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

-> HTML tags and elements are not exactly the same thing. HTML elements are the building blocks of an HTML document, and they represent a piece of content, such as a paragraph, image, or link. HTML tags, on the other hand, are the markup used to define the start and end of an element. For example, <p> is the opening tag and </P> is the closing tag, and together they form a paragraph element.

2. what are tags and attributes in HTML ?

->in HTML, tags are the markup used to define the start and end of an element. Attributes are additional information added to an element to provide more details about the element. Attributes are added to the opening tag of an element and consist of a name and value, separated by an equals sign. For example,<a href=”https://www.googel.com’’> has an attribute href with a value of https://www.google.com.

3. What are void elements in HTML?

\_>Void elements, also known as self-closing elements, are HTML elements that do not have a closing tag. They are used to add a single piece of information to an HTML document, such as an image or a line break. Examples of void elements include <img>,<br>and<hr>

4. What are HTML Entities?

\_>HTML entities are special characters that are used to represent characters that are not part of the standard ASCII character set. They are used to add special characters, such as copyright symbols, accents, and currency symbols, to an HTML document. HTML entities start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;). For example, © represents the copyright symbol.

5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

There are three types of lists in HTML:

1.ordered list<ol>- used to created a list with number or letters

2.unordered list <ul>-used to create a list with bullets

3.Description list <dl>-used to create a list with terms and definitions

6. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

The class attribute is used to assign one or more classes to an HTML element. Classes are used to apply styles to an element using CSS. Multiple elements can have the same class, and an element can have multiple classes.

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

The id attribute is used to assign a unique identifier to an HTML element, while the class attribute is used to assign one or more classes to an element. An element can only have one id but it can have one multiple elements

8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML provides several formatting tags to control the appearance of text, including:

Headings<h1> <h2> <h3><h4><h5><h6>

Bold and italic text<b>,<i>

Strikethrough text<s>

superscript and subscript text<sup>,<sub>

font size and color<font>

9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Cell padding refers to the space between the cell content and the cell border, while cell spacing refers to the space between cells. Cell padding is controlled using the padding attribute, while cell spacing is controlled using the cellspacing attribute.

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

We can use the rowspan and colspan attributes to merge cells in an HTML table. The rowspan attribute is used to merge cells across multiple rows, while the colspan attribute is used to merge cells across multiple columns.

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

Block-level elements are elements that take up the full width of their parent element and start on a new line, <p> and <div>.inline elements are elements that only take up the space of their content and do not start on a new line <span> <a>

12. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

A hyperlink can be created in HTML using the <a> element, with the href attribute specifying the link URL. For example, <a href=<https://www.google.com>>visit google.com</a>

13. What is the use of an iframe tag?

The <iframe>tag in HTML (which stands for Inline Frame) is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. It allows you to display a web page or content from another URL inside your own webpage. Here are some common uses of the <iframe>tag:

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

The <span> tag in HTML is a generic inline container used to group and style inline elements. It doesn't add any specific meaning or structure to the content itself but is rather used to apply styles or scripts to parts of a text or inline elements. Here’s how it works with an example:

Example---

<span>hello</span>

15. How are active links different from normal links?

A normal link is just a line of code that contains a pointer to another resource. An active link is that line of code in action, opening that other resource.

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

We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags: <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.

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17. What is SVG?

What is SVG? SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

18. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML (HypertextMarkup Language) and XHTML (ExtensibleHypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating and displaying web pages. The main difference between them is the syntax and structure; HTML is more lenient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax and follows XML rules.

19. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

In HTML, "logical tags" and "physical tags" are terms that historically referred to two different ways of structuring documents, particularly in the context of older versions of HTML like HTML 4.01 and earlier. Here’s a breakdown of what these terms mean:

1. \*\*Physical Tags\*\*:

- \*\*Definition\*\*: Physical tags describe how content should appear visually or how it should be formatted on a page.

- \*\*Examples\*\*: Tags like `<b>`, `<i>`, `<font>`, `<center>`, `<strike>`, etc., fall under physical tags.

- \*\*Usage\*\*: These tags directly affect the appearance of text or elements in a browser. For example, `<b>` makes text bold, `<i>` makes text italic, `<font>` changes the font face and size, `<center>` centers content, `<strike>` strikes through text, etc.

2. \*\*Logical Tags\*\*:

- \*\*Definition\*\*: Logical tags describe the purpose or meaning of the content rather than its visual appearance.

- \*\*Examples\*\*: Tags like `<h1>` to `<h6>` (heading tags), `<p>` (paragraph), `<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<li>` (lists), `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<td>` (table-related tags), etc.

- \*\*Usage\*\*: These tags are used to structure the document in a meaningful way, indicating the hierarchy and relationships between different parts of the content. They are intended to convey the semantic structure rather than the visual formatting.

### Evolution and Modern HTML:

- \*\*HTML5\*\*: With the introduction of HTML5, there has been a shift towards emphasizing semantic (logical) tags over physical tags. HTML5 introduced new semantic elements like `<article>`, `<section>`, `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<nav>`, `<aside>`, etc., which provide a clearer and more descriptive way to structure web documents.

- \*\*Styling\*\*: The visual styling of elements is now largely handled using CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), rather than relying on physical tags within HTML. This separation of concerns (HTML for structure and content, CSS for presentation) is a fundamental principle in modern web development.

### Conclusion:

While the terms "logical tags" and "physical tags" were more relevant in older versions of HTML where styling and structure were often intertwined, modern best practices encourage using semantic HTML elements for document structure and CSS for presentation. This approach leads to cleaner, more maintainable code and better accessibility and SEO (Search Engine Optimization) outcomes.