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

ANS:- No, these are not same things . they are different each other . Elements are div, p , aside , section etc and tags are <, > .

An element is a set of opening and closing tags in use. Tags are labels you use to mark up the begining and end of an element. All tags have the same format: they begin with a less-than sign "<" and end with a greater-than sign ">".

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

ANS:- **HTML Tags:** Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.  
**Example:** <b> </b>

**HTML elements:** Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

**Example:** <b>This is the content.</b>

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

**ANS**:- 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.

1. **What are HTML Entities?**

**ANS:-** 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).

**Example:-** non-breaking space (&nbsp;), less than (<), greater than(>), ampersand(&), copyright(©).

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

**ANS:-** HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

There are 3 types of lists in HTML, namely:

* Unordered List.
* Ordered List.
* Description List.

1. **Unordered List :-** An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

**Example:-** **<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
 </ul>**

1. **ordered List :-** An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

**Example:-** **<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>   
  <li>Milk</li>  
 </ol>**

1. **Description List :-** 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:

**Example**:- <dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
 </dl>

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

**ANS:-** 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. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

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

**ANS:-** A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

* **HTML id Attribute:** The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id.

**Syntax:-** <element id="id\_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

#id\_name {

// CSS Property

}

* **HTML class Attribute:** The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The class name in CSS stylesheet using **“.”** symbol.

**Syntax:-** <element class="class\_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

.class {

// CSS Property

}

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

**ANS:-** Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

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

## **HTML <b> Elements:-** The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

**Example:-** <b>This text is bold</b>

**2) HTML <strong> Elements:-** The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

**Example;-**

1. **HTML <i> Elements:-** The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Example:-** <i>This text is italic</i>

1. **HTML <em> Elements:-** The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Example:-** <i>This text is italic</i>

1. **HTML <Mark> Elements:-** The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

**Example:-** <p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

1. **HTML <Small> Elements:-** The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

**Example:-** <small>This is some smaller text.</small>

1. **HTML <Del> Elements:-** The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

**Example:-** <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

1. **HTML <INS> Elements :-** The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

**Example:-** <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

1. **HTML <Sub> Elements :**- 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. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O:

**Example :**- <p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

1. **HTML <Sup> Elements :-** 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. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:

**Example :-** <p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

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

**Ans:- 1) Cellpadding :--**

Cellpadding specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the cell edge and the content of the cell.

**Syntax**:- <table cellpadding="value" >.....</table>

**2) Cellspacing:**

Cellspacing specifies the space between cells (i.e) it defines the whitespace between the edges of the adjacent cells.

**Syntax:-** <table cellpadding="value" >.....</table>

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

**Ans:-** The purpose of this article is to merge table cells in HTML. It can be done by using the ***rowspan*** and *c****olspan*** attribute in HTML.  The *row span* 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.  

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Inline Elements** | **block-level element** |
| * Inline elements occupy only sufficient width required. | * Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency. |
| * Inline elements don’t start in a new line. | * Block elements always start in a line. |
| * Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind. | * Block elements doesn’t allow other elements to sit behind. |
| * Inline elements don’t have top and bottom margin | * Block elements have top and bottom margin. |

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

**Ans:-** HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document.

1. Use the <a> element to define a link.
2. Use the href attribute to define the link address.
3. Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document.
4. Use the <img> element (inside <a> ) to use an image as a link.

## **HTML Links – Syntax:-**

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination. The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader. The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

**Example :**- <a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

## **HTML Links - The target Attribute:-**

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link. The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document. The target attribute can have one of the following values:

* \_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
* \_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
* \_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window.

**Example :**-

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>

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

**Ans:-** The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. Tip: Use CSS to style the <iframe> (see example below). Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>

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

**Ans**:- 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:**-

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

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

**Ans:-** The most common & simple way to add background image is using the background image attribute inside the <body> tag. The background attribute which we specified in the <body> tag is not supported in HTML5. Using CSS properties, we can also add background image in a webpage.

**Example :**-

You can also specify the background image in the <style> element, in the <head> section:

<style>  
p {  
  background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');  
}  
</style>

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

**Ans:-** Normal links are links which are there on the page and have not been clicked yet. Active links are those links, which have just been clicked at that instant.

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; 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.

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

**Ans:-** There are three tags that can be used to separate the texts:

**1.< br> tag :-** Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

**2.<p> tag** **:-** This contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

**3.<blockquote> tag** **:**- It is used to define a large quoted section.

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

**Ans**:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTML | XHTML |
| **1.**HTML is an SGML-based language. That is, it defines the standard for generalizing the markup languages for documents. SGML stands for Standard Generalized Markup Language. | 1. XHTML is an XML-based language, which means it manipulates and processes data using XML technologies. |
| 2. HTML is not a case-sensitive language. | 2. XHTML is a case-sensitive language. |
| 3. HTML empty elements do not require a closing tag at the end, not even a "/" symbol to signify the end of the tag. | 3. XHTML empty elements must always be closed; that is, there must be a "/" symbol at the end of the empty element. |
| 4.The tags and attributes in HTML can be specified either in lowercase or uppercase since it is not case-sensitive. | 4.All XHTML elements and attributes must be in lowercase since it is a case-sensitive language. |
| 5.The HTML document requires a minimum of four tags to create an HTML page that is <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body>. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not necessary for HTML. | 5.An XHTML document must contain the <!DOCTYPE> declaration followed by the <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> tags in its document to create a webpage. Moreover, the xmlns attribute in <html> tag is also necessary. |
| 6.Some elements in HTML may be improperly nested; that is, they do not need to be closed in the order in which they are opened. | 6.All XHTML elements, however, must be properly nested within each other; that is, they must be closed in the order in which they were opened. |
| 7. It is not mandatory to put quotes while using the attributes in HTML. | 7. It is mandatory to put quotes around an attribute in XHTML. |
| 8. It allows attribute minimization, where boolean attributes can omit their values. For example, "checked" | 8. it does not allow attribute minimization. All the attributes must be written in full attribute-value pairs. |
| 9. The webpage is displayed even if the HTML document has some errors in it. | 9. There is a more strict error handling in XHTML. |
| 10. It can have a filename extension of.html or.htm. | 10. Its filename extension can be .xhtml,.xht, or .xml. |

18.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

Ans:-

**1.** **Logical tags :** Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we enclose the text in the strong tag, it tells the browser that enclosed text is more important than other texts.

**2.Physical tags :** Physical tags are used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some of the examples of physical tags are <b>, <big>, <i>.