### 1.What is a marquee?

Marquee is used to put the scrolling text on a web page. It scrolls the image or text up, down, left or right automatically. You should put the text which you want to scroll within the <marquee>......</marquee> tag

### 2.What is a style sheet?

A style sheet is used to build a consistent, transportable, and well-designed style template. You can add these templates on several different web pages. It describes the look and formatting of a document written in markup language.

### 3.What are the entities in HTML?

The HTML character entities are used as a replacement for reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities. These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML.

## ***4.What is Character Encoding?***

Character encoding is a method of converting bytes into characters. To validate or display an HTML document properly, a program must choose a proper character encoding. This is specified in the tag:

<meta charset="utf-8"/>

* **UTF-8**: A Unicode Translation Format that comes in 8-bit units that is, it comes in bytes. A character in UTF8 can be from 1 to 4 bytes long, making UTF8 variable width.

### 5.How to specify the link in HTML and explain the target attribute?

HTML provides a hyperlink - <a> tag to specify the links in a webpage. The ‘href’ attribute is used to specify the link and the ‘target’ attribute is used to specify, where do we want to open the linked document. The ‘target’ attribute can have the following values:

1. **\_self**: This is a default value. It opens the document in the same window or tab as it was clicked.
2. **\_blank**: It opens the document in a new window or tab.
3. **\_parent**: It opens the document in a parent frame.
4. **\_top**: It opens the document in a full-body window.

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

Some advantages of HTML5 are:-

* It has Multimedia Support.
* It has the capabilities to store offline data using SQL databases and application cache.
* Javascript can be run in the background.
* HTML5 also allows users to draw various shapes like rectangles, circles, triangles, etc.
* Included new Semantic tags and form control tags.

**7.What is Microdata in HTML5?**

* Microdata is a new simple semantic syntax, that is used to add the nested groups of name and value pair of data to documents, that are commonly based on the page content. Microdata is used for new global attributes.

### 8.How to optimize website assets loading?

To optimize website load time we need to optimize its asset loading and for that:

* **CDN hosting** - A CDN or content delivery network is geographically distributed servers to help reduce latency.
* **File compression** - This is a method that helps to reduce the size of an asset to reduce the data transfer
* **File concatenation** - This reduces the number of HTTP calls
* **Minify scripts** - This reduces the overall file size of js and CSS files
* **Parallel downloads** - Hosting assets in multiple subdomains can help to bypass the download limit of 6 assets per domain of all modern browsers. This can be configured but most general users never modify these settings.
* **Lazy Loading** - Instead of loading all the assets at once, the non-critical assets can be loaded on a need basis.

### 9.What is the difference between “display: none” and “visibility: hidden”, when used as attributes to the HTML element.

When we use the attribute “visibility: hidden” for an HTML element then that element will be hidden from the webpage but still takes up space. Whereas, if we use the “display: none” attribute for an HTML element then the element will be hidden, and also it won’t take up any space on the webpage.

#### 10.What is new about the relationship between the <header> and <h1> tags in HTML5?

**Answer:** Prior to HTML5, only one <h1> element was used for the heading of the entire webpage. This changed in HTML5, as it specifies that the <h1> element represents the top-level heading of a section of the webpage, which can be the page <body>, an <article>, or a <section> element.

According to the HTML5 specification, each <header> element must at least have one <h1> tag.