

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

Ans- In HTML, there is a distinction between tags and attributes. Here's an explanation of each:

1. **HTML Tags:** HTML tags are used to define the structure and content of an HTML document. They are enclosed within angle brackets (< >) and come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag. The opening tag indicates the start of an HTML element, while the closing tag indicates its end. For example, the `<p>` tag is used to define a paragraph, `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags are used for headings, and `<div>` tag is used to create a division or section of the document.

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<h1>This is a heading.</h1>
<div>This is a division.</div>
```

2. **HTML Attributes:** HTML attributes provide additional information about an HTML element. They are added within the opening tag of an element and are used to modify or customize the behavior, appearance, or functionality of the element. Attributes consist of a name and a value, separated by an equals sign (=). Some attributes do not require a value and are considered boolean attributes, where the presence of the attribute implies a true value. For example, the `href` attribute is used to specify the URL of a link, and the `src` attribute is used to specify the source of an image.

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">This is a link</a>

```

Global attributes are attributes that can be used with most HTML elements. Some commonly used global attributes include:

- `class`: Specifies one or more CSS classes for an element, allowing it to be styled using CSS.
- `id`: Specifies a unique identifier for an element, which can be used to target and manipulate the element using CSS or JavaScript.
- `style`: Allows inline CSS styling to be applied directly to an element.
- `title`: Provides additional information or a tooltip for an element when the user hovers over it.
- `data-*`: Allows custom data attributes to be added to elements for storing additional information.

Example:

```
<div class="container" id="main" style="background-color: red;" title="Main Content">
  <p data-info="custom data attribute">This is the main content area.</p>
</div>
```

In the above example, the `<div>` element uses the `class`, `id`, `style`, and `title` attributes, while the `<p>` element uses the `data-info` attribute.

These global attributes can be used with various HTML elements to enhance their functionality and presentation.