***Answer-3***

**1.Tags**

**Tags** are used to define different parts of an HTML document. They are enclosed in angle brackets and come in pairs, with a start tag and an end tag. For example, the <h1> tag is used to define a heading in a web page and is written as <h1>Heading</h1>. The text "Heading" is the content of the <h1> element.

**2.Elements**

**Elements** are made up of opening and closing tags and everything in between. They define the structure of a web page and can be nested inside each other. For example, the <ul> and <li> tags are used to create an unordered list in HTML. The <ul> tag is the parent element, and the <li> tag is the child element, like this:-

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

**3.Attributes**

**Attributes** provide additional information about HTML elements. They are specified in the opening tag and consist of a name and a value separated by an equals sign. For example, the <img> tag is used to display an image on a web page, and the "src" attribute is used to specify the URL of the image file. The tag is written as

<img src="image.jpg">, where "image.jpg" is the value of the "src" attribute.

***Answer 4:***

**<img> tag:**

The <img> tag is used to display images on a web page. It is a self-closing tag, which means that it doesn't require a closing tag. The tag requires an "src" attribute that specifies the URL of the image file. ***For example:***

<img src="image.jpg">

This will display the image file named "image.jpg" on the web page

**List tags:**

There are two types of list tags in HTML: ordered lists and unordered lists. The <ul> tag is used to create an unordered list, which displays a bullet point for each item in the list.

***For example:***

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

The <ol> tag is used to create an ordered list, which displays a number for each item in the list.

***For example:***

<ol>

<li>First item</li>

<li>Second item</li>

<li>Third item</li>

</ol>

***This will create an ordered list with three items.***

**Heading tags:**

The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to create headings on a web page. The <h1> tag is the largest and most important heading, while the <h6> tag is the smallest and least important heading.

***For example:***

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

This will create a large and bold heading on the web page. The heading level can be changed by using a different heading tag.

***Answer-5***

Emmet is a shorthand syntax for writing HTML and CSS code that offers advantages like faster coding speed and increased productivity.

***Some advantages of Emmet in short:***

* Speeds up coding process
* Reduces the amount of code needed to be written
* Increases productivity
* Makes coding more efficient
* Provides shorthand abbreviations and shortcuts for HTML and CSS
* Works with various text editors and IDEs
* Supports dynamic data in templates
* Enables easy editing and updating of code.

***Answer-7***

**(child operator):** This operator allows developers to create a child element inside a parent element. For example, the following Emmet abbreviation:

**div>ul>li** 🡪 will create the following HTML code:

<div>

<ul>

<li></li>

</ul>

</div>

**(sibling operator):** This operator allows developers to create a sibling element next to the current element. For example, the following abbreviation:

**div+p** -> will create the following HTML code:

<div></div>

<p></p>

***Answer-9***

**Self-closing:**

**Self-closing** tags are HTML tags that do not require a closing tag. The most common self-closing tag is the <br> tag, which is used to create line breaks in text.

**<title>:** This tag specifies the title of the web page, which is displayed in the browser's title bar and search engine results.

**<meta name="description" content="...">:** This tag specifies a brief description of the web page, which is displayed in search engine results and can help to attract visitors to the site.

***Answer-10***

Global attributes are HTML attributes that can be used with any HTML element. These attributes provide additional information about the element and how it should be displayed.

* **class:** Specifies one or more class names for an element, which can be used to apply CSS styles or JavaScript behaviors.
* **id:** Specifies a unique identifier for an element, which can be used to target the element with CSS or JavaScript.
* **style:** Specifies inline CSS styles for an element, which can be used to apply specific styling to the element.
* **title:** Specifies a title or tooltip for an element, which is displayed when the user hovers over the element.
* **data-\*:** Specifies custom data attributes for an element, which can be used to store additional data about the element for use with JavaScript or CSS.