

HTML

1) Are the html tags and elements the same thing ?

Ans. Yes , html tags and elements are the same thing.

2) What are attributes and tags in html ?

Ans. A tag is a piece of markup language used to indicate the beginning and the end of an HTML element. And HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

3) What are void elements in html ? with example .

Ans. There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and do not contain any content without it , these elements are called void elements.

EX.
 , <hr> , , <input> , <link> , <meta> , <param> , <embed> etc..

4) What are html entities ? with Example.

Ans. Some characters are reserved in HTML and they have special meaning when used in HTML document.

EX.

" quotation mark " "

' apostrophe ' '

& ampersand & &

< less-than < <

> greater-than > >

5) What are different types of lists in html ? with example .

Ans. there are three types of list. Which are defined below.

1. Ordered list: in html, all the lists in an order list are marked with numbers by default instead of bullets. This starts with tag and ends with tag.

2. Unordered list: in html, unordered list items have no specific order or sequence. It is also called a bulleted list. It starts with tag and ends with tag.
3. Definition list: definition list is also called description list. In this , items are listed like a dictionary. You can use this list to display items like a glossary.

6) What is the class attribute in html ? with example .

Ans. The class is an attribute that specifies one or more class names for an html element. The class attribute can be used on any html element.

EX. <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .country {
      background-color: black;
      color : white;
      padding : 8px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2 class="country"> INDIA </h2>
  <p> India has the second largest population in the world</p>
</body>
</html>
```

7) What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of html element ? with example.

Ans. id is unique in a page and can only apply to most one element , while class selector can apply to multiple elements. Id is used as # in css whereas class is used as . in css .

EX. <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<head>
  <title> difference between id and class </title>
</head>
<style>
  .p1{
    color : red;
    background-color : yellow;
  }

  #h1{
    color : pink;
```

```

        background-color : blue;
    }
</style>
<body>
    <h1 id="h1"> My html </h1>
    <p class="p1">html is a foundation of webpages is used for webpage
development by structuring websites and web apps. </p>
</body>
</html>

```

8) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans. Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

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

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

Ans. Cell padding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cell spacing basically defines the space present between individual cells. One can create it using the tag of html `<table>`, but it sets the type attribute to cellpadding.

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

Ans. It can be done by using the rowspan and colspan 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 in a table.

EX. `<!DOCTYPE html>`

```

<html>
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

```

```

<table border="1" cellspacing="0px" align="center" width="80%"
cellpadding="10px">
  <caption><h2>Details of Employees</h2></caption>
  <tr align="center">
    <th width="5%"> No. </th>
    <th width="30%"> Name </th>
    <th width="25%"> Mobile </th>
    <th width="35%"> Email-id </th>
    <th width="5%"> Department </th>
  </tr>

  <tr align="center">
    <td>01</td>
    <td>Shailesh</td>
    <td>9563214875</td>
    <td>shailesh36@gmail.com</td>
    <td>Acc</td>
  </tr>

  <tr align="center">
    <td>02</td>
    <td>Anjali</td>
    <td>9761826956</td>
    <td>anjali86@gmail.com</td>
    <td>Sales</td>
  </tr>

  <tr align="center">
    <td>03</td>
    <td>Amaan</td>
    <td>9218657961</td>
    <td>amman9@gmail.com</td>
    <td>Rec</td>
  </tr>

  <tr align="center">
    <td>04</td>
    <td>Varun</td>
    <td>8694264851</td>
    <td>shailesh36@gmail.com</td>
    <td>Acc</td>
  </tr>

  <tr align="center">
    <td rowspan="2">05</td>
    <td rowspan="2">Sagar</td>

```

```

<td>9461851751</td>
<td rowspan="2">shailesh36@gmail.com</td>
<td rowspan="2">Acc</td>
</tr>

<tr align="center">
<td>8659214962</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

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

Ans. Block element always start from a new line. Inline elements never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far it can go. Inline elements only covers the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.

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

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.

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

Ans. 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.

EX. <!DOCTYPEhtml>

<html>

<head>

<title> My document </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> The Iframe element </h1>

<iframe src="<https://www.w3schools.com>" title="w3Schools Free Online Web Tutorials"></iframe>

</body>

</html>

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 or manipulated with Javascript using the class or id attribute. The tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and is an inline element.

EX. <!DOCTYPEhtml>

<html>

<head>

<title> My document </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> The span element </h1>

<p> My Mother has Blue eyes and my father has dark green eyes. </p>

</body>

</html>

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

With Example.

Ans. We can use css to set any image as the background of the webpage. To do so, we will need to specify the desired image's location or URL to the background-image property.

EX. <!DOCTYPEhtml>

<html>

<head>

<title> background-image </title>

</head>

<style>

Body{

Background-image:

url("https://www.tutorialspoint.com/images/logo.png");

}

</style>

<body>

<h4 style="background-color: white"> How to add an image as a background. </h4>

</body>

</html>

16) How are active links different from normal links?

Ans. The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link.

Whereas, others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.

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

Ans. We can separate a section of texts in html using
 tag which is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line. Other one is <p> tag which is used to write a paragraph of text.

18) What is SVG?

Ans. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG defines vector-based graphics for the web. Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated. It is a w3c recommendation. It integrates with other w3c standards such as the DOM and XSL.

19) What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language and XHTML stands for Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language. These both markup languages are used for creating and displaying web pages. The main difference between them is the syntax and structure. HTML is more lenient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax and follows XML rules. XHTML is considered the successor to HTML, and its strict syntax makes it more suitable for future technologies and advancements. HTML allows for loose syntax, with end tags and attributes often being optional whereas XHTML requires end tags for all elements and attributes to be quoted.

20) 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 webpage. However, both tags differ from each other as suggested by their names. Whereas logical tags are used in html to display the text according to the logical styles.