**1)Are the HTML tags and elements the same things?**

=>HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page.

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

=>All HTML elements can have attributes. Attributes provide additional information about elements.

Attributes are always specified in the start tag. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs

like: name="value"

**3)What are void elements in HTML?with Example.**

=>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 , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param ,

source , track , wbr.

**4)what are HTML Entities?With example.**

=>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).

Some Useful HTML Character Entities example::

non-breaking space &nbsp;

< less than

> greater than

& ampersand

" double quotation mark

' single quotation mark

¢ cent

£ pound

¥ yen

€ euro

© copyright

® registered

**5)what are different types of lists in HTML?with example.**

**=> HTML List Tags**

<ul> Defines an unordered list

<ol> Defines an ordered list

<li> Defines a list item

<dl> Defines a description list

**example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>

<ul>

<li>Raj</li>

<li>Rudresh</li>

<li>Prajapati</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

**6)what is the 'class'attribute in HTML?with example.**

=>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. The class attribute is part of the Global Attributes, and can be

used on any HTML element.However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM)to make changes

to HTML elements with a specified class.

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1.intro {

color: blue;

}

p.important {

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>

<p>A paragraph.</p>

<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>

</html>

**7)what is difference between the 'id' attributes and the 'class' attributes of HTML elements? with Example.**

=> id is uniq and class is multiple usage.

**Example::**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

<style>

.x

{

color: blue;

}

.x1

{

color: red !important;

}

.x2

{

color: brown;

}

#y

{

color: rgb(168, 35, 117);

}

b

{

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="x x1 x2">raj</h1>

<h4 class="x">rudresh</h4>

<h5 class="x">prajapati</h5>

<h6 id="y">Apple</h6>

<b>hiiii</b>

<div class="x">

<div class="y">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, dehiscing elit. Fugiat, fugit? Eius quia accusantium excepturi corporis porro consequatur voluptas maiores debitis reprehenderit ducimus, molestiae, esse, sed fugit atque! Magnam, ipsam sint?

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**8)what are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

==> HTML Formatting Elements

<b> - Bold text.

<strong> - Important text.

<i> - Italic text.

<em> - Emphasized text.

<mark> - Marked text.

<small> - Smaller text.

<del> - Deleted text.

<ins> - Inserted text.

**9)how is cell padding difference from cell spacing? with Example.**

==> Cellpadding basically defines the space present between a table cell's border and the content present in it. Cellspacing basically defines the space present between individual adjacent cells.

Cellpadding:

It only associates with individual (single) cells.

Using Cellpadding, one can easily control the white space present between a cell border and the content present in it.

Cellspacing:

It associates with multiple cells- not just a single one.

Using Cellspacing, you can set the spaces between various cells.

**Example ::**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

<style>

span{

text-decoration-style: solid;

width: 25px;

font-size: x-large;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1"

cellpadding="4"

cellspacing="5">

<thead>

<td><span>Name</span></td>

<td><span>Age</span></td>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>raj</td>

<td>22</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>ridham</td>

<td>18</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>akash</td>

<td>25</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>nikunj</td>

<td>30</td>

</tr>

</body>

</table>

</body>

</html>

**10)how can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table? with Example**

==>Colspan--join multipe Columns

Rowspan--join multiple Rows

**Example::**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="2">

<tr>

<th colspan="2">HTML Table</th>

</tr>

<tr><td rowspan="4">cello 1</td>

<tdalign="center">cello 2 <table border="2">

<tr>

<th colspan="2">HTML Table</th>

<tr><td>cell 2.1</td>

<td>cell 2.2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>cell 2.3</td>

<td>cell 2.4</td>

</tr>

</tr>

</table>

</table>

</body>

</html>

**11)what is different between a block level element and an Inline element?**

==> Block level- block level element is 100% with occupied,Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. elements have top and bottom margins.

Inline element-Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the HTML element.Inline elements don't have a top and bottom margin.

**12)How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?with example.**

==>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.

**Example.**

<html>

<head>

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

<a href="car.jpg" target="\_blank">car</a>

</body>

</html>

**13)what is the use an iframe tag? with Example.**

==> iframe means inline frame,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.

An iframe is an element of HTML code. It is supported by all major web browsers and is included in the latest HTML5 specifications.

**Example::**

<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/dXBohfjc4WA" width="680" height="480" allowfullscreen></iframe>

**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> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

**Example::**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>My friend has<span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

</body></html>

**15)How to Insert a Picture into background image of web page?With Example.**

==> To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property:

**Example::**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Website</title>

</head>

<body background=

"https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/cdn-uploads/20190710102234/download3.png">

<h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>

<h2>Background Image</h2>

</body>

</html>

**16)how are active links different from the normal links?**

**==> three types of link**

1)Normal links (Unvisited links)

2)Visited links

3)Active 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.

**example::**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html><body>

<h2>This is a Link</h2>

<h1>

Welcome to

<a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/">

GeeksforGeeks

</a>

</h1>

</body>

</html>

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

- <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.

- There are three tags used to separate the texts. i.e. usually <br> tag is used to separate line of texts. Other tags are<p> tag and <blockquote> tag.

**18) What is SVG?**

==> \* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG is used to define graphics for the Web.

\* The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

\* SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

**Example::**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html><head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox="0 0 1440 320"><path fill="#000b76" fill-opacity="0.8"

d="M0,224L42.4,64L84.7,160L127.1,64L169.4,224L211.8,96L254.1,64L296.5,128L338.8,64L381.2,64L423.5,288L465.9,192L508.2,96L550.6,224L592.9,32L635.3,64L677.6,128L720,224L762.4,320L804.7,0L847.1,256L889.4,320L931.8,256L974.1,32L1016.5,288L1058.8,32L1101.2,0L1143.5,160L1185.9,256L1228.2,128L1270.6,96L1312.9,96L1355.3,64L1397.6,192L1440,192L1440,0L1397.6,0L1355.3,0L1312.9,0L1270.6,0L1228.2,0L1185.9,0L1143.5,0L1101.2,0L1058.8,0L1016.5,0L974.1,0L931.8,0L889.4,0L847.1,0L804.7,0L762.4,0L720,0L677.6,0L635.3,0L592.9,0L550.6,0L508.2,0L465.9,0L423.5,0L381.2,0L338.8,0L296.5,0L254.1,0L211.8,0L169.4,0L127.1,0L84.7,0L42.4,0L0,0Z"></path></svg>

<img src="wave.svg" alt="">

<div style="background: pink;">

<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" viewBox="0 0 1440 320"><path fill="#00cba9" fill-opacity="1" d="M0,0L240,160L480,224L720,32L960,64L1200,32L1440,32L1440,0L1200,0L960,0L720,0L480,0L240,0L0,0Z"></path></svg>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**19)What is different 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 is HTML?

HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used to create websites and web applications. Let’s break it down, so we understand the name better:

Hypertext: Hypertext refers to the “text wrapped within a text.” It is very similar to hyperlinks and contains an underlying text that, when clicked, redirects to a new webpage.

Markup language: A markup language is not necessarily a programming language. Instead, it is used to apply formatting and layout to a simple text document. This leads to more interactive and dynamic text content.

What is XHTML?

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language

XHTML is almost similar to HTML but it is stricter than HTML

It is swift, accurate, easily maintained, convertible, and formatted

All major browsers support XHTML

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

**==> Logical Tags :**

Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

Logical Tags

**Tag Description**

<abbr> Defines an abbreviation

<acronym> Defines an acronym

<address> Defines an address element

<cite> Defines citation

<code> Defines computer code text

<blockquote> Defines a long quotation

<del> Defines text

<dfn> Defines a definition term

<ins> Defines inserted text

<kbd> Defines keyboard text

<pre> Defines preformatted text

<q> Defines short quotation

<samp> Defines sample computer code

<strong>Defines strong text

<var> Defines a variable

**Physical Tags:**

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.

Physical Tags

**Tag Description**

<b> Defines bold text

<big> Defines big text

<i> Defines italic text

<small> Defines small text

<sup> Defines superscripted text

<sub> Defines subscripted text

<tt> Defines teletype text

<u> Deprecated. Use styles instead