### HTML Basics

1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It's the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.

2. Latest Versions of HTML

HTML5 is the latest version as of now.

3. Syntax of HTML

HTML syntax consists of elements represented by tags enclosed in angle brackets, typically in pairs like `<tag>content</tag>`.

4. Tag in HTML

A tag is a piece of code that defines an element within an HTML document.

5. Attribute in HTML

Attributes provide additional information about an element and are always specified in the opening tag.

6. Difference between HTML and XHTML

XHTML is stricter than HTML, adhering to XML syntax rules. HTML is more forgiving and widely supported.

### HTML Tags

7. Types of Lists Available in HTML

HTML supports ordered lists (`<ol>`), unordered lists (`<ul>`), and definition lists (`<dl>`).

8. Use of the `<head>` Tag

The `<head>` tag contains metadata about the HTML document, such as its title and links to stylesheets.

9. Use of the `<title>` Tag

The `<title>` tag specifies the title of the HTML document, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.

10. Use of the `<body>` Tag

The `<body>` tag contains the content of the HTML document that is displayed to the user.

11. Use of the `<header>` Tag

The `<header>` tag typically contains introductory content or navigational links for a section or the entire document.

12. Use of the `<footer>` Tag

The `<footer>` tag usually contains information about the author, copyright, or links to related documents.

13. Use of the `<nav>` Tag

The `<nav>` tag is used to define a section with navigation links.

14. Use of the `<article>` Tag

The `<article>` tag defines independent, self-contained content that can be reused or syndicated.

15. Use of the `<section>` Tag

The `<section>` tag defines a section of a document, typically with a heading.

16. Use of the `<aside>` Tag

The `<aside>` tag defines content aside from the main content, such as sidebars or tangentially related information.

17. Use of the `<h1>` to `<h6>` Tags

These tags define headings of different levels, with `<h1>` being the highest level and `<h6>` being the lowest.

18. Use of the `<p>` Tag

The `<p>` tag defines a paragraph of text.

19. Use of the `<a>` Tag

The `<a>` tag creates a hyperlink to another webpage or resource.

20. Use of the `<img>` Tag

The `<img>` tag embeds an image in an HTML document.

21. Use of the `<form>` Tag

The `<form>` tag creates an interactive form for user input.

22. Use of the `<input>` Tag

The `<input>` tag defines an input control within a form.

23. Use of the `<button>` Tag

The `<button>` tag creates a clickable button.

24. Use of the `<textarea>` Tag

The `<textarea>` tag defines a multi-line text input control.

25. Use of the `<select>` Tag

The `<select>` tag creates a drop-down list.

26. Use of the `<option>` Tag

The `<option>` tag defines an option in a select list.

27. Use of the `<label>` Tag

The `<label>` tag defines a label for an `<input>`, `<select>`, or `<textarea>` element.

28. Use of the `<fieldset>` Tag

The `<fieldset>` tag groups related elements in a form.

29. Use of the `<legend>` Tag

The `<legend>` tag defines a caption for the `<fieldset>` element.

30. Use of the `<table>` Tag

The `<table>` tag creates an HTML table.

31. Use of the `<tr>` Tag

The `<tr>` tag defines a row in a table.

32. Use of the `<th>` Tag

The `<th>` tag defines a header cell in a table.

33. Use of the `<td>` Tag

The `<td>` tag defines a standard cell in a table.

34. Use of the `<caption>` Tag

The `<caption>` tag defines a table caption.

35. Use of the `<ul>` Tag

The `<ul>` tag creates an unordered list.

36. Use of the `<ol>` Tag

The `<ol>` tag creates an ordered list.

37. Use of the `<li>` Tag

The `<li>` tag defines a list item.

38. Use of the `<div>` Tag

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

39. Use of the `<span>` Tag

The `<span>` tag defines a section in a document for styling purposes.

### HTML Attributes and Elements

40. Use of the `<meta>` Tag

The `<meta>` tag provides metadata about the HTML document.

41. Use of the `<style>` Tag

The `<style>` tag defines internal CSS styles for an HTML document.

42. Use of the `<link>` Tag

The `<link>` tag links an external resource, such as a stylesheet, to the HTML document.

43. Use of the `<script>` Tag

The `<script>` tag embeds or links to client-side scripts, such as JavaScript.

44. Difference between `<strong>` and `<em>` Tags

`<strong>` is used to indicate strong importance, while `<em>` is used to emphasize text.

45. Difference between `<b>` and `<i>` Tags

`<b>` and `<i>` were traditionally used for bold and italic styling, respectively, but `<strong>` and `<em>` are now preferred for semantic meaning.

46. Difference between `<br>` and `<hr>` Tags

`<br>` creates a line break, while `<hr>` creates a horizontal rule (a horizontal line).

47. Difference between `<ul>` and `<ol>` Tags

`<ul>` creates an unordered list with bullet points, while `<ol>` creates an ordered list with numbers or letters.

48. Difference between `<div>` and `<span>` Tags

`<div>` is a block-level element used for grouping and layout, while `<span>` is an inline element used for styling or targeting specific content.

### Miscellaneous HTML Concepts

49. Use of the `<!DOCTYPE>` Declaration

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration specifies the document type and version of HTML being used.

50. Difference between HTML5 and Previous Versions

HTML5 introduces new elements, attributes, and APIs for improved semantics, multimedia support, and offline applications.

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