**3. Write a short note on tags, elements, and attributes along with relevant examples.**

**Ans:**

**Tags** - In HTML, tags are used to define the structure and content of a web page. A tag is a markup element enclosed in angle brackets, like <tagname>. Tags can have attributes that provide additional information about the element, such as its size, color, or link destination.

Tags can be classified into two main types: opening tags and closing tags. An opening tag is used to start a new HTML element and is written as <tagname>. A closing tag is used to end an HTML element and is written as </tagname>. Some tags are self-closing, meaning that they don't require a closing tag and can be written as <tagname/>.

Tags are the building blocks of HTML, and they allow web developers to create structured and well-formatted documents that can be interpreted by web browsers. By using different tags, web developers can define headings, paragraphs, links, images, forms, tables, and other elements that make up a web page.

→ example -

<html>

<head>

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>hello world</h1>

</body>

</html>

**Elements** - In HTML, an element is a building block of a web page that consists of a tag and its contents. An HTML element starts with an opening tag, which specifies the element's name and any attributes, followed by the element's content, and ends with a closing tag. For example, the HTML element for a paragraph is defined using the <p> opening tag and the </p> closing tag, with the paragraph's content in between.

HTML elements can be nested inside one another, with the inner element's tags and content enclosed within the outer element's tags. For example, a paragraph element could contain a nested link element that directs the user to another webpage.

→ example -

<!-- This is an HTML element -->

<h1>hello world</h1>

**Attributes** -

In HTML, an attribute is a modifier that is added to an HTML element's opening tag to provide additional information about the element. Attributes can be used to define various characteristics of the element, such as its appearance, behavior, or functionality.

An HTML attribute is typically composed of two parts: the attribute name and the attribute value. The attribute name is the name of the attribute, such as "href" or "src". The attribute value is the value associated with the attribute, such as a URL or a color code.

→ example -

<!-- href is an attribute -->

<a href="https://www.pwskills.com">Pw skills</a>