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

* HTML tags and elements are not the same thing.
* A HTML tag is like a container for either content or other HTML tags.
* A HTML element consists of the **start tag + content tag + end tag**.

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

* Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: <h1>.Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.
* Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is placed inside.

**An example of an attribute is:**

<img src="mydog.jpg" alt="A photo of my dog.">

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

* 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.

1. **What are HTML Entities?**

* Some characters are reserved in HTML.
* If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.
* Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

**HTML Character Entities**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Result** | **Description** |
|  | non-breaking space |
| < | less than |
| > | Greater than |
| & | ampersand |

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

**Unordered HTML List:-** An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with

the <li> tag.

**Ordered HTML List:-** An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with

the <li> tag.

**Description Lists:-** HTML also supports description lists. A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

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

* The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element.
* he 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.
* he class attribute is part of the [Global Attributes](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_standardattributes.asp), and can be used on any HTML element.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ID** | **CLASS** |
| In HTML, for an element, the ID name starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique name assigned to it. | "Class" assigned to an element has its name starts with "." followed by class name. |
| Only one ID selector can be attached to an element. | Multiple class selectors can be attached to an element. |
| ID is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element | The class can be applied to multiple elements so it could be multiple times on a single page. |

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

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <b> - Bold text | The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance. |
| <strong> - Important text | The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong Importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold. |
| <i> - Italic text | The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic. |
| <em> - Emphasized text | The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic. |
| <mark> - Marked text | The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted: |
| <small> - Smaller text | The HTML <small> element defines smaller text: |
| <del> - Deleted text | The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text |
| <ins> - Inserted text | The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text |
| <sub> - Subscript text | The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. |
| <sup> - Superscript text | The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cell padding** | **Cell spacing** |
| It specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents. | It specifies the space between adjacent cells. |
| It is created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cell padding. | It is also created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cell spacing. |
| It is mainly meant for a single cell. | Cell spacing can get subjected to more than one cell. |
| The default cell padding value is 1 | Whereas, the default cell spacing value is 2 |
| Cell padding is widely used and considered to be an effective mean | Cell spacing is less effective than Cell padding. |
| Cell padding is an attribute | Cell spacing is also an attribute. |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **block-level element** | **inline element** |
| A block element begins on a new line. | It remains inline with all the text around the element and appears the same as inline. |
| Examples: div, p, li, main, etc. | It has no tag examples as it can be applied to any tag using CSS. |
| CSS property: display:block | CSS property: display:inline-block |

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

To create a hyperlink in HTML, you can use the <a> (anchor) element along with the href attribute. The href attribute specifies the URL or destination that the hyperlink should point to.

**Here's the basic syntax:**

**<a href="URL">Link Text</a>**

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

* It can be done by using the**rowspan**and c**olspan** attribute in HTML.  The *rowspan* is used to merge or combine the number of cells in a row whereas the *colspan* is used to merge column cells in a table.

<html>

<head>

    <style>

        table,

        th,

        td

{

            border: 1px solid black;

            border-collapse: collapse;

            padding: 6px;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body style="text-align:center">

     <h1 style="color:green;">

     </h1>

       <h2>How to merge table cells in HTML? </h2>

       <table align="center">

        <tr>

           <th>Name</th>

     <th>Age</th>

     </tr>

      <tr>

         <td>Akku</td>

          <!-- This cell will take up space on two rows -->

          <td rowspan="2">44</td>

         </tr>

         <tr>

          <td>fahad</td>

        </tr>

    </table>

</body>

</html>

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

* The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
* An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
* **Embedding external content:** You can use an <iframe> to embed content from other websites into your own page.
* **Embedding local content:** You can also use an <iframe> to embed content from other

Pages within your own website. For example, you might have a page that displays a

Map, and you want to embed that map on another page within your site.

* **Creating a sandbox:** The tag can also be used to create a sandbox for untrusted content. By embedding potentially unsafe content in an , you can isolate it from the rest of your page and prevent it from affecting the security or functionality of your site.

**14. 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>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

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

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- inline tag -->

<span style="background-color: aquamarine;">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. A et ab doloremque

necessitatibus aliquid, adipisci tempora laudantium sunt, impedit dicta voluptatibus

</span>

</body>

</html>

**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, you can use CSS (Cascading Style

Sheets) to style the background of an element. Here's how you can accomplish this:

**1. Prepare the image:** Make sure you have the image file that you want to use as the background. The image should be in a format such as JPEG, PNG, or SVG.

**2. HTML structure:** Create the HTML structure for your web page. This typically involves adding the necessary HTML elements such as , , and . Within the element, include the content you want to display on your page.

**3. CSS background image property:** Open your CSS file or add a section of your HTML document to define the background image. Use the background-image property to specify the URL of the image file you want to use.

**4. Link CSS file:** If you are using an external CSS file, make sure to link it to your HTML document. You can use the tag within the section of your HTML document to link the CSS file.

**5. Save and preview:** Save your HTML and CSS files and open the HTML file in a web browser to preview the page. The specified image should now be displayed as the background of your web page.

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

* Active links and normal links in HTML have different states based on user interaction. Here's how they differ:
* **Normal links:** Normal links, also known as "default links" or "inactive links," are the default state of a hyperlink. They are typically displayed as underlined and in a different color (commonly blue) to indicate that they are clickable. When a user hovers over a normal link, the link may change color or underline style based on CSS styles.
* **Active links:** Active links refer to the state of a link when it is being interacted with by the user. This state occurs when the link is currently being clicked or selected by the user but has not yet been released. The active state is typically brief and transitions to a different state when the user releases the mouse button.
* Overall, both terms generally refer to the same thing - a hyperlink that allows users to navigate to other resources on the web.

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

* In HTML, there are several tags available to separate sections of text based on their semantic meaning and purpose. Here are some commonly used tags for structuring and separating text sections:
* **<div>:-** The tag is a generic container that is often used to divide the content of a web page into logical sections. It is a block-level element that doesn't convey any specific meaning on its own but can be styled or targeted with CSS and JavaScript.
* **<p> :-** The tag is used to represent paragraphs of text. It is a block-level element that creates a new line before and after the content it encloses. It is suitable for separating and styling individual paragraphs
* **<h1> to <h6> :-** Headings in HTML are represented by <h1> to <h6> tags, where <h1> is the

highest level (most important) heading and <h6> is the lowest level (least important)

heading. Headings are useful for structuring and organizing content hierarchically, with <h1>

being the main heading of a section and <h2> to <h6> representing subheadings.

* **<section> :-** The tag represents a standalone section of content within a document. It is often used to group related content together and can be helpful for structuring the page and providing semantic meaning
* **<header> and <footer>:-** The and tags are used to represent the header and footer sections of a document or a section within a document. The tag typically contains introductory or navigational elements, while the tag contains elements such as copyright information, contact details, or navigation links.

**18. What is SVG?**

* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It is an XML-based vector image format used to display graphics on the web.

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

| **S.No.** | **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. | XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. |
| 2. | It was developed by Tim Berners-Lee. | It was developed by W3C World Wide Web Consortium. |
| 3. | It was developed in 1991. | It was released in 2000. |
| 4. | It is extended from SGML. | It is extended from XML and HTML. |
| 5. | The format is a document file format. | The format is a markup language. |

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

| **No.** | **Logical Tag** | **Physical tag** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | <abbr> Defines an abbreviation | <b> Defines **bold**text |
| 2. | <acronym> Defines an acronym | <big> Defines big text |
| 3. | <address> Defines an address element | <i> Defines *italic*text |
| 4. | <code> Defines computer code text | <small> Defines small text |
| 5. | <del> Defines text | <sup> Defines superscriptedtext |