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

**Ans:** HTML tag is just opening or closing entity. For example: <p> and </p> are called HTML tags.

HTML element encompasses opening tag, closing tag, content (optional for content-less tags)

Eg: <p>This is the content</p> : This complete thing is called a HTML element.

**2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**Ans:** HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content.

An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts: a name and a value.

All HTML elements can have attributes, Attributes provide additional information about an element.

**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.

Eg: [<br>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-brgt-tag/), [<hr>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hr-tag/), [<img>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-img-tag/), [<input>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-input-tag/), [<link>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-link-tag/)

**4. What are HTML Entities?**

**Ans:** An [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/HTML) **entity** is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters, and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces). Eg: &nbsp;

**5. What are different types of lists in HTML?**

**Ans:** There are 3 types of lists in HTML, namely:

* Unordered List
* Ordered List
* Description List

**6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

**Ans:** The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class. The class attribute is part of the [Global Attributes](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_standardattributes.asp), and can be used on any HTML element.

**7. 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 within the page. Also an HTML element can have multiple class names but only a single id.

**8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**Ans:** As we know, HTML provides many predefined elements that are used to change the formatting of text. The formatting can be used to set the text styles (like – bold, italic, or emphasized, etc.), highlighting the text, making text superscript and subscript, etc.

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

**9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

**Ans:** Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content. and Cell spacing is the space between each cell.

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

**Ans:** It can be done by using the**rowspan**and c**olspan** attribute in HTML.

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

**Ans:**

Block-level Elements:

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).

Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.

## Inline Elements:

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

## Inline Elements are: <span>

## 12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

**Ans:** HTML links are hyperlinks. You 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.

We can create hyperlink in HTML using anchor tag.

**13. What is the use of an iframe tag?**

**Ans:** An inline frame (iframe) is a [HTML](https://www.theserverside.com/definition/HTML-Hypertext-Markup-Language) element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page. They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

**14. 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. The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

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

**Ans:**

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property:

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

**16. How are active links different from normal links?**

**Ans:** By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers): An unvisited or normal link is underlined and blue. A visited link is underlined and purple. An active link is underlined and red.

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

**Ans:** <br> tag – Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

**18. What is SVG?**

**Ans:** SVG or Scalable Vector Graphics is a web standard for defining vector-based graphics in web pages. Based on XML the SVG standard provides markup to describe paths, shapes, and text within a viewport. The markup can be embedded directly into HTML for display or saved to a .svg file and inserted like any other image.

**19. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

**Ans:**

**1.**[**XHTML**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/xhtml-introduction/)**:**   
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.

**2.**[**HTML**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-introduction/)**:**   
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](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/introduction-to-programming-languages/), it is a markup language.

**20. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

**Ans:**

**Physical tags:**Physical tags are used to indicate that how specific characters are to be formatted or indicated using HTML tags. Any physical style tag may contain any item allowed in text, including conventional text, images, line breaks, etc. Physical tags can only be used for styling purposes for specific elements. Although each physical tag has a defined style, you can override that style by defining your own look for each tag. All physical tags require ending tags.

Eg: [**<i>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-i-tag/), [**<b>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-b-tag/), [**<u>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-u-tag/)

**Logical Tags:**Logical tags are used to tell the browser what kind of text is written inside the tags. Logical tags are also known as Structural tags because they specify the structure of the document. Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired person that there is something more important in the text or to emphasize the text ie, logical tags can be used for styling purposes as well as to give special importance to text content.

Eg: [**<del>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-del-tag/), [**<pre>**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-pre-tag/)