**Assignment 1**

**Q-> 1,2,3,6,8,9**

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

**Ans.** The <!DOCTYPE html> is not a tag/element but an instruction to the browser about the document type1. It is called as the document type declaration (DTD) and is used to inform the browser about the version of HTML used in the document. The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an “information” to the browser about what document type to expect.

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

Ans. Semantic tags are HTML tags that clearly describe their meaning in human- and machine-readable formats. They are used to structure web pages and provide additional information about the content of the page. Semantic tags help search engines understand the content of a web page and improve accessibility for people with disabilities. HTML5 introduced several new semantic tags such as <main>, <aside>, <section>, <article> and others.

Semantic tags are important because they help developers create more accessible and SEO-friendly web pages. They also make it easier for developers to understand the structure of a web page and improve code readability.

**Q.3 Differentiate between HTML Tags and Elements?**

**Ans.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML Tags** | **HTML Elements** |
| HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. | HTML holds the content. |
| HTML tags are starts with < and ends with > | Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements. |
| HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning. | HTML elements specifies the general content. |

**Q.6 What are some of the advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions?**

**Ans.** HTML5 has several advantages over its previous versions. Some of these advantages are:

* Multimedia support
* Capabilities to store offline data using SQL databases and application cache
* Ability to run Java script in the background
* Ability to draw various shapes like rectangles, circles, triangles, etc.
* Cleaner markup and improved code
* Elegant forms
* Consistency
* Supports rich media elements
* Offline application cache.

**Q.8 What is the difference between <figure> tag and <img> tag?**

**Ans.**

| **S.No.** | **<figure> Tag** | **<img> Tag** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | The figure tag is used to semantically organize the content of images, videos, audios or even charts or tables, block of codes in the HTML document. | The image tag is used to add an image to an   HTML page. <img> tag can only insert image. |
| 2. | <figure> tag is a container tag. | <img> tag is a void tag. |
| 3. | This tag provides a container for content that is equivalent to a figure or diagram in a book. | The HTML <img> tag is used for embedding images into an HTML document. |
| 4. | This tag is inline element. | It is an inline element but when we specify width and height it becomes a block element. |
| 5. | You can use the figure element in conjunction with the figcaption element to provide a caption for the contents of your figure element. | In image tag there’s no special tag for caption rather we can use <p> tag or <span> tag to add pseudo captions. |
| 6. | It makes it easy for the machine to understand the code. Easy to get on search engines. | It is difficult for machines to understand. |
| 7. | The <figure> element itself may contain multiple other child elements be it a block of code, images, audios, video etc. | The <img> tag can not have multiple elements inside it only images can be added in <img> tag. |
| 8. | The figure tag contains default alignment and styling. | The image tag does not contain any default alignment and styling. |
|  |  |  |

**Attribute**  **Description**

1. **Accesskey** - Specifies a shortcut key to activate/focus an element
2. **Class-** Specifies one or more classnames for an element (refers to a class in a style sheet)
3. **Contenteditable**- Specifies whether the content of an element is editable or not
4. **data-\*** - Used to store custom data private to the page or application
5. **dir** - Specifies the text direction for the content in an element
6. **draggable** - Specifies whether an element is draggable or not
7. **hidden** - Specifies that an element is not yet, or is no longer, relevant
8. **id** - Specifies a unique id for an element
9. **lang** - Specifies the language of the element's content
10. **spellcheck** - Specifies whether the element is to have its spelling and grammar checked or not
11. **style** - Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
12. **tabindex** - Specifies the tabbing order of an element
13. **title** - Specifies extra information about an element
14. **translate** - Specifies whether the content of an element should be translated or not

**Q.9 What’s the difference between html tag and attribute and give example of some global attributes?**

**Ans.**

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| --- | --- |
| **HTML Tags** | **HTML Attributes** |
| HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. | HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristics of an HTML in detail. |
| HTML tags are starts with < and ends with > | HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag. |
| HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning. | HTML attributes specify various additional properties to the existing HTML element. |