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

HTML tags and elements are not same.

HTML elements are defined by a starting tag, may contain some content and a closing tag.

For example, <h1>Heading 1</h1> is a HTML element but just <h1> is a starting tag and </h1> is a closing tag.

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

Tags are the primary component of the HTML that defines how the content will be structured/ formatted, whereas Attributes are used along with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element.

For example, <p align=” center”>Interview questions</p>, in this the ‘align’ is the attribute using which we will align the paragraph to show in the center of the view.

**3. What are void elements in HTML?**

HTML elements which do not have closing tags or do not need to be closed are Void elements.

For Example <br />, <img />, <hr />, etc.

**4. What are HTML Entities?**

In HTML some characters are reserved like ‘<’, ‘>’, ‘/’, etc. To use these characters in our webpage we need to use the character entities called HTML Entities. Below are a few mapping between the reserved character and its respective entity character to be used.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Character** | **Entity Name** | **Entity Number** |
| < | &lt; | &#60; |
| > | &gt; | &#62; |
| & | &amp; | &#38; |

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

There are mainly three types of lists

* Ordered list
* Unordered list
* Definition list

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

The class attribute is used to specify the class name for an HTML element. Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value. Also, it is mainly used to associate the styles written in the stylesheet with the HTML elements.

**7.  What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value, whereas a value of id attribute of one element cannot be associated with another HTML element.

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

The various formatting tags in HTML include:

- Bold: <b> or <strong>

- Italic: <i> or <em>

- Underline: <u>

- Strikethrough: <s> or <strike> or <del>

- Subscript: <sub>

- Superscript: <sup>

- Font size: <font size="...">

- Font color: <font color="...">

- Paragraph: <p>

- Heading: <h1> to <h6>

- Line break: <br>

- Horizontal rule: <hr>

- Blockquote: <blockquote>

- List: <ul> for unordered list and <ol> for ordered list

- Table: <table>

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

Cell padding is the amount of space between the content of a table cell and the cell wall.

Cell spacing is the amount of space between table cells.

we can use the cell padding or cell spacing attribute in the <table> element.

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

To merge two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table, we can use the rowspan or colspan attribute in the <td> or <th> element.

The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows to merge **(rowspan = “2”)**,

The colspan attribute specifies the number of columns to merge **(colspan = “2”)**.

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

Block-level elements are elements that create a new block of content and take up the full width of their parent container, such as <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, <ul>, <ol>, and <table>.

For example,

Inline elements are elements that only take up as much width as necessary and do not create a new block of content, such as <span>, <a>, <img>, and <em>.

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

To create a hyperlink in HTML, we can use the Anchor<a>tag with the href attribute. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page to link to.

For example, <a href="https://www.zomato.com">Zomato</a> creates a hyperlink to the website https://www.zomato.com with the text "zomato".

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

The <iframe> tag is used to embed a web page within another web page. This is often used to display content from another website, such as a video or a map, within the current web page.

**14.  What is the use of a span tag? Explain with an example?**

The <span> tag is used to apply styles to a small section of text without affecting the rest of the text. It is often used to apply CSS styles or to group text for JavaScript manipulation.

For example, <p>The Sun dips into the <span style="color:Blue;"> Ocean </span><p> applies the color blue to the text "Ocean".

Output = The Sun dips into the **Ocean**

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

To insert a picture into the background image of a web page, we can use the CSS background-image property. For example, body { background-image: url("image.jpg"); } sets the image.jpg file as the background image of the body element.

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

Active links are links that have been clicked or are currently being clicked. They are typically styled differently from normal links to indicate their active state, such as with a different color or underline. Normal links are links that have not yet been clicked.

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

The different tags to separate sections of text include:

- Paragraph: <p>

- Heading: <h1> to <h6>

- List: <ul> for unordered list and <ol> for ordered list

- Blockquote: <blockquote>

**19.  What is SVG?**

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is an XML-based vector image format that can be displayed in a web browser. Unlike raster images, which are made up of pixels and can become blurry when resized, SVG images are made up of paths and shapes and can be scaled without losing quality.

**20.  What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) | XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) |
| Allows for some flexibility in syntax | Syntax is stricter |
| Allows for uppercase tag names | Tag names must be in lowercase |
| Does not require a specific document type | Requires a specific document type declaration |
| Does not use namespaces | Uses namespaces to avoid naming conflicts |
| Browser tries to fix errors in the markup | Even a small error can cause the page to fail |

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

Logical tags in HTML are used to describe the meaning or purpose of the content they contain, while physical tags describe the appearance or style of the content.

Logical tags include :-

1. <h1> to <h6> for headings,
2. <p> for paragraphs,
3. <ul> and <ol> for lists, and
4. <a> for hyperlinks.

Physical tags include :-

1. <b> for bold text,
2. <i> for italic text,
3. <font> for font size and color, and
4. <hr> for horizontal lines.