

Qes1.Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

ans.no

qes2• 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 characteristic of an HTML element in detail.

qes3.What are void elements in HTML?

ans.There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void element.for example:- <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>,

qes4. What are HTML Entities?

ans. HTML character entities are used to replace the reserved characters in HTML. With the help of these, you can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard 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.

Note: Entity names are always case-sensitive.

for example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

  <h3>HTML entity example</h3>

  <p> "This is the content written within entity"</p>

  <p> <p> Paragraph tag </p>

</body>

</html>
```

qes5. What are different types of lists in HTML?

ans. There are three types of lists in HTML

(i) ordered list or Bulleted list (ul)

(ii) Ordered list or Numbered list (ol)

(iii) Description list or Definition list (dl)

for example;-

order list :

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

unorder list:-

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

ques6. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

ans. 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.

Example:-

Use of the class attribute in an HTML document:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1.intro {
  color: blue;
}
```

```

p.important {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
<p>A paragraph.</p>
<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>
</html>

```

ques7.What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

ans.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.

ID Attribute:-

- (i)Uniquely identifies one element.
- (ii)Primarily used for styling or JavaScript.
- (iii)Only one element can have a specific ID.
- (iv)Written as id="example".
- (v)Accessed in CSS with #example selector.

Class Attribute:-

- (i)Can be applied to multiple elements.
- (ii)Also used for styling or JavaScript.
- (iii)Multiple elements can share the same class.
- (iv)Written as class="example".

(v) Accessed in CSS with .example selector.

ques8. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

ans. Text formatting in HTML refers to the way text is displayed on a web page. It is the process of applying various styles, colors, fonts, sizes, and other visual enhancements to text content within an HTML document. HTML offers a range of tags that can be used to format text, including:

Bold text: <b> or <strong>

Italicized text: <i> or <em>

Underlined text: <u>

Strike-through text: <del> or <s>

Superscript and subscript text: <sup> or <sub>

ques9. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

ans. Cellpadding:-

(i) Cell padding is the term used to describe the area between a table cell's border and its content.

(ii) Cell padding is the term used to describe the area between a table cell's border and its content.

(iii) It concerns just one cell.

(iv) The default value for cell padding is 1.

Cellspacing:-

(i) The gap between each neighbouring cell is often called "cellspacing."

(ii) It may be produced using the HTML table> tag. However, that changes the type property to cell spacing.

(iii) It is exposed to several cells (more than one) at once.

(iv) Cellspacing has a default value of 2.

ques10. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

ans. 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.

for example:-

```

<table>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

<td>&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

```

ques11:->What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

ans:-Block-level Elements:-A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.example:-<p>Hello World</p>

<div>Hello World</div>

ques12.How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?

ans.The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination. By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers: An unvisited link is underlined and blue.

ques13.What is the use of an iframe tag?

The <iframe>...</iframe> tag is used to contain the video within the iFrame.

The iFrame source (src) is the origin of the content from the external or internal server. Don't forget to put the embedded code in the URL.

Width and height is the aspect ratio of the iFrame. You can insert a fixed sizes such as 680×480 pixels (px) as in the example. Or, you can use a percentage (10%-100%) based method to adjust the iFrame automatically.

qes14.What is the use of a span tag? Explain with example?

ans.In HTML, the <span> element is used to apply styling or to group inline elements together. It does not carry any semantic meaning on its own and is often used in conjunction with CSS to apply styles such as color, font size, or background color to a specific section of text. The <span> element is an inline element, which means it does not create a line break before or after it.

example:-A <span> element which is used to color a part of a text:

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

qes15.How to insert a picture into a background image of a web page?

ans.Open the HTML file in text editor.

Within the starting <body> tag in your Html file, type <Body background=" ">

Give the path of the image we want to add. (Example, <Body background="C:Usersanshuman.singhDownloadsinfoedge.jpg ">

Save the Html file in the text editor and run the file

qes16.How are active links different from normal links?

ans.Websites are designed to point you to different resources. You can move from one website to another through links. Links help you to get information from different resources. Links are established in simple HTML web pages through <a> tag.

example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>This is a Link</h2>
```

```
<h1>
```

```
Welcome to
```

```
<a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/">
```

```
GeeksforGeeks
```

</a>  
</h1>  
</body>  
  
</html>

qes16.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 – 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.

qes17 • What is SVG?

ans.Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) is an XML-based vector image format for defining two-dimensional graphics, having support for interactivity and animation.

qes18.What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

ans.XHTML:-

- (i)HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
- (ii)HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
- (iii) It is extended from SGML.
- (iv)The format is a document file format.
- (v)All tags and attributes are not necessarily to be in lower or upper case

XHTML:-

- (i)XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.
- (ii)It was developed by W3C i.e World Wide Web Consortium.
- (iii)It is extended from XML and HTML.
- (iv)The format is a markup language.
- (v)In this, every tag and attribute should be in lower case.

qes18.What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

ans.Physical Tags:-Physical tags are used to indicate exactly how specific characters are to be formatted.

The syntax or format for using a PHYSICAL TAG is as follows:

example:-<B> Indicates that the text should be bold. </B>

<I> Indicates that the text should be italic. </I>

<TT> Indicates that the text should be used with a font such as Courier that allots the same width to each character. </TT>

<BIG> Indicates that the text should be displayed in a big font. Available in HTML 3.0 or higher.

Logical Tags:-Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired that there is some emphasizes on the text. Each browser has its own technique as to how to indicate to its viewer that the text between the tags are different.

The syntax or format for using a LOGICAL TAG is as follows

Logical tags are used to indicate to the visually impaired that there is some emphasizes on the text. Each browser has its own technique as to how to indicate to its viewer that the text between the tags are different.

The syntax or format for using a LOGICAL TAG is as follows:

example:-<EM> Indicates that characters should be emphasized in some way. Usually displayed in italics. </EM>

<STRONG> Emphasizes characters more strongly than <EM>. Usually displayed in a bold font  
</STRONG>

<CODE> Indicates a sample of code. Usually displayed in a Courier font or a similiar font that allots the same width to each character.