

# HTMLAnswers

1. No, these are not same things .

**2. HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail**

**3. 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 ,**

**4. An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; )**

## 5. Ordered (Numbered) Lists – A list with numbers.

- Unordered (Bulleted) Lists – A list with symbols or bullets.
- Description (Definition) Lists – A list to write definitions or terminologies.

**6. The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element.**

**7. Difference between id and class attribute: The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements**

# 8.

- `<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. 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.**

**10. You can merge two or more table cells in a column using the colspan attribute in a <td> HTML tag (table data). To merge two or more row cells, use the rowspan attribute**

**11. inline elements do not force a new line to begin in the document flow. Block elements, on the other hand, typically cause a line break to occur (although, as usual, this can be changed using CSS).**

12. To make a 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

**13. 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**

14. 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>`

15. To set the background image of a webpage, 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. HTML5 do not support the `<body>`

**16. 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. Some**



# 17.

- `<br>` tag is used to break any line or paragraph
- example:
- whatever you are typing `<br>` your line will be break from here

# 18.

- The adoption and adaptation of SVGs is without a doubt one of my favorite things to happen to the design and developer community in recent years.

**19. HTML is SGML-based while XHTML is XML-based. They are like two sides of the same coin. XHTML was derived from HTML to conform to XML standards. Hence XHTML is strict when compared to HTML and does not allow**

**20. Logical tags describe the behaviour, nature of content for the text enclosed inside the tag. They represent the function of text on the page. Physical tags are used to decide the appearance of the text and do not provide any**