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

No HTML tags and elements are not same thing.

Tags are written inside ‘<’ and ‘> ‘. A tag is the basic building block of HTML.It is used to create element.

Where as HTML elements are complete structure that includes opening tag , content and closing tag.

<p> is a tag..

<p>This is paragraph</p> is an element.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Tags are written inside ‘<’ and ‘> ‘. A tag is the basic building block of HTML.It is used to create element.

Where as attributes are additional piece of information provide more context about an element. It consist of a name and value pair.

Common HTML attributes include:

* Src: for specifying the source of an image
* Href: for specifying the target of a link
* Style: for specifying the CSS styles for an element
* Class: for specifying the CSS class(es) for an element
* Id: for specifying a unique identifier for an element

1. What are void elements in HTML?

Void elements are also known as self closing elements.They are special type of element which does not require closing tag.

Some common examples of void elements in HTML include:

* img: used to add an image to a web page
* br: used to add a line break to a web page
* hr: used to add a horizontal rule to a web page
* link: used to link to an external stylesheet or script

1. What are HTML Entities?

HTML Entities represent special characters. These characters are reserved in HTML and cannot be used as literal characters in your content. Instead, you need to use HTML entities to represent them.

Here are some common HTML entities:

* &lt; for the less-than symbol <
* &gt; for the greater-than symbol >
* &amp; for the ampersand symbol &
* &quot; for the double quote symbol "
* &apos; for the single quote symbol '

1. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Three main types of Lists are there.

* OL(Ordered List): Ordered lists are used to present a list of items in a specific order. They are typically numbered, with each item in the list assigned a numerical value.
* UL(Unordered List): Unordered lists are used to present a list of items without a specific order. They are typically represented by bullet points or other symbols.
* DL(Definition List): Definition lists are used to present a list of terms and their definitions. They are typically used in glossaries or dictionaries.

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

The 'class' Attribute in HTML: It is a powerful styling tool.

In HTML, the class attribute is a powerful tool used to apply styles, behaviors, and other attributes to elements on a web page.

Ex.

HTML:

<p class="highlight">This paragraph will be highlighted.</p>

CSS:

.highlight {

background-color: yellow;

font-weight: bold;

}

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

The id attribute is used to assign a unique identifier to an HTML element. It is used to identify a single element on a web page, and its value must be unique within the document.

The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. It is used to group elements together based on their shared characteristics or behaviors.

Ex.

Id:

<p id="intro">This is the introduction paragraph.</p>

Class:

<p class="highlight">This paragraph will be highlighted.</p>

2<p class="highlight">This paragraph will also be highlighted.</p>

1. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Below are a few of the formatting tags:

* <b>This text will be bold.</b>
* <i>This text will be italic.</i>
* <strong>This text will be strongly emphasized.</strong>
* <u>This text will be underlined.</u>
* <s>This text will be struck through.</s>
* <p>This is a formula: E=mc<sup>2</sup></p>
* <p>This is a formula: H<sub>2</sub>O</p>

1. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

cell padding and cell spacing are two distinct concepts.  they serve different purposes and have distinct effects on the table layout.

Cell padding: refers to the space between the cell content and the cell border. It is the distance between the text or image inside a table cell and the cell's border. Cell padding is used to add whitespace around the cell content, making it more readable and visually appealing.

Cell spacing, on the other hand, refers to the space between table cells. It is the distance between the borders of adjacent table cells. Cell spacing is used to add whitespace between cells, making the table more readable and easier to navigate.

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

To combine two or more rows or columns in an HTML table, we can use the rowspan and colspan attributes within the <td> (table data) or <th> (table header) elements.

Using Colspan:

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th>Header 1</th>

<th colspan="2">Header 2 and 3</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>

<td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>

<td>Row 1, Cell 3</td>

</tr>

</table>

Using Rowspan:

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th>Header 1</th>

<th>Header 2</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Row 1, Cell 1</td>

<td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

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

Block-level elements are elements that occupy a rectangular area on a web page and can contain other elements. They are typically displayed as a block, taking up the full width of their parent element, and can have margins, padding, and borders.

* <div>
* <p>
* <h1>-<h6>
* <ul>
* <ol>
* <li>
* <table>

Inline elements, on the other hand, are elements that occupy only the space of their content and do not force a line break. They are typically displayed inline with other elements and do not take up the full width of their parent element.

* <span>
* <a>
* <img>
* <input>
* <label>
* <button>
* <select>
* <textarea>

1. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

a hyperlink is a link that connects one web page to another. It is created using the <a> element, which stands for "anchor."

<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit the website</a>

1. What is the use of an iframe tag?

The primary purpose of the <iframe> tag is to embed content from another source into a web page.

* Embedding videos: Iframes are often used to embed videos from YouTube, Vimeo, or other video platforms into a web page.
* Displaying maps: Iframes can be used to display maps from Google Maps or other mapping services.
* Integrating social media: Iframes can be used to embed social media feeds, such as Facebook or Twitter, into a web page.
* Creating widgets: Iframes can be used to create reusable widgets that can be embedded into multiple web pages.

Syntax:

<iframe src="URL" width="width" height="height"></iframe>

1. What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

The primary purpose of the <span> tag is to provide a way to apply styles or semantics to a section of text or inline elements without affecting the structure of the document.

<p>This is a sample paragraph with a <span style="background-color: yellow;"> highlighted </span> word.</p>

To apply font styles, such as bold or italic, to a section of text.

<p>This is a sample paragraph with a <span style="font-weight: bold;">bold</span> word.</p>

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

It can be done using img tag.

Below is the example:

< body>

<img src="background-image.jpg" alt="Background Image" style="width: 100%; height: 100vh; object-fit: cover; position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; z-index: -1;">

<img src="foreground-image.jpg" alt="Foreground Image" style="position: absolute; top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%);">

</body>

1. How are active links different from normal links?

Normal links are created using the <a> element with an href attribute that specifies the link destination. Normal links are typically displayed in blue color and are underlined.

<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example Website</a>

Active links, also known as hover links or visited links, are links that have been interacted with by the user. They can be in one of three states:

* Hover: The link is hovered over by the user's mouse cursor.
* Active: The link is being clicked by the user.
* Visited: The link has been visited by the user before.

a.hover{

color: red;

}

a.active{

color: blue;

}

a.visited{

color: green;

}

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

Headings (h1-h6)

Headings are used to define headings and subheadings on a webpage. There are six levels of headings.

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

2<h2>Subheading</h2>

3<h3>Sub-subheading</h3>

Paragraphs (p)

The p tag is used to define a paragraph of text.

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

Line Breaks (br)

The br tag is used to insert a line break in a paragraph of text.

<p>This is a paragraph of text.<br>This is a new line.</p>

Horizontal Rules (hr)

The hr tag is used to insert a horizontal rule or separator between sections of text.

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

2<hr>

3<p>This is another paragraph of text.</p>

 Divisions (div)

The div tag is used to group elements together and apply styles or layout to a section of text.

<div>

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

<p>This is another paragraph of text.</p>

</div>

Sections (section)

The section tag is used to define a self-contained section of related content.

<section>

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

</section>

1. What is SVG?

SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is a type of image file that uses XML (Extensible Markup Language) to define vector graphics. Unlike raster images, which are made up of pixels, SVG images are composed of lines, curves, and shapes defined by mathematical equations. This makes SVG images scalable to any size without losing quality, making them ideal for use in web design, digital graphics, and other applications.

1. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML:

HTML is a markup language that is used to create web pages. It is a standard language that is supported by all web browsers. HTML is a flexible language that allows for a certain degree of error tolerance, meaning that web browsers can still render a web page even if the HTML code contains errors.

XHTML:

XHTML is a markup language that is similar to HTML, but it is based on XML (Extensible Markup Language) syntax. XHTML is a more rigid language than HTML, meaning that it requires a stricter syntax and does not allow for errors. XHTML is designed to be more extensible and flexible than HTML, allowing for the creation of custom elements and attributes.

1. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

 Logical tags are used to create a hierarchical structure of content.They are used to define the meaning and structure of content on a web page. They provide a way to describe the purpose and role of an element, rather than its presentation.

Example:

* <header>: defines the header section of a document or section
* <nav>: defines a section of navigation links
* <main>: defines the main content section of a document
* <section>: defines a self-contained section of related content

Physical tags, also known as presentational tags, are used to control the presentation and layout of content on a web page. They are used to define the visual appearance of an element, such as its font, color, size, and alignment.

* <b>: defines bold text
* <i>: defines italic text
* <u>: defines underlined text
* <font>: defines the font face, size, and color of text
* <center>: defines centered text or content