**Q-01. What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

**ANS =** Tags are the primary component of the HTML that defines how the content will be structured/ formatted, whereas Attributes are used along with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element. For example, <p aligns=” centre”>Interview questions</p>, in this the ‘align’ is the attribute using which we will align the paragraph to show in the centre of the view.

**Q-02.**  **Describe HTML layout structure?**

**ANS =** very web page has different components to display the intended content and a specific UI. But still, there are few things which are templated and are globally accepted way to structure the web page, such as:

**<header>:** Stores the starting information about the web page.

<footer>: Represents the last section of the page.

**<nav>:** The navigation menu of the HTML page.

**<article>:** It is a set of information.

**<section>:** It is used inside the article block to define the basic structure of a page.

**<aside>:** Sidebar content of the page.

**Q-03. How to optimize website assets loading?**

**ANS =** 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

**Q-04. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

**ANS =** HTML has various formatting tags:

<b> - makes text bold

<i> - makes text italic

<em> - makes text italic but with added semantics importance

<big> - increases the font size of the text by one unit

<small> - decreases the font size of the text by one unit

<sub> - makes the text a subscript

<sup> - makes the text a superscript

<del> - displays as strike out text

<strong> - marks the text as important

<mark> - highlights the text

<ins> - displays as added text

**Q-05. What is the significance of <head> and <body> tag in HTML?**

**ANS =** <head> tag provides the information about the document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. This tag contains the metadata about the webpage and the tags which are enclosed by head tag like <link>, <meta>, <style>, <script>, etc. are not displayed on the web page. Also, there can be only 1 <head> tag in the entire Html document and will always be before the <body> tag.

<body> tag defines the body of the HTML document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. All the contents which needs to be displayed on the web page like images, text, audio, video, contents, using elements like <p>, <img>, <audio>, <heading>, <video>, <div>, etc. will always be enclosed by the <body> tag. Also, there can be only 1 body element in an HTML document and will always be after the <head> tag.