* **HTML**

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

* HTML tags and elements are not same thing. Because HTML tags are used to hold the HTML elements, and HTML element hold the content.

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

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

1. **What are void elements in html? With Example.**

* A void element is an element in HTML that cannot have any child void element only have a start tag; end tags must not be specific for void elements.
* In HTML, a void element must not have an end tag.
* EX:- <input type =”text”> <input>
* Is invalid HTML

1. **What are HTML entities? With example.**

* HTML entities are the reserved characters that have special meaning when used in an HTML document.
* EX= & quot ; &it; &amp;

1. **What is the difference types of lists in HTML with example?**

* 4 Types of list in HTML 1) UL [un order list] 2) LI [list item] 3) OL[ order list] 4) DI [data list]
* <ul> <li> first item </li> </ul>

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

* An HTML attribute is a piece of mark up language used to adjust the behaviour or display of an HTML element.
* EX = attributes can be used to change the colour, size or functionality of HTML elements.
* Attributes are used by including them in an opening HTML tag.
* <tag-name attribute-name .”value”> content </ tag-name>

1. **What are difference between the id attribute and the elements? With Example.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * **ID Attribute** | * **Class Attribute** |
| * Uniquely identifies one element. | * can be applied to multiple element. |
| * Primarily used for styling or Jawa Script. | * Also used for styling or Jawa script. |
| * Only one element can have specific ID. | * Have a multiple elements share the same class. |
| * Written as with # example selector. | * Written as Class = “example”. |
| * Accessed in css with # example selector. | * Accessed in css with example selector. |
| * After used for unique pass elements. | * Commonly used for styling groups of elements. |

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

* Examples of formality elements include the <b>, <u>, <strong>, <em>, <s>, <sub>, and <sup> tags.
* These tags can be used to change the font style, size, colour, and other visual properties of the text.

1. **How is cell padding different from cell spacing? With Example.**

* Cell padding is used to create a border around the content area of a web page, whereas cell spacing is used for positioning elements within that content area.

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

* you can merge two or more tables in a column by using colspan in the <td> (table tag) HTML tag. To merge two rows of cells, use the rowspan attribute.
* EX = used to <td>

<td Rowspan=”2”> cell data </td>

<td colspan= “2” > cell data </td>

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

* Difference between inline and block element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * **Inline Element** | * **Block Element** |
| * Inline elements occupy only sufficient width required. | * Block elements occupy that full width there pective of the 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 belind. | * Block element doesn’t allow other elements to sit behind. |
| * Inline elements don’t has top and bottom margin. | * Block elements has top and bottom margin. |

1. **How to create a hyperlink in HTML? With example.**

* First, start with your anchar tag:
  + <a> </a> next, add you homepages url using the href attribute.
  + <a href=<https://www.yourhomepage.com>> </a> now.add the anchar text people click click to go to your link:
  + <a href =”https://www.homepage.com> visit our homepage </a> your anechar text should be descripting.

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

* An inline frame (iframe) is an element that loads another HTML element Inside Of a web page.
* They are commonly used to embed space consend like external ads, videos, tages, or others interactive elements into the page. So you may be wonding how it’s do chances are the web designer put on if element within that page.
* In This article, we will take a closer block at iframe and how to use it take about other factors.

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

* In HTML the span tag is a generic inline container element. You we this element to wrap sections of text for styling purposes as to add attributes to a section of text without creative a new line of content.
* It is similar but not the same as the <div> tag.
* Ex = <p> my mother has <span style = colour:blue> blue</span> eyes </p>

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

* How to add background image in HTML
* If you uando to add background image in HTML using background attribute.

1. **How are active links different form normal link?**

* Normal line
  + Normal links are links are there on the page and have not been clicked yet.
* Active links
  + Active links are those inks which have just been clicked at that instant.

1. **What are active link different from normal link?**

* A normal link is just one line of code. An active link is that line of code in action, which opens that other resorce.

1. **What is SVG?**

* SVG(Scalable Vector Graphics). SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web.

1. **What is different between HTML and XHTML?**

* the only difference between HTML and XHTML is the tags.

1. **What are logical and physical tags in HTML table?**

* <strong> this is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important.<b> this is physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it.
* **HTML5**

1. **What are the new tags added in HTML5?**

* <header> Defines a header for a documents a header for a document or section.
* <footer> Defines a footer for a document or section.
* <section> Defines a section in a document.
* <video> and <audio> Elements for embedding media content.
* <canvas> Used for drawing graphics, animation, or other visual images.
* <progress> Represents the progress of a task.
* <datalist> Provides a predefined list of options for input controls.
* There are jus a few examples. HTML5 introduced many more elements and attributes to improve semantics, accessibility, and functionality of web pages.

1. **How to embed audio and video in a webpage?**

* To embed audio, use the <audio> tag with the src attribute specifying the audio file's URL. For video, use the <video> tag with the src attribute pointing to the video file.

1. **Semantic element in HTML5?**

* Semantic elements in HTML5 are tags that provide meaning to the content they enclose, aiding in better structuring and accessibility of web pages. They include `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<aside>`, and `<footer>`, among others. They convey the purpose and role of the enclosed content, improving search engine optimization and making the code more understandable.

1. **Canvas and SVG tags**

* <canvas>: Allows dynamic, scriptable rendering of 2D shapes, images, and animations. It's a bitmap-based drawing surface manipulated through JavaScript. Good for complex animations and interactive applications.
* <svg>: Stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It's an XML-based language for describing two-dimensional vector graphics. SVG graphics are scalable, can be styled with CSS or scripted with JavaScript, and are ideal for static or interactive graphics, such as icons, logos, and data visualizations.