**Assignment-II**

1. What is semantic?

Semantic HTML or semantic markup is HTML that introduces meaning to the web page rather than just presentation. For example , a <p> tag indicates that the enclosed text is a paragraph.

Example of Semantic HTML tags include:

* Header tags <h1> through <h6>
* <blockquote>
* <code>
* <em>

1. Why HTML5?

HTML5 makes creating accessible sites easier for two main reasons: semantics and ARIA. With new semantic tags screen readers can better examine the HTML document and create a better experience for those who use them.

10 Reasons to use HTML5

1. Accessibility.

2. Video and Audio support.

3. Doctype.

4. Cleaner Code.

5. Smarter Storage.

6. Better Interactions.

7. Game Development

8. Legacy/Cross Browser Support.

9. Mobile, Mobile, Mobile.

10. It’s the future, get with it.

1. Why HTML necessary?

HTML provides a set of rules and structure that is required to develop a web page.HTML is essential because of its web based application. HTML also helps introduce beginners to the programming world. This helps people from taking too large of a first step then quitting. HTML has many applications and uses which makes it a very important programming language in our world.

1. Different methods in grid creation?

* **Base method:** The basic way to create a grid is to declare grid-template-column. This property determines the number of items in a row.
* **List Method:** Using the “base method” and the repeat() function, we can easily achieve a list sequence of items.
* **Dynamic List Method:** This is similar to the list method, except that in the dynamic method, the number of items in each row is dynamic, and may change according to the width of the view port.
* **Areas Method:** It is the most important grid method of all. This utilization of CSS grid was invented. It is the easiest way to create complex grid systems.

1. What happens when we click on URL in our browser?

* We enter a URL into a web browser. The browser looks up the IP address for the domain name via DNS. The browser sends a HTTP request to the server. The server sends back a HTTP response. It is the first place to run a DNS query.
* Second, the browser checks the OS cache. If all steps fail, the browser would

move on to the ISP maintains its own DNS server which includes a cache of DNS records which the browser would check with the last hope of finding our requested URL.

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Fig: Backend process of URL

1. What are different versions of HTML?
2. **HTML 1.0(1989-1994):**

* This version is also called HTML. This version supported inline images and text controls.HTML was very limited in terms of styling and presentation of content.
* HTML 1.0 was only supported by Linux.

1. **HTML 2.0(1995):**

* This specification supported more browsers. HTML 2.0 was considerably improved to support.
* HTML 1.0 could not support tables, frames, specify fonts, change background, or forms. So HTML 2.0 version is became.
* This version is support the forms with limited set of form elements such as text boxes, and option buttons, change of page background, use of tables.
* Around this time HTML1.1 also existed & was created by Netscape browser standard for website design.

1. **HTML 3.2(1997):**

* This version included support for creating tables and expanded options for form elements.
* HTML 3.2 included support for CSS, browser manufactures did not support very well in their browsers.

1. **HTML 4.01(1999):**

* This version added support for style sheets and scripting ability for multimedia elements.
* HTML 4.01 focused on separating presentation styling information from the actual content by the use of style sheets.

1. **HTML 5(2014):**

* HTML5 specification that we see today has been published as a working draft & it is not yet final. All major browsers support many of the new HTML5 elements & API.