Assignment Questions 1

Q.1	**<!DOCTYPE html> is it a tag of html? If not, what is it and why do we use it?**
	➔ No, <!DOCTYPE html> is not a tag of HTML. ➔ The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration is a special instruction that tells the browser what version of HTML the document is using. ➔ It is not an HTML tag, but it is still an important part of an HTML document. ➔ It is always placed at the very beginning of the document ,before any other HTML tags. ➔ It is important to use the correct DOCTYPE declaration for your document. Using the wrong DOCTYPE declaration may cause the browser to render the document incorrectly.
Q.2	**Explain Semantic tags in html? And why do we need it?** Semantic tags are HTML tags that describe the meaning of the content they contain. This can be helpful for search engines, screen readers, and other user agents to understand the content of your web pages. For example, the <h1> tag is a semantic tag that indicates a heading, while the <p> tag is a semantic tag that indicates a paragraph. Here are some of the benefits of using semantic tags: ● Increased accessibility: Semantic tags can make your web pages more accessible to users with disabilities. This is because screen readers and other assistive technologies can better understand the content of your web pages when they are marked up with semantic tags. ● Improved readability: Semantic tags can make your web pages easier to read by humans. This is because semantic tags can help to structure your content and make it easier to scan and understand. Here are some examples of semantic tags: ● <h1>: Heading ● <p>: Paragraph ● <article>: Article ● <section>: Section ● <aside>: Aside ● <footer>: Footer ● <header>: Header ● <nav>: Navigation ● <figure>: Figure ● <figcaption>: Figure caption

Q.3	**Differentiate between HTML Tags and Elements?**		

Features	HTML Tag	HTML Element
Definition	A pair of angle brackets that surround the content of an HTML element.	A unit of content that is defined by a start tag, content, and an end tag.
Purpose	To define the structure of a web page	To contain content and provide meaning to that content
Relationship	An HTML element is made up of one or more HTML tags	An HTML tag can contain one or more HTML elements
EX	This is a heading	This is a heading

Q.4	**Build Your Resume using HTML only** Github Link → [Link](#)
Q.5	**Write HTML code so that it looks like the below image** Github Link → [Link](#)
Q.6	**What are some of the advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions?** HTML5 introduced several advantages over its previous versions. Here are some of the key advantages: 1. Enhanced Multimedia Support: HTML5 provides native support for audio and video playback without the need for third-party plugins like Flash. This simplifies the development process and improves compatibility across different devices and browsers. 2. Improved Semantics: HTML5 introduced new semantic elements such as <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <article>, and <section>. These elements help structure web pages in a more meaningful way, making it easier for search engines and assistive technologies to understand and navigate the content. 3. Mobile-Friendly and Responsive Design: HTML5 offers features that are essential for mobile web development. It supports responsive design techniques, allowing developers to create websites that adapt seamlessly to different screen sizes and orientations. 4. Offline Web Applications: HTML5 introduced the Application Cache (AppCache) and the Local Storage feature, which enable web applications to work offline. Developers can store application resources locally, reducing server load and providing a better user experience in situations where the network connection is unstable or unavailable.

5. Improved Forms: HTML5 introduced new form input types (e.g., date, email, number) and attributes (e.g., required, placeholder) that make form validation and data entry easier for developers. It also introduced the <datalist> element, which provides a list of pre-defined options for input fields.

Q.7	**Create a simple Music player using html only** Github Link → [Link](#)

Q.8	**What is the difference between <figure> tag and <img> tag?**

<figure> tag	<img> tag
● Used to group and represent self-contained content like images, illustrations etc.	● Used specifically for embedding and displaying images.
● Container element that can include an image and a caption ('<figcaption>')	● Self-closing tag that represents an individual image
● Can include an image ('<img>') and an optional caption ('<figcaption')	● Represents a single image
● Provides a semantic structure that allows styling and targeting of the entire figure	● Do not provide specific styling or presentation
● Caption can be used to provide additional context for visually impaired users	● Requires 'alt' attribute for alternative text and accessibility

Q.9	**What's the difference between html tag and attribute and give example of some global attributes?**

	HTML tags	Attributes
Definition	Tags define the elements and structure of the content in an HTML document.	Attributes provide additional information or modify the behaviour of HTML elements.
Usage	Tags are used to enclose and define specific parts of	Attributes are applied within the opening tag of an

	the content. They can be nested and have hierarchical relationships.	element to modify its behaviour or provide additional information
Examples	<h1> , <p>, <div> , <a>, <img>	Class, id, style, title

Q.10	**Write Html code so that it looks like the below image.** Github Link → [Link](#)