, and more from other websites.

 Example :

 <iframe> tag:

 Example of using the <iframe> tag to embed a YouTube video:

 <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Embedding YouTube Video</title>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Embedded YouTube Video</h2>

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/jiumwfi5SrM" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share"allowfullscreen></iframe>">

 </body>

</html>

The src attribute specifies the URL of the external content, in this case, the URL of the YouTube video.

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

Ans:

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 .

 Example:

<p>This is a red word in the text.</p>

2) <span> tag directly applies the inline style to change the color of the word "red"

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

Ans:

To insert a picture into the background image of a web page, you can use CSS. This technique involves setting a background image for an HTML element.

 Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Background Image </title>

<style>

body {

background-image: url('background.jpg');

background-size: cover;

background-position: center;

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="img">

<img src="dog.png" alt="This is a dog Image">

</div>

</body>

</html>
```

The background-image property in the CSS sets the background image of the <body> element to 'background.jpg'.

The background-size, background-position, and background-repeat properties control the background image.

Question -16 How are active links different from normal links?

Ans:

Active links and normal links are terms used to describe the different states of hyperlinks on a webpage,based on their interaction with a user's actions.

 Normal Links:

A normal link, also known as a unvisited link, By default, normal links are typically displayed in the browser's default link color, which is often blue, and they change to a different color (usually purple) after being visited.

Active Links:

An active link, also known as a clicked link or active hyperlink.which is often Red

The CSS rules change the color of the link text when the user hovers over it or clicks on it (active).

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

Ans:

In HTML, you can use various tags to separate and structure sections of text within your web page.

These tags help organize and format your content. Here are some common HTML tags used to separate sections of text:

1)<div>: The <div> tag is used to separate sections of content,It's a block-level element.

2)<section>: The <section> tag is used to define sections within a document, such as chapters, articles, or other related content.

3)<article>: The <article> tag is used to represent piece of content, such as a blog post, news article.

4)<header>: The <header> tag represents the introductory content of a section or a page.

5)<footer>: the <footer> tag represents the closing content, often containing author information, copyright,or related links.

6)<aside>: The <aside> tag is used for content, such as sidebars, advertisements.

Question -18 What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans:

1)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.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.In html some elements like,

<img>, <br>, and <input> could be written as self-closing tags

HTML: HTML documents are served with the html.

 2)XHTML:

 XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.The format is a markup language.

   XHTML has a stricter syntax that follows XML rules. In XHTML, all elements must be properly closed, either with a closing tag .XHTML: XHTML documents are served with the xhtml+xml. HTML5 remains the recommended choice for contemporary web development.

Question:19 What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans:

   Physical and Logical tags are used in HTML for better visibility and understanding of the text by the user on the web page.

Logical Tags (Semantic Tags):

   Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles.Semantic tags in HTML are elements that meaning about the structure and content of a web page.

Example the Logical tags commonly used in HTML:

<header>,<nav>,<article>,<section>,<aside>,<footer>

Physical Tags :

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text.Example the Physical tags commonly used in HTML:

<b>,<i>,<u>,<sup>,<sub>,<tt>