1.Difference between semantic and non-semantic tags with examples.

# Semantic Elements

* Semantics is the study of meaning of the words and phrases in a language.

i.e. Semantic elements= elements with a meaning.

* A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both browser and developer.
* Examples of semantic element: <img>, <form>, <table>

i.e these elements define its content clearly.

# Non-Semantic Elements

* Non-semantic elements generally tells nothing much about its content.
* Traditionally developers have implemented non-semantic elements with a class attribute to define the structure and express the meaning of content.
* Examples of non-semantic elements are: <div> and <span>

i.e. these elements tells nothing about its content

2.Difference between inline and block level elements with examples.

# Block level

* Block level elements start with a new line and take up the full with available.
* Elements which occupies the complete space(complete row of that page).
* Heights and widths are key properties that can be used with block elements.
* Block elements accept margins from all sides i.e top, bottom left, and right.
* Block elements force a new line before and after they are used.
* Ex. <div> </div>, <h1> </h1>, <p> </p> .

# Inline element

* Inline elements cover only the area which is required for the content it holds.
* Elements which wont occupies the complete space.
* Heights and widths are not considered for inline elements.
* Only left and rights margins have and effect on inline elements.
* Inline elements do not force any new line.
* Ex. <span> </span>, <a> </a>, <button> </button>.

3. Attributes and their types- advantages of attributes.

# Attributes

* href
* src
* width and height
* alt
* style
* lang
* title
* id
* class
* dir
* background
* bgcolor
* valign
* align
* disabled
* value

Types of attributes:

* Pre defined attribute
* User defined attribute

Pre defined attribute:

* Global attribute: Global attributes are attributes common to all HTML elements, they can be used on all elements, though they may have no effect on some elements.

Ex. Dir, id, lang, style, title

* Element specific: Attributes that can be used for specific element.

Ex. href, src.

Advantages:

* By using attributes we can change font size, colour of the content.
* With the help of attributes we can navigate other pages and shows some extra content by adding links and some files.
* With the help of attributes we can create a beautiful web page of changing the font styles and colours

4.Important tags and uses.

* <html> </html>--The root element
* <head> </head>--The document head
* <title> </title>--The page title
* <body> </body>--The page content
* <h1> </h1>--A section heading
* <p> </p>--A paragraph
* <a> </a>--A link
* <img>--An image
* <div> </div>--A block-level container for content
* <span> </span>--An inline container for content
* <b> </b>--In boldface
* <i> </i>--in italic
* <center> </center>--on the page horizontally
* <ul> </ul>--brackets an unordered(bulleted) list
* <ol> </ol>-- brackets a numbered list
* <br> </br>--Forces a line break here
* <hr> </hr>--inserts a horizontal rule
* <a href=”…”>…</a>--Defines a hyperlink
* <!--…--> --It is used to write comments in HTML documents
* <u>-- it underlines the text
* <small>--it defines smaller text