What’s the difference between span and div?

In HTML, **span** and **div** are both container elements used to group other elements together. The main difference between the two is the default styling applied to them by browsers, and their intended use.

**div** stands for "division" and is a block-level element, which means it takes up the full width available to it. By default, a **div** element will start on a new line and any elements that follow it will appear below it. **div** is generally used for grouping larger sections of content or elements, such as a page header or footer.

**span**, on the other hand, is an inline element, which means it will only take up as much space as necessary to display its contents. **span** is typically used for grouping smaller elements, such as a few words within a sentence, or for adding additional styling to text.

What’s the difference between section and div?

Both **<section>** and **<div>** are HTML elements used for grouping content, but there is a semantic difference between them.

**<div>** is a generic container that is used to group content for styling purposes or to apply specific behavior through scripting. It doesn't convey any meaning or context about its content.

**<section>**, on the other hand, is a semantic element used to group related content together. It conveys meaning and context about the content it contains, typically indicating a part of the page with a specific theme or purpose.

What’s the difference between localstorage , sessionstorage and cookie?

localStorage, sessionStorage, and cookies are all ways to store data in the browser, but they have some differences in terms of functionality and storage capacity:

* localStorage: This is a type of web storage that allows you to store data in the browser with no expiration date. The data is not deleted when the browser is closed, and it can be accessed by any script on the same domain. localStorage provides more storage space compared to cookies, and it can be used to store more complex data types such as JSON objects.
* sessionStorage: This is similar to localStorage, but the data is cleared when the browsing session ends (i.e., when the user closes the browser). This can be useful for storing temporary data that should not persist between browsing sessions.
* Cookies: This is a small text file that is stored on the client-side by the browser. Cookies have an expiration date and can be used to store data that needs to persist between browsing sessions. Cookies are limited in size (typically 4KB) and can only store string data.
* What’s web sockets?
* WebSockets is a protocol that enables real-time, bidirectional communication between a web browser (or other client application) and a server. It allows for a persistent connection to be established between the client and server, enabling the server to push updates to the client without the client needing to constantly poll the server for new data.
* With WebSockets, data is transmitted over a single connection, reducing overhead and improving performance compared to traditional HTTP requests. This makes it a powerful tool for building real-time web applications, such as chat applications, real-time collaboration tools, and online games.
* WebSockets use a different protocol than HTTP, called the WebSocket protocol. The WebSocket protocol is designed to work over TCP, and it allows for efficient, low-latency communication between the client and server. WebSockets are supported by most modern web browsers, as well as many server-side frameworks and libraries.

5-What’s web service?

A web service is a software system that allows different machines to communicate with each other over a network, using standardized protocols such as HTTP, XML, and SOAP. Essentially, it is a way for different applications to talk to each other regardless of the technology, platform, or language used to build them.

What’s the difference between attribute and property?

To summarize, attributes are used to define initial values for properties, while properties are used to access and modify those values at runtime by javascript.

How to do copyright using HTML?

To add a copyright symbol to an HTML page, you can use the © HTML entity code or the © symbol directly. Using entites

What are offset columns in Bootstrap?

In Bootstrap, the grid system is based on a 12-column layout, and offset columns are used to create space between columns. Offset columns are simply columns that are left empty to create space between the other columns.

What’s Legend tag ?

The **<legend>** tag is used in HTML forms along with the **<fieldset>** tag to provide a caption or description for a group of related form elements. It is typically used to describe the purpose or meaning of a particular group of form controls.

The **<legend>** tag is an inline element that should be placed immediately after the opening **<fieldset>** tag and before the form controls it describes. Here's an example:

In the above example, the **<legend>** tag is used to provide a caption for the group of form controls that collect personal information from the user. The resulting form would display the caption "Personal Information" above the form controls it describes.

Is HTML case sensitive?

HTML tags and attributes are not case-sensitive, which means you can use either uppercase or lowercase letters to write HTML tags and attribute names.

Why do you use viewport ?

The viewport meta tag is used to tell the browser how to adjust the page's dimensions and scaling to fit the user's device screen. It is particularly important for making a web page responsive and ensuring that it looks good on a variety of devices with different screen sizes and resolutions. Without the viewport meta tag, mobile devices may render a desktop-sized web page, resulting in a poor user experience. The viewport tag helps to ensure that the web page is properly displayed on all devices, from mobile phones to large desktop monitors.

What’s new in Html5 ?

HTML5 introduced several new features and improvements over its predecessor, HTML4. Some of the notable new features include:

1. New semantic elements: HTML5 introduced several new semantic elements, such as **<header>**, **<footer>**, **<section>**, **<article>**, and **<nav>**, to help developers better structure their content.
2. Multimedia support: HTML5 includes native support for embedding multimedia content, such as video and audio, without the need for third-party plugins like Adobe Flash.
3. Canvas and SVG: HTML5 includes support for drawing and animating graphics with the **<canvas>** element and Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG).
4. Improved form elements: HTML5 introduced new input types, such as date and time, and new form attributes, such as **required** and **autocomplete**, to make form validation and input easier and more intuitive for users.
5. Offline support: HTML5 includes support for offline web applications, allowing developers to create web applications that can work without an internet connection.
6. Accessibility improvements: HTML5 includes several new accessibility features, such as the **<figure>** and **<figcaption>** elements for image captions and descriptions, and the **aria-label** attribute for labeling non-text content.
7. Improved performance: HTML5 includes several features that improve website performance, such as the ability to load scripts asynchronously and the introduction of the **<link rel="preload">** attribute for preloading content.

What’s accessibility in HTML ?

Accessibility in HTML refers to the design and development of web pages and web applications that can be used by people with disabilities. This includes people who are blind or visually impaired, deaf or hard of hearing, physically disabled, or have cognitive disabilities.

To make web content more accessible, HTML provides several features and elements that help ensure that content can be presented and navigated in a way that is accessible to everyone. These include:

1. Semantic HTML tags: Using semantic HTML tags (such as <header>, <nav>, <main>, <section>, <article>, <aside>, <footer>, etc.) helps to provide structure and meaning to content, making it easier for screen readers and other assistive technologies to understand and navigate.
2. Alternative text for images: Adding alternative text to images using the alt attribute helps to provide a description of the image for people who cannot see it.
3. ARIA attributes: ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) attributes can be used to provide additional information to assistive technologies, such as screen readers, about the purpose and functionality of different parts of a web page.
4. Captions and transcripts: Providing captions or transcripts for audio and video content can make it accessible to people who are deaf or hard of hearing.
5. Keyboard accessibility: Ensuring that all functionality on a web page can be accessed using only a keyboard can help people who are unable to use a mouse or other pointing device.

By incorporating these features and elements into web design and development, developers can create websites and web applications that are accessible to a wider range of users, regardless of their abilities or disabilities.

What’s Image maps?

Image maps in HTML allow you to create clickable areas on an image, where each area represents a link to another page or resource. Image maps are defined using the **<map>** tag, which contains a series of **<area>** tags. Each **<area>** tag defines a specific clickable area within the image, along with the link or action associated with that area. Image maps are commonly used for navigation within an image, such as for a map or floorplan. They can also be used for interactive graphics and games.

Does HTML5 support the API ?

Yes, HTML5 supports various APIs, including the Canvas API, Geolocation API, Drag and Drop API, Web Storage API, and more. These APIs allow developers to create dynamic and interactive web applications.

What’s the elements in the form?

The following are the main elements used in HTML forms:

1. **<form>** - This is the container element used to define a form.
2. **<input>** - This is the most commonly used form element, used for accepting user input. It has various attributes like type, name, placeholder, value, etc.
3. **<textarea>** - This element is used to create a multi-line text input field.
4. **<select>** - This element creates a drop-down list, allowing users to choose from a pre-defined set of options.
5. **<option>** - This is used within a **<select>** element to define individual options in the drop-down list.
6. **<button>** - This element creates a button that can be used to submit the form or trigger some other action.
7. **<label>** - This element is used to create a label for a form element.
8. **<fieldset>** - This element groups related form elements together into a visual container.
9. **<legend>** - This element is used to provide a caption for a **<fieldset>**

Which attributes that Img tag takes and how to go to another page after clicking on it?

The **<img>** tag in HTML has several attributes that can be used to control the display and behavior of the image, including:

1. **src** - Specifies the URL of the image to be displayed.
2. **alt** - Specifies alternative text to be displayed if the image cannot be loaded.
3. **width** and **height** - Specifies the dimensions of the image in pixels.
4. **title** - Specifies additional information about the image that is displayed as a tooltip.

To go to another page after clicking on an image, you can use the **a** (anchor) tag with the **href** attribute set to the URL of the page you want to link to. Here's an example:

a<a href="https://example.com"> src="image.jpg" alt="Example image" title="Click to go to example.com"></a>

In this example, the image is wrapped in an anchor tag, which creates a clickable link that navigates to the URL specified in the **href** attribute. The **alt** and **title** attributes provide additional information about the image and the link destination.

How to make a name for a web page ?

To give a name to an HTML web page, you can use the **<title>** tag within the head section of your HTML document. Here's an example:

What can we do to increase the rank of our website from HTML?

HTML itself cannot directly increase the rank of a website in search engine results. However, there are some HTML-related best practices that can indirectly help with search engine optimization (SEO):

1. Use semantic HTML: Using semantic HTML tags like **<header>**, **<nav>**, **<main>**, **<article>**, **<section>**, **<aside>**, **<footer>**, etc. can help search engines understand the structure and content of your page.
2. Use descriptive and meaningful title and meta description tags: Title and meta description tags are important HTML elements that appear in search engine results. They should accurately and concisely describe the content of the page.
3. Use alt tags for images: Alt tags provide a description of images for users who are visually impaired and also help search engines understand the content of the image.
4. Use header tags to structure content: Use **<h1>** to **<h6>** header tags to structure your content in a logical and meaningful way.
5. Use internal and external links: Use internal links to connect pages within your website and external links to link to high-quality and relevant content on other websites.
6. Use responsive design: Responsive design ensures that your website is optimized for all devices and screen sizes, which can improve user experience and potentially lead to more engagement and higher rankings.

It's important to note that these are just a few HTML-related best practices for SEO and there are many other factors that can affect a website's ranking, such as content quality, backlinks, page load speed, and more.

Does the anchor tag have an ALT attribute OR title attribute?

The anchor tag, which is used to create hyperlinks in HTML, has a title attribute, but not an alt attribute. The title attribute is used to provide additional information about the linked resource, while the alt attribute is used to provide alternative text for images.

How to create custom HTML attribute ?

To create a custom HTML attribute, simply prefix the attribute name with "data-" followed by your desired name. For example, if you want to create a custom attribute for a user ID, you could use "data-user-id" as the attribute name.  
<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/how-to-declare-a-custom-attribute-in-html>

Can I use article tag inside section tag and Vise versa , and What’s the difference between article tag and section tag?

Yes, you can use the **<article>** tag inside the **<section>** tag, and vice versa. Both the **<article>** and **<section>** tags are HTML5 semantic tags that help to define the structure and content of a webpage.

The main difference between the two tags is their purpose and usage. The **<section>** tag is used to group related content together, while the **<article>** tag is used to define a standalone piece of content that can be reused or syndicated on other sites.

Here are some guidelines to help you decide when to use each tag:

* Use the **<section>** tag to group related content together. For example, you might use a **<section>** tag to group a set of blog posts or a list of products on an e-commerce site.
* Use the **<article>** tag to define a standalone piece of content, such as a news article, blog post, or product review. The content inside an **<article>** tag should be self-contained and make sense on its own, without relying on other content on the page.

In general, it's a good idea to use semantic tags like **<section>** and **<article>** whenever possible, as they can help to improve the accessibility and search engine optimization (SEO) of your site.

can use section in article

Yes, you can use the **<section>** tag inside the **<article>** tag. The **<article>** tag is typically used to represent a standalone piece of content that can be distributed or reused independently, while the **<section>** tag is used to group related content. In some cases, an **<article>** tag may contain multiple sections to organize the content within the article.

<article>

<h2>Article Title</h2>

<section>

<h3>Section Title</h3>

<p>Content within section element.</p>

</section>

<section>

<h3>Another Section Title</h3>

<p>Content within another section element.</p>

</section>

</article>

The **title** attribute in an **a** tag specifies the title of the link. When a user hovers over the link, the title will be displayed as a tooltip. Here is an example of how to use the **title** attribute:

phpCopy code

<a href="https://www.example.com" title="Visit Example.com">Example</a>

In this example, the link text is "Example" and the **href** attribute specifies the URL to which the link leads. The **title** attribute specifies the title of the link, which will be displayed as a tooltip when the user hovers over the link.