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

(ans)No,html tags and elements are not the same thing. Html tags are used to define the structure and layout of a web page. They are used to create the basic structure of web page, including headings,paragraphs, list, link, images,etc. Html elements are the individual components, such as text,images,and links. Each element is defined by a specific html tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cumque ipsam similique, enim ab placeat </h1>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cumque ipsam similique, enim ab placeat</p>

    <list>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cumque ipsam similique, enim ab placeat</list>

    <link>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cumque ipsam similique, enim ab placeat

</body>

</html>

   (2)What are tags and attributes in html?

(ans)html tags are used to hold the html element. Html element holds the content. Html attributes are used to describe the characteristics of an html element in detail. Html tag starts with< and ends with> whatever written within a html tag are html elements.

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cumque ipsam similique, enim ab placeat </div>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Cumque ipsam similique, enim ab placeat</p>

</body>

</html>

   (3)what are void elements in html?with example

(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.

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<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <area>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsam non quasi sunt aspernatur, sit quos! Volupt

    <base>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsam non quasi sunt aspernatur, sit quos! Volupt

    <col>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsam non quasi sunt aspernatur, sit quos! Volupt

    <embed>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsam non quasi sunt aspernatur, sit quos! Volupt

    <hr>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ipsam non quasi sunt aspernatur, sit quos! Volupt

</body>

</html>

(4)what are html entities?with example

(ans)html entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in html. You can also  replace characters that are not present in your keyword by entities. These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in html. Html entities provide a wide range of characters which can allow you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators , etc. for example : &copy for copyright , &reg for registered trademark , &it for less than , &gt for greater than , etc.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    &copy;

    &reg;

    &dollar;&pound;

    &#128121;

</body>

</html>

(5)what are different types of lists in html?with example

(ans)there are three types of lists in html :

Unordered list(ul)

Ordered list(ol)

Data list or description list(dl)

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <!-- ol -->

    <!-- ul -->

    <!-- dl -->

    <!-- li -->

    <!-- dt -->

    <!-- dd -->

    <ol type="I">

        <li>hii</li>

        <li>hello</li>

        <li>fsjgdf</li>

    </ol>

    <ul type="square">

        <li>dfgh</li>

        <li>gjkh</li>

    </ul>

    <dl>

        <dt>Tea</dt>

        <dd>Cold</dd>

        <dd>Hot</dd>

    </dl>

</body>

</html>

(6)what is the ‘class’ attribute in html?with example

(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,  changes to html elements with a specified class.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        .one{

            color: aquamarine;

        }

        .one1{

            background-color: bisque;

        }

        .one2{

            color: rgb(55, 0, 255);

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quaerat iste tenetur maiores repelle</div>

    <div class="one1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quaerat iste tenetur maiores repelle</div>

    <div class="one2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quaerat iste tenetur maiores repelle</div>

</body>

</html>

(7)what is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of html elements?with example

(ans)the difference between class and id :

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. A class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (“.”) and an id selector is a name preceded by a hash character (“#”).

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<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        .one{

            color: aquamarine;

        }

        #one{

            background-color: bisque;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quaerat iste tenetur maiores repelle</div>

    <div id="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quaerat iste tenetur maiores repelle</div>

</body>

</html>

(8)what are the various formatting tags in html?

(ans)in html formatting tags are divided into two categories :

Physical tag : these tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.

Logical tag : these tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

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.

<!DOCTYPE html>

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<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

   <b>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</b>

   <strong>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</strong>

   <i>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</i>

   <em>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</em>

   <mark>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</mark>

   <small>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</small>

   <del>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</del>

   <ins>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</ins>

</body>

</html>

(9)how is cell padding different from cell spacing?with example

(ans)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. The html <table> cellpadding attribute is used to specify the space between the cell content and cell wall. The cellpadding attribute is set in terms of pixels. Attribute values : pixels : it holds the space between the cell content and cell wall in terms of pixels.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

    </head>

    <body>

        <table border="1" align="center" cellpadding="20" cellspacing="20">

            <tr>

                <td>column 1</td>

                <td>column 2</td>

            </tr>

            <tr>

                <td>column 1</td>

                <td>column 2</td>

            </tr>

            </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

(ans)we use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in html. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge. The attribute should be placed inside the <td> tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1 align="center">TABLE USING COLSPAN,ROWSPAN</h1>

        <table border="1" align="center" cellpadding="20">

            <tr>

                <td rowspan="9">A</td>

                <td rowspan="8">B</td>

                <td rowspan="7">C</td>

                <td rowspan="6">D</td>

                <td rowspan="5">E</td>

                <td rowspan="4">F</td>

                <td>AH</td>

                <td rowspan="4">H</td>

                <td rowspan="5">I</td>

                <td rowspan="6">J</td>

                <td rowspan="7">K</td>

                <td rowspan="8">L</td>

                <td rowspan="10">M</td>

            </tr>

            <tr>

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

(ans)inline element never start from a new line. Block elements cover space from left to right as far as it can go. Inline elements only cover the space as bounded by the tags in the html element. Block elements have top and bottom margins. Html elements can be broadly categorized into one of two categories : inline elements :

<span>,<a>,<strong>,<img>,etc.

Block elements :

<p>,<div>,<h1>,<figure>,etc.

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<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <span>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</span>

    <a>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</a>

    <strong>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</strong>

    <img>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</img><br>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</p>

    <div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</div>

    <h1>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</h1>

    <figure>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Culpa perspici</figure>

</body>

</html>

(12)how to create hyperlink in html?with example

(ans)to make hyperlink in an html page, use the <a> and </a> tags, which are the tags used to define the links. The <a> tag indicates where the hyperlink starts and the </a> tag indicates where it ends. Whatever text gets added inside these tags, will work as hyperlink. Add the url for the link in the <a href=” ”>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <a href="">hello world</a>

</body>

</html>

(13)what is the use of an iframe tag?with example

(ans)the iframe in html stands for inline frame. The “iframe” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current html document.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <iframe>hello world</iframe>

</body>

</html>

(14)what is the use of span tag?explain with example

(ans)in html, the span tag is the generic inline container element. You use this element to wrap sections of text without creating a new line of content. It is similar, but not  the same as the <div> tag.

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    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <span>hello world</span>

</body>

</html>

(15)how to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?with example

(ans)to set the background image of a web page, use the css style. Under the css <style> tag, add the property background image. The property sets a graphic such as jpg, png , svg , gif , etc . html do not support the <body> background attribute , so css is used to change set background image.

(16)how are active links different from normal links?

(ans)those that don’t have mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link. some browsers recognise an active link when the browser cursor is placed over that link. Other recognize active links when the link has the focus.

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

(ans)we separate a section of texts in html using the below tags :

<br> tag - 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 paragh of text.

<blockquote> tag - this tag is used to define large quotes sections.

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorum ad nobis adipisci<br> ea non provident vitae ut </div>

    <p>Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Consequatur soluta id voluptatem aliquam laborum </p>

    <blockquote>Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Consequatur soluta id voluptatem aliquam laborum</blockquote>

</body>

</html>

(18)what is svg?

(ans)svg stands for scalable vector graphics

Svg is used to define vector based graphics for the web

Svg defines the graphics in xml format

Every element and every attribute in svg files can be animated

Svg is a w3c recommendation

Svg integrates with other w3c standards such as the DOM and XSL

(19)what is difference between html and xhtml?

(ans)html stands for hypertext markup language, whereas xhtml stands for extensible hypertext markup language. Xhtml is basically an extension of html, which is stricter than html. Both languages are used to create web and android applications. Html is sgml based, whereas xhtml is an xml based language.

(20)what are logical and physical tags in html?

(ans)in html the formatting tags are divided into two categories :

Physical tag : these tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.

Logical tag : these tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

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    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

   <b>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</b>

   <strong>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</strong>

   <i>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</i>

   <em>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</em>

   <mark>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</mark>

   <small>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</small>

   <del>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</del>

   <ins>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, eum ab nobis quo eveniet optio odio quam</ins>

</body>

</html>