Ans 1:  
<!DOCTYPE html> is not an HTML tag but a document type declaration. It is used to specify the HTML version being used in the document and helps browsers render the content correctly.

Ans 2:

Semantic HTML tags are tags that define the meaning of the content they contain. For example, tags like <header>, <article>, and <footer> are semantic HTML tags.  
  
We need semantic tag because it helps structure the code we create, making it more readable and easier to maintain.  
  
Ans 3:  
HTML tags are used to hold HTML elements whereas HTML elements holds content.

HTML tags starts with< and ends with > whereas whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

Ans 6:  
Some advantages of HTML5 over its previous version are:

* Improved code
* Mutuality
* Improved semantics
* Elegant forms
* Consistency
* Improved accessibility

Ans 8:  
The <img> tag is used to display individual images on a webpage, while the <figure> tag is used to group together and semantically represent self-contained content, such as images, along with captions or descriptions.

Ans 9:

HTML Tag: An HTML tag represents an element in an HTML document. It consists of the element's name enclosed in angle brackets (<>). Tags define the structure and semantics of the content on a webpage. Tags can contain attributes to provide additional information or modify the behaviour of the element. Examples of HTML tags include <div>, <p>, <h1>, and <a>.

Attribute: An attribute is used within an HTML tag to provide additional information or modify the behavior of the element. It provides extra details or instructions about the tag. Attributes consist of a name and a value, separated by an equals sign (=) and enclosed in quotes. Examples of HTML attributes include src, href, class, and id. Attributes are used to specify things like the source of an image (src attribute in <img> tag) or the destination of a link (href attribute in <a> tag).