HTML\_DAYWISE :

Q 1. What is HTML? Write its advantages and disadvantages.

Answer:

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) : is the standard markup language used to create web pages. It describes the structure of a webpage using a series of elements and tags.

Advantages:

Easy to Learn and Use: HTML is relatively simple to learn, making it accessible for beginners.

Supported by All Browsers: All web browsers support HTML, ensuring broad compatibility.

Flexible: Can be combined with CSS and JavaScript to create dynamic and visually appealing web pages.

SEO Friendly: Proper use of HTML elements can improve search engine ranking.

Disadvantages:

Static Pages: Without additional technologies like CSS and JavaScript, HTML pages are static and lack interactivity.

Limited Styling Options: HTML alone does not provide advanced styling options, requiring CSS for design enhancements.

Dependency on Browser: Different browsers may render HTML elements differently, causing inconsistencies.

Q 2. Write the difference between Tag & Element.

Answer:

Tag: A tag is the basic building block of HTML. It is used to define the start and end of an HTML element. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets,

For example, <tagname> and </tagname>.

Element:An element refers to the complete structure, including the opening tag, content, and closing tag.

For example, <p>Hello, World!</p> is a paragraph element.

Q 3. What are Attributes in HTML?

Answer:

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are always included in the opening tag and usually come in name/value pairs,

such as : class="classname" or id="idname".

Q 4. What are Links in HTML?

Answer:

Links are created using the <a> (anchor) tag in HTML. They allow users to navigate from one page to another. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to,

Example: <a href="https://example.com">Click here</a>.

Q 5. Write the Latest Features of HTML5.

Answer:

New Semantic Elements: <article>, <section>, <nav>, <header>, <footer>, etc.

Audio and Video Support: <audio>, <video> elements for embedding media.

Canvas Element: <canvas> for drawing graphics on the fly via JavaScript.

Geolocation API: Allows web applications to access the geographical location of the user.

Local Storage: localStorage and sessionStorage for storing data on the client side.

Form Enhancements:

1. New input types *like*: email, date, range.

2. Attributes *like* : placeholder.

Q 6. What are Void Elements?

Answer:

Void elements are HTML elements that do not have a closing tag.

Examples include <img>,<br>, <hr>, <input>, etc.

Q 7. What is the use of the Pre-Formatted Tag?

Answer:

The <pre> tag is used to display preformatted text. Text within this tag is displayed in a fixed-width font and preserves both spaces and line breaks. Examples: In html :

<pre> This is preformatted text. </pre>

Q 8. What are Multimedia Tags?

Answer:

Multimedia tags are used to embed multimedia content like audio and video into web pages. Examples include:

<audio> : for audio files

<video> : for video files

<embed> : for embedding external content

<object> : for embedding objects like plugins or applets

Q 9. Explain the use of Poster Attribute in the Video Tag.

Answer:

The poster attribute specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading or until the user hits the play button.

Example:html

<video controls poster="posterimage.jpg">

<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"> </video>

Q10. Explain Lists in HTML.

Answer:

HTML supports different types of lists to organize content:

Ordered List (<ol>): A list of items in a specific order, usually numbered.

Unordered List (<ul>): A list of items in no particular order, with bullet points.

Description List (<dl>): A list of terms &

1. descriptions terms <dt>
2. descriptions data <dd>.

Q 11. What are Iframes in HTML?

Answer:

An <iframe> (inline frame): is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Example: In html <iframe src="https://example.com" width="600" height="400"></iframe>

Q12. What are Entities in HTML?

Answer:

Entities are used to display reserved characters or characters that are not easily typed using a keyboard. They begin with `&` and end with `;`.

Examples:

* + &lt; - for (<)
  + &gt; - for ( >)
  + &amp; - for ( &)
  + &quot; - for (")

Q13. What is the difference between GET and POST method in HTML forms?

GET method: POST method:

* Appends form data to the URL. # Sends form data in the body of the HTTP request.
* Data is visible in the URL. # Data is not visible in the URL.
* Limited amount of data can be sent. # Large amounts of data can be sent.
* Suitable for non-sensitive data. # Suitable for sensitive data.

Q14. Write the difference between Placeholder and Value attribute.

Answer:

Placeholder: The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field.

Examples: <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">

Value: The `value` attribute specifies the default value for an input field (displayed as the initial value of the input field).

Examples: <input type="text" value="John Doe">

Q15. Write the difference between Form-Controls and Form-Elements.

Answer:

* Form-Controls: Interactive elements in a form that the user can use to enter data, such as input fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and submit buttons.
* Form-Elements: All elements within a form, including form-controls as well as other elements like labels and fieldsets.

Q16. Explain different Input Type attribute values.

1. Answer:
   1. Text : Single-line text input.
   2. Password : Text input that hides the characters.
   3. Email : Input for email addresses.
   4. Number : Input for numerical values.
   5. Date : Input for date selection.
   6. Radio : Radio button input.
   7. Checkbox : Checkbox input.
   8. Submit : Submit button.
   9. Reset : Button to reset form fields to default values.

Q 18. Explain the difference between Value and Placeholder.

Answer:

Value: Sets the default value of an input field, which can be edited by the user.

Placeholder: Provides a hint or example of what should be entered in the input field, but does not serve as the input value.

Q 17. Explain the difference between Datalist and Select.

Answer:

Datalist:

Provides an autocomplete feature by offering a list of predefined options as the user types in the input field. <input list="browsers" name="browser"> <datalist id="browsers"><option value="Chrome"><option value="Firefox"><option value="Safari"></datalist>

Select:

Creates a drop-down list from which the user can choose one option.

<select name="browser">

<option value="chrome">Chrome</option>

<option value="firefox">Firefox</option>

<option value="safari">Safari</option>

</select>

Q 19. Explain the difference between Readonly and Disabled attributes.

Readonly:The input field is non-editable, but its value can still be submitted with the form.

<input type="text" value="Read only" readonly>

Disabled: The input field is non-editable and will not be submitted with the form.

<input type="text" value="Disabled" disabled>

Q 20. Explain the difference between Cellpadding and Cellspacing.

Answer:

Cellpadding: Specifies space b/w cell content & cell border. <table cellpadding="10">...</table>

Cellspacing: Specifies the space between individual table cells. <table cellspacing="10">...</table>

Q 21. Explain the difference between Rowspan and Colspan.

Rowspan: Merges cells vertically by allowing a cell to span multiple rows.

<td rowspan="2">Merged Row</td>

Colspan: Merges cells horizontally by allowing a cell to span multiple columns.

<td colspan="2">Merged Column</td>

Multiple choice questions

1. In HTML5, which tag or tags embed a webpage inside of a webpage?

a) <iframe>, <frame>, and <frameset>

b) <frame>

c) <iframe>

d) <frame> and <frameset>

Answer:C

2. What is the best way to apply bold styling to text?

a) <strong>

b) Use CSS. Answer:B

c) <bold>

d) <b>

3. With which tags is the <source> element associated?

a) <svg>, <picture>, <audio>, and <video>

b) <picture>, <audio>, and <video>

c) It is interchangeable with the src attribute, so any element which uses src may use <source>

d) <audio> and <video> Answer:A

4. When should you use <ol> and <ul> elements? Answer:A

a) Use <ul> when you want a bulleted list and <ol> when you want a numbered list.

b) Use <ul> when you have a list of items in which the order of the items matters. Use <ol> when

you have a list of items that could go in any order.

c) Use <ol> when you want a bulleted list and <ul> when you want a numbered list.

d) Use <ol> when you have a list of items in which the order of the items matters. Use <ul> when

you have a list of items that could go in any order.

5. What is the correct markup for alt attribute of an image? Answer:D

a) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt="Version of ""Whistler's Mother"" in cubist style">

b) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt="Version of "Whistler's Mother" in cubist style">

c) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt='Version of "Whistler\'s Mother" in cubist style'>

d) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt="Version of \"Whistler's Mother\" in cubist style">

6. How do you confirm that a document is written in HTML5? Answer:B

a) The server wraps the webpage in an HTML5 wrapper.

b) Use the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration that starts the document.

c) The browser receives encoding from the server to display the document with HTML5.

d) It is enclosed in a <html> tag.

7. What does the code shown below accomplish? Answer:A

<picture>

<source srcset="image1.jpg" media="(min-width: 1000px)" />

<source srcset="image2.jpg" media="(min-width: 750px)" />

<img src="image3.jpg" />

</picture>

a) It displays image1.jpg at 1000px and higher, image2.jpg at 750-999px, and image3.jpg at 749px

and lower.

b) It displays image1.jps at 1000px and higher and image2.jpg at 750-999px, image3.jpg is a default

in case <picture> is not supported.

c) It displays image1.jpg at 1000px and higher and image2.jpg at 750px and higher, image3.jpg is a

default in case <picture> is not supported.

d) It displays image1.jpg, image2.jpg and image3.jpg at 1000px and higher.

8. the \_ tag is used for marking up a short code snippet, while the \_ tag is used for marking up a longer

block of code

a) <kdb>, <pre>

b) <pre>, <code>

c) <kdb>, <mark>

d) <code>, <pre> Answer:D

9. To get a link to open in a new window or tab, use the \_ attribute

a) \_blank

b) \_self

c) \_new

d) \_parent Answer:A

10. What is the best semantic way to indicate that text refers to keyboard entry?

a) <p>Press the <tt>Enter</tt> key to proceed.</p>

b) <p>Press the <kbd>Enter</kbd> key to proceed.</p>

c) <p>Press the <samp>Enter</samp> key to proceed.</p>

d) <p>Press the Enter key to proceed.</p> Answer:B

11. What does this code do?

<audio controls>

<source src="sound.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />

<source src="sound.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />

<source src="sound.wav" type="audio/wav" /> Answer:A

</audio>

a) The browser chooses the first supported format to play with the browser’s default controls.

b) The browser chooses the best audio format to play with JavaScript-provided controls.

c) The browser plays each sound file in order automatically. The user has controls to stop playback.

d) The browser chooses the first supported sound file and will loop the sound until the user stops

it.

12. What is the correct way to code a link that, when clicked, will send an email to

email@example.com with a subject of “Hello”? Answer:C

a) <a href="mailto:email@example.com&subject=Hello">Click me</a>

b) <a href="mailto:email@example.com">Hello</a>

c) <a href="mailto:email@example.com?subject=Hello">Click me</a>

d) <a href="mailto:email@example.com?&subject=Hello">Click me</a>

13. Which tag is the root element of an HTML document?

a) <DOCTYPE html>

b) <html>

c) <body> Answer:B

d) <root>

14. What does the poster attribute do in the <video> tag? Answer:A

a) It specifies an image that should display while the video downloads and until the video is played.

b) It specifies an image that only displays if there is a problem with the video.

c) It specifies an image that should display until the video is played.

d) It specifies an image that should display while the video downloads.

15. What does this code do? Answer:C

<audio controls src="sound.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">When does this text display?</audio>

a) The text displays over the audio controls, unless CSS is used to position it elsewhere.

b) The text displays under the audio controls.

c) The text displays when the browser cannot play the sound.

d) The text never displays.

16. Which image formats can be displayed by all web browsers?

a) JPG, GIF, TIF

b) JPG, TIF, BMP

c) TIF, BMP, GIF

d) PNG, GIF, JPG Answer:D

17. Review the code below. What is the absolute URL for a page called page.html?

a) <base href="http://www.linkedin.com/dir/" />

b) http://www.linkedin.com/dir/page.html

c) page.html Answer:B

d) http://www.linkedin.com/page.html

e) dir/page.html

18. What is the correct way to code a comment in HTML? Answer:D

a) //this is a comment

b) /\* this is a comment \*/

c) <! this is a comment ->

d) <!-- this is a comment -->

19. What is the best semantic to use Quotes in HTML? Answer:A

Steve Kruz Said: "He will Win"

a) <q>

b) <quote>

c) <blockquote>

d) <notation>

20. What is wrong with this code? Answer:B

<img src="https://source.unsplash.com/random">

a) <img> should be paired with a <caption> tag.

b) The <img> element is missing an alt attribute.

c) <img> is not a valid HTML element. Instead, use <image src="..."/>.

d) <img> should be nested within a <figure> tag

21.When should you use the <aside> element? Answer:A

a) when the content can be removed without detracting from the page's message

b) for anything you want to move to the side, like a pull quote box, a sidebar, or an image with text

wrapping around it

c) for anything in parentheses

d) for anything in a sidebar

22. What is NOT a valid attribute for the <textarea> element? Answer:B

a) readonly

b) max

c) form

d) spellcheck

23. What is the difference between the post and get methods in a form? Answer:D

a) post is used for sending information to the server. get is used for retrieving form information

from the server.

b) get is used for sending information to the server. post is used for retrieving form information

from the server.

c) With get, data is included in the form body when send to the server. With post, the data goes

through the URL.

d) With post, data is included in the form body when send to the server. With get, the data goes

through the URL.

24. What is the difference between the <div> and <span> tags? Answer:A

a) <div> is used where a generic block-level tag is needed, while <span> is used where a generic

inline tag is needed.

b) <div> is used for major divisions on a page, while <span> is used to span across columns.

c) <div> is the industry-standard default tag, but you could use <span> if you prefer.

d) <div> is used where a generic inline tag is needed, while <span> is used where a generic block-

level tag is needed.

25.What should fill the blank in the HTML code below? Answer:A

<form method="post" action="mailto:info@linkedin.com" \_\_\_\_="text/plain"></form>

a) enctype

b) media

c) type

d) rel

26. What is the correct markup for alt attribute of an image? Answer:D

a) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt="Version of ""Whistler's Mother"" in cubist style">

b) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt="Version of "Whistler's Mother" in cubist style">

c) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt='Version of "Whistler\'s Mother" in cubist style'>

d) <img src="cubism.jpg" alt="Version of \"Whistler's Mother\" in cubist style">

27. How do you confirm that a document is written in HTML5? Answer:**B**

a) The server wraps the webpage in an HTML5 wrapper.

b) Use the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration that starts the document.

c) The browser receives encoding from the server to display the document with HTML5.

d) It is enclosed in a <html> tag.

28. the \_ tag is used for marking up a short code snippet, while the \_ tag is used for marking up a

longer block of code

a) <kdb>, <pre> Answer:D

b) <pre>, <code>

c) <kdb>, <mark>

d) <code>, <pre>

29.Which choice is NOT a legal value for the name attribute within a <meta> tag?

a) charset

b) viewport Answer:A

c) generator

d) author

30. In the code below, what is the purpose of the lang attribute? Answer:D

a) <p lang="en-GB">Welcome to our wonderful website.</p>

b) It establishes the language for the website—in this case, English.

c) It establishes the language and dialect for the website—in this case, British English.

d) It establishes the language and dialect for the paragraph—in this case, British English.

e) It establishes the language for the paragraph—in this case, English.

31. Review the code below. How do you include sub navigation for Link 2 that includes a link?

<nav> Answer:B

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

A

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 2a</a></li>

</ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

B

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>

<li>

<a href="#">Link 2</a>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 2a</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

C

<ul>

<nav>

<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>

<li>

<a href="#">Link 2</a>

<ul>

<nav>

<li><a href="#">Link 2a</a></li>

</nav>

</ul>

</li>

<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>

</nav>

</ul>

D

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 1</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Link 2</a></li>

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Link 2a</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

<li><a href="#">Link 3</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

32 .Which statement is false? Answer:D

a) Inline elements can be nested inside inline elements.

b) Block elements can be nested inside block elements.

c) Inline elements can be nested inside block elements.

d) Block elements can be nested inside inline elements.

33. What is the difference between the <head> and <header> tags? Answer:C

a) There is only one <head> tag per page, while there may be many <header> tags.

b) The <head> tag may contain CSS and Javascript links, while the <header> tag may contain

headings and navigational links.

c) all of these answers

d) The <head> tag contains meta information, while the <header> tag contains navigation, logos,

and other page identifying content.

34. When should you use the <article> element? Answer:C

a) For blog posts and other social media items

b) For the main content area of your website

c) When the content stands alone as a unit, is suitable for syndication, or is reusable

d) To associate comments with a blog post

35. Which list comprises three empty elements? Answer:D

A

<area />

<embed />

<strong></strong>

B

<input />

<br />

<p></p>

C

<link>

<meta>

<title>

D

<wbr />

<base />

<source />

36. What is the most semantic way to mark up this sentence so that "happy talk must die" is rendered

as an inline quote? Answer:D

As Steve Krug once said, happy talk must die.

a) <p>As Steve Krug once said, <b>happy talk must die.</b> </p>

b) <p>As Steve Krug once said, <i>happy talk must die.</i> </p>

c) <p>As Steve Krug once said, <blockquote>happy talk must die.</blockquote> </p>

d) <p>As Steve Krug once said, <q>happy talk must die.</q> </p>

37. What is the most semantically accurate way to make up a main navigation bar, displayed in a

horizontal direction?

A Answer:D

<p>

<a href="index.html">Home</a>

<a href="about.html">About</a>

<a href="contact.html">Contact</a>

</p>

B

<nav>

<a href="index.html">Home</a>

<a href="about.html">About</a>

<a href="contact.html">Contact</a>

</nav>

C

<nav>

<ol>

<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>

<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>

</ol>

</nav>

D

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>

<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

38. What is the difference between the <svg> and <canvas>? Answer:A

a) <svg> produces vector graphics, while <canvas> produces raster graphics.

b) <svg> integrates with JavaScript, while <canvas> does not.

c) <svg> produces raster graphics, while <canvas> produces vector graphics.

d) <svg> cannot be used as a background image, while <canvas> can be used as a background

39. What is the difference between the readonly and disabled attributes for the <textarea> element?

a) readonly allows clicking in the <textarea> element. disabled prevents all interaction with the

control.

b) readonly is invalid attribute for <textarea>, while disabled is a valid attribute.

c) disabled allows clicking in the <textarea> element. readonly prevents all interaction with the

control.

d) disabled is invalid attribute for <textarea>, while readonly is a valid attribute.

Answer:A

40. What is the correct way to add a submit URL to a button element? Answer:C

a) <button submit="http://example.com/process">Process data</button>

b) <button action="http://example.com/process">Process data</button>

c) <button formaction="http://example.com/process">Process data</button>

d) <button method="http://example.com/process">Process data</button>

41. Which is the most semantically correct markup for a side comment in small print?

a) <p> Get 10% discount <small>not valid in France</small></p>

b) <p> Get 10% discount <!--not valid in France--> </p>

c) <p> Get 10% discount <comment>not valid in France</comment></p>

d) <p> Get 10% discount <aside>not valid in France</aside></p>

Answer:A

HTML ASSIGNMENT:

Q1.What is HTML? Explain different versions of HTML?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create and design the structure of web pages. HTML provides the basic building blocks (tags) for creating web content.

Versions of HTML:

HTML 1.0: The first version, introduced in 1991, which had basic features like text formatting and hypertext links.

HTML 2.0: Introduced in 1995, added more elements and attributes.

HTML 3.2: Released in 1997, included support for tables, applets, and text flow around images.

HTML 4.01: Released in 1999, improved support for scripts, styles, and accessibility features.

XHTML: A stricter, XML-based version of HTML, introduced in 2000.

HTML5: The latest version, introduced in 2014, supports multimedia, new APIs, and improved semantics.

Q2.What are tags? Explain different types of tags.

Tags are the basic building blocks of HTML, used to define elements within a web page.

Types of tags:

Structural Tags: Define the structure of the document (e.g., <html>, <head>, <body>).

Formatting Tags: Used to format the content (e.g., <b>, <i>, <u>).

Form Tags: Used to create forms for user input (e.g., <form>, <input>, <textarea>).

Image Tags: Used to embed images (e.g., <img>).

Link Tags: Used to create hyperlinks (e.g., <a>).

Q3.What is an iframe and how it works?

An iframe (Inline Frame) is an HTML element that allows embedding another HTML document within the current one. It works by using the <iframe> tag, which specifies the URL of the document to be embedded using the src attribute.

Q4.What are some of the common lists that can be used when designing a page?

**Ordered List (ol):**

A list with items in a specific order, numbered

(e.g., <ol> <li>Item 1</li> <li>Item 2</li> </ol>).

**Unordered List (ul):**

A list with items in no specific order, usually bulleted

(e.g., <ul> <li>Item 1</li> <li>Item 2</li> </ul>).

**Definition List (dl):**

A list of terms and their definitions

(e.g., <dl> <dt>Term</dt> <dd>Definition</dd> </dl>).

Q5.What is the use of <img> tag in HTML & What is an image map?

The <img> tag is used to embed images into a web page. Attributes include src (source URL), alt (alternative text), width, and height.

An image map is an image with clickable areas, defined using the <map> tag along with <area> tags to define the regions.

Q6.How do you create a link that will connect to another web page when clicked?

Use the <a> tag with the href attribute specifying the URL of the target page. Example: <a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>.

Name two new tags included in the HTML 5

<article>

<section>

Q7.Explain the structure of an HTML document?

The structure of an HTML document includes:

<!DOCTYPE html>: Declaration defining the document type and HTML version.

<html>: Root element containing all other elements.

<head>: Contains meta-information, such as title, character set, and linked resources.

<title>: Defines the title of the document.

<body>: Contains the content of the document, such as text, images, and links.

Q8.What is an attribute? Explain the target attribute in links.

An attribute provides additional information about an HTML element, specified within the opening tag.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document. Common values include \_blank (new window/tab), \_self (same frame), \_parent (parent frame), and \_top (full body of the window).

Q9.What is formatting in HTML? How can you highlight text in HTML?

Formatting in HTML involves applying styles to text and other elements to enhance presentation.

To highlight text, use the <mark> tag. Example: <mark>Highlighted text</mark>.

Q10.What does a DOCTYPE do?

The DOCTYPE declaration specifies the HTML version and ensures that the browser renders the page correctly. Example: <!DOCTYPE html> for HTML5.

Q11.What is the difference between a <span> and a <div>?

<span> is an inline element used for styling small portions of text or other inline elements.

<div> is a block-level element used for structuring larger sections of content.

Q12.Name 5 common block-level and inline HTML elements?

Block-level elements: <div>, <p>, <h1>, <ul>, <table>

Inline elements: <span>, <a>, <img>, <strong>, <em>

Q13.What are semantic and non-semantic elements?

Semantic elements clearly describe their meaning and structure (e.g., <article>, <header>, <footer>).

Non-semantic elements do not provide clear meaning (e.g., <div>, <span>).

Q14.Define semantic markup.

What are the semantic meanings for <section>, <article>, <aside>, <nav>, <header>, <footer> and

when/how should each be used in structuring HTML markup?

Semantic markup uses HTML tags to provide meaning and context to the content.

<section>: Defines a section of content, typically with a heading.

<article>: Represents a self-contained piece of content.

<aside>: Contains content related to the main content but separate from it.

<nav>: Defines navigation links.

<header>: Represents introductory content or a set of navigational links.

<footer>: Contains footer content for a section or page.

Q15.When should you use section, div, or article?

Use <section> for thematic grouping of content with a heading.

Use <div> for generic container blocks with no specific meaning.

Use <article> for self-contained content that could be distributed independently.

Q16.What is Character Encoding?

Character Encoding defines how characters are represented in bytes. UTF-8 is the most common encoding for web pages.

Q17.What is the purpose of meta tags?

Meta tags provide metadata about the HTML document, such as character set, author, description, and viewport settings. They are placed within the <head> section.

What are the entities in HTML?

Entities represent special characters in HTML. Examples include &lt; for <, &gt; for >, &amp; for &.

Q18.What is the use of a marquee tag in HTML?

The <marquee> tag creates a scrolling text or image. It is deprecated and not recommended for use in modern HTML.

What is the difference between a division tag (<div>) and a section tag (<section>) in HTML?

<div> is a generic container with no semantic meaning.

<section> is a semantic tag used to define sections of related content, often with a heading.

Q19.What is the svg tag?

The <svg> tag is used to define Scalable Vector Graphics, allowing for the creation of vector-based graphics directly within HTML.

Q20.What’s the difference between an "attribute" and a "property" in HTML?

Attribute: Defined in the HTML markup and remains the same regardless of changes made by scripts or styles. Example: <input type="text" value="Name">.

Property: Represents the current state of an element, which can change dynamically via JavaScript. Example: document.getElementById('input').value.