1. Proper use of character encoding in web development ensures that text displays correctly across devices and platforms. To display text correctly on a web page, it is important to specify the correct character encoding. In HTML, this is done by using the <meta> tag inside the <head> section
2. BOM is a U+FEFF character, which can be seen at the very beginning of the text. UTF-8 without BOM differs from standard UTF-8 in that it does not add a special token at the beginning of a text file. The BOM is a small sequence of bytes that can indicate the use of UTF-8 encoding. However, in some cases, the presence of BOM can cause problems, especially when working with text files on different operating systems and platforms.
3. ASCII is a character encoding table in which each letter, number, or character corresponds to a specific number. The standard ASCII table has 128 characters numbered from 0 to 127. These include Latin letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and control characters. Examples: When developing Internet resources and applications, ASCII developers need ASCII to encode characters that are not part of the national encoding.
4. Symbols that are applicable in very rare cases and can't be found on the keyboard ¥ § ®
5. The HTML <pre> element is pre-formatted text that must be presented exactly as it is written in the HTML file. The <code> tag is designed to display one or more lines of text that represents programme code.

**Zip compresses files. Compresses files within an archive independently, making it easy to extract them or add new ones, without having to unpack or repack the entire archive.**

**For me, The hardest part was task number 4, I still haven't figured out how it works(**