← HTML QUESTIONS →

( 30 Marks )

***Q.****1 <!DOCTYPE html> is it a tag of html? If not, what is it and why do we use it? (1 Marks)*

***Answer :***

**<!DOCTYPE html>** is not a tag in HTML, but rather a declaration known as the Document Type Declaration (DTD). It is used to indicate the version and type of HTML that a web page is written in.

The purpose of the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration is to inform web browsers about the specific HTML version to expect when rendering the page. It helps browsers interpret the HTML markup correctly and apply the appropriate rules for rendering and displaying the content.

***Q.2*** *Explain Semantic tags in html? And why do we need it? ( 2 Marks)*

***Answer :***

Semantic tags in HTML are elements that carry meaning and provide contextual information about the content within them. They give structure and semantics to the markup, allowing both humans and search engines to understand the purpose and relationships of different sections of a web page.

Semantic tags were introduced in HTML5 to promote better document structure and improve accessibility.

Ex: <header>, <nav>, <main>, <article> etc.

The benefits of using semantic tags are:

i. Search engine optimization (SEO)

ii. Ease of maintenance

iii. Improved accessibility

***Q.3*** *Differentiate between HTML Tags and Elements? (2 Marks)*

***Answer :***

In HTML, there is a distinction between tags and elements.

HTML Tags: Tags are the building blocks of HTML markup. They are used to define the structure and appearance of content within an HTML document. Tags are written in angle brackets (< and >), and they enclose specific elements or content. HTML tags are case-insensitive, meaning they can be written in uppercase or lowercase.

Ex: <h1>: Heading level 1 tag , <p>: Paragraph tag ,<div>: Division tag etc.

HTML Elements: Elements are formed by combining HTML tags with the content they enclose, including any attributes and nested elements. Elements consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag. The opening tag contains the name of the HTML tag, and the closing tag includes the same tag name preceded by a forward slash (/). The content placed between the opening and closing tags represents the actual text or other elements within that element.

Ex: <h1>Heading</h1>: Heading element

<p>Paragraph content</p>: Paragraph element

<div>Content within a division</div>: Division element

***Q.4*** *Build Your Resume using HTML only (5 Marks)*

***Answer:*** [***cod***](https://github.com/Rajneshyadav/Placement-Assignment-Questions/blob/main/1.%20HTML/Ans.%204%20Resume.html)***e***

***Q.5*** *What are some of the advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions? (2Mark)*

***Answer:***

HTML5 introduced several advantages and improvements over its previous versions (like HTML4 and XHTML).

Here are some of the key advantages of HTML5:

1. Simplified Code: HTML5 provides more concise and simplified code syntax, reducing the need for additional scripting and markup languages like XHTML.

2. New Semantic Elements: HTML5 introduced new semantic elements such as `<header>`, `<nav .

3. Audio and Video Support: HTML5 introduced native support for audio and video playback without the need for third-party plugins like Flash .

4. Form Enhancements: HTML5 introduced new form input types (e.g., email, URL, date, range) and attributes (e.g., re**q**uired, placeholder) that provide better user experience and simplify form validation.

5. Offline Web Applications: HTML5 introduced the Application Cache (`appcache`) feature, which enables web applications to work offline or in unreliable network conditions.

6. Geolocation: HTML5 introduced the Geolocation API, allowing web applications to retrieve the user's location information. This feature enables location-based services, maps, and personalized content based on the user's geographical position.

Overall, HTML5 offers a more feature-rich and versatile platform for developing modern web applications, providing enhanced multimedia capabilities, improved semantics, simplified coding, and better support for mobile devices and accessibility.

***Q.6*** *Create a simple Music player using html only (5 Marks)*

***Answered:*** [***CODE***](https://github.com/Rajneshyadav/Placement-Assignment-Questions/blob/main/1.%20HTML/Ans%20.7%20musicPlayer.html)

***Q.7*** *What is the difference between <figure> tag and <img> tag? (1 Marks)*

***Answer:***

The <figure> tag and <img> tag are used for different purposes in HTML:

<img> tag: The <img> tag is a self-closing tag used to insert an image into an HTML document. It is specifically designed for embedding images and requires the src attribute to specify the path or URL of the image file. The <img> tag is responsible for displaying the actual image on the web page.

<figure> tag: The <figure> tag is a container element used to group media content, such as images, illustrations, diagrams, or videos, along with their associated captions or descriptions.

The key difference is that the <img> tag is specifically for embedding images, while the <figure> tag is a container used to group media content along with its caption or description. The <figure> tag provides a semantic structure for presenting self-contained content, enhancing accessibility and allowing better styling and customization options.

***Q.8*** *What’s the difference between html tag and attribute and give example of some global attributes? (2 Marks)*

***Answer :***

In HTML tags and attributes are two fundamental concepts used to structure and define web content.

HTML Tag: An HTML tag is an element used to mark up and define the structure and type of content within an HTML document. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets (< >) and typically come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag. The opening tag precedes the content, and the closing tag follows it. Tags instruct the web browser on how to interpret and display the enclosed content.

Ex: <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

HTML Attribute: An HTML attribute provides additional information or functionality to an HTML element. Attributes are added within the opening tag of an HTML element and modify the behavior, appearance, or properties of that element. Attributes consist of a name and a value, separated by an equals sign (=), enclosed in quotes.

Ex: <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>

Global Attributes: Global attributes are attributes that can be used with any HTML tag, regardless of its type. They provide common functionality or properties that are applicable to many elements throughout the HTML document.

Ex: 1. `class`: Specifies one or more class names for an element, allowing it to be styled with CSS or targeted by JavaScript.

2. `id`: Provides a unique identifier for an element, which can be used for styling or JavaScript manipulation.

3. `style`: Defines inline CSS styles for an element, allowing specific styling rules to be applied directly to the element.

4. `title`: Specifies additional information about an element, typically displayed as a tooltip when hovering over the element.