

Assignment Search 2

- **b vs strong:** b and strong has the same effect on normal web browser but there is a fundamental difference between them:
****:...a span of text to which attention is being drawn for utilitarian purposes without conveying any extra importance and with no implication of an alternate voice or mood, such as key words in a document abstract, product names in a review, actionable words in interactive text-driven software.
****: represents importance in text.
So in conclusion that The **** tag is used to draw attention to text without indicating that it's more important but **** is used for content that is of greater importance.
- **i vs em:** The main difference between these two tags is that the **** tag semantically emphasizes on the important word or section of words while **<i>** tag is just offset text conventionally styled in italic to show alternative mood or voice.

So **** and **** is both used to indicate greater importance for content that emphasizes them.

- **Audio:** we can add audio in html by using `<audio>` tag and it has closing tag as it is not single and there are a lot of extensions in audio that may not be supported in all browsers like image.wav or image.ogg so we use `<source>` tag and after that we write src to be able to add all the extensions to avoid any errors like that and audio has many attributes like controls to display the controls to be able to open the audio stop it etc.. and it has muted and loop :

Browser	MP3	WAV	OGG
Edge/IE	YES	YES	YES
Chrome	YES	YES	YES
Firefox	YES	YES	YES
Safari	YES	YES	NO
Opera	YES	YES	YES

File Format	Media Type
MP3	audio/mpeg
OGG	audio/ogg
WAV	audio/wav

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element. <!--in case the
  browser doesn't support any of those file extensions-->
</audio>
```

- **inline vs block element:**

A **block-level element** always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.

The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

**<address> <article> <aside> <blockquote> <canvas> <dd>
<div> <dl> <dt> <figure> <footer> <form> <h1>-<h6>
<header> <hr> <main> <nav>
<p><pre><section><table> <tfoot> <video>**

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a element inside a paragraph.

**<a><abbr><acronym><bdo><big>
<button><cite>
<code><dfn><i><input><kbd><label><map><
object><output><q><samp><script><select><small><spa
n><sub><sup><textarea><time><tt>**