**• Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

* HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page.

HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag. However, some tags do not have a closing tag.

HTML Elements contain a starting tag, content, and an ending tag. If there is no content in an HTML Element, it is called an Empty HTML Element.

HTML Elements can be nested. There can be an HTML element with another HTML Element as its content.

**• What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

* An HTML attribute is a piece of markup language used to adjust the behaviour or display of an HTML element. For example, attributes can be used to change the color, size, or functionality of HTML elements. Attributes are used by including them in an opening HTML tag: <tag\_name attribute\_name="value">Content</tag\_name>

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

Tag and attribute are two concepts related to HTML. The main difference between tag and attribute is that a tag is a way of representing an HTML element in the program, while an attribute is a way of describing the characteristics of an HTML element.

**• What are void elements in HTML?**

* 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 , embed , hr , img , input , link , meta.

**• What are HTML Entities?**

* An 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 (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces). You can also use them in place of other characters that are difficult to type with a standard keyboard.

**• What are different types of lists in HTML?**

* There are many types list are there ;they are as under.

• unordered lists (bullet lists) - the one you see here

• ordered lists

• Nested list

**1. Unordered Lists or Bullet Lists:**

An unordered list is formed with the element UL and contains at least one list element LI. Use the <ul> tags to define the start and end of an unordered list. A number of list items (li elements) will go within the ul tags.

List Item - <li> some item </li>: Add the text for each item in between some <li> and </li> tags. Each list item must have its own li tags.

## 2. Ordered Lists:

This list is used to create and Indexed List, such as a numbered or alphabetical list. Use the <ol> tags to set the start and end of the list. A number of list items will then go between the ordered list tags.

Ordered List Item - <li> an item </li>:  Each item must use the <li> tags the same as with an unordered list. But this time, the browser will number each item automatically, instead of showing bullets.

## 3. Nested List:

We can nest one list in another list which creates a complex type of list.

**• What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

* 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) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

The class attribute assigns one or more classnames to the <div> tag. Classnames are defined in a stylesheet or in a local <style> element. Classes, i.e. classnames, are used for styling the div element.

Class attributes are attributes which are owned by the class itself. They will be shared by all the instances of the class. Therefore they have the same value for every instance. We define class attributes outside all the methods, usually they are placed at the top, right below the class header.

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

**HTML elements?**

* **Remember the difference between Class and ID:** 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.

**• What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

* There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 14 options available that how text appears in HTML.

<b> = bold

<strong> = logical tag for bold

<i> = italic

<em> = logical tag for italic

<mark> = highlight the text

<u> = underline the text

<strike> = this tag use to draw section of tag

<sup> = it display content slightly above the normal line

<sub> = it display content slightly below the normal line

<Big> = this tag increase the font size

<small> = this tag decrease the font size

**• How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?**

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

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

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

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

**element?**

* **Difference Between Inline and Block Elements in HTML:-**

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.

**• How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

* Use the <a> element to define a link.
* Use the href attribute to define the link address.
* Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document.
* Use the <img> element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link.

**• What is the use of an iframe tag?**

* An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML 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.

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

* 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.

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

* To set the background image of a webpage, use the CSS style. Under the CSS <style> tag, add the property background-image. The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png, svg, gif, etc. HTML5 do not support the <body> background attribute, so CSS is used to change set background image.

**• How are active links different from normal links?**

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

**• 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.The SVG file format is a popular tool for displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites. Plus, as a vector file, it can be scaled up or down without losing any of its resolution

**• What is difference between HTML and XHTML?**

* HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages, while XHTML is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. Both HTML and XHTML include a wide range of features, such as support for multimedia, styling, and scripting.

**• What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

* **Logical tag :-** The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we

enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text

is more important than other texts.

* **Physical tags :-** Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text

enclosed in the physical tag.