**Ans 1.**

<!DOCTYPE html> is not a tag in HTML. It is a document type declaration (DTD), which is a short string of markup that tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written in. It is required for all HTML documents, and it helps the browser to render the document correctly.

**Ans 2.**

Semantic tags in HTML are tags that have a specific meaning. They are used to describe the content of a web page, rather than just how it looks. This makes the web page more accessible to people with disabilities, and it also helps search engines to index the page more effectively.

Some Examples:-

<header>: This tag is used to mark the header of a web page.

<article>: This tag is used to mark an independent piece of content, such as a blog post or news article.

<footer>: This tag is used to mark the footer of a web page.

<nav>: This tag is used to mark the navigation bar of a web page.

<aside>: This tag is used to mark an aside or sidebar on a web page.

**Ans 3.**

An HTML tag is a markup construct that is used to define the structure of an HTML document. It is a combination of a start tag and an end tag, which are enclosed in angle brackets (<>). The start tag defines the beginning of an element, and the end tag defines the end of an element.

Example: <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

An HTML element is a piece of content that is defined by an HTML tag. It can be a text element, a heading element, a list element, or any other type of element.

Example: <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

The main difference between HTML tags and elements is that tags are the markup constructs, while elements are the actual pieces of content that are defined by the tags.

**Ans 6.**

HTML5 is the latest version of the HTML markup language. It was released in 2014, and it has a number of advantages over previous versions of HTML.

Here are some of the advantages of HTML5:

* Improved semantics
* Richer multimedia support
* Better performance
* Increased flexibility
* Cross-platform compatibility

**Ans 8.**

The <figure> tag is a container tag, which means that it can contain other elements, such as text, images, and videos. It is used to group together related content, such as an image and its caption. The <figure> tag also has some semantic meaning, which means that it can be used to help search engines understand the content of a web page.

The <img> tag is a void tag, which means that it does not contain any other elements. It is used to display a single image. The <img> tag does not have any semantic meaning, but it can be used with the alt attribute to provide a text description of the image.

**Ans 9.**

HTML Tags:

HTML tags are used to define the structure and semantics of elements within an HTML document. They enclose content and provide information about how that content should be rendered or interpreted by the web browser. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets (< and >) and typically come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag. The opening tag denotes the beginning of an element, while the closing tag denotes the end.

Example: <h1>This is a heading</h1>

HTML Attributes:

HTML attributes provide additional information or properties to HTML elements. They are used within the opening tag of an element and provide instructions or details about the element's behaviour, appearance, or functionality. Attributes consist of a name and a value and are written as key-value pairs.

Example:<img src="image.jpg" alt="A beautiful image">

In this example, the <img> tag is used to insert an image into the webpage. The src and alt attributes are used to provide additional information. The src attribute specifies the path to the image file, while the alt attribute provides alternative text that describes the image.

Global attributes are those attributes that can be applied to most HTML elements. They are not specific to any particular tag and can be used with different elements. Here are some examples of global attributes:

* class
* id
* style
* tittle