1. Semantic HTML tag means that the tag clearly describes the meaning of the elements for both the browser and developer. For example

Semantic:

<figure>

<img src> ="img\_Max\_Photo.png" alt="Max's Face"

</figure>

Non-semantic

<div>- This tag is not semantic because its primary function is solely a container for other tags and content

For example:

<div>

<h1> “My page” </h1>

</div>

2.

The alt attribute is important for when you have an image that is not displayed and you would like to provide additional information about the image. The alt attribute essentially specifies alternate text for a given image when the image cannot be displayed.

 3.

The HTML <head> element is a container for collection of metadata, such as links, stylesheets, and other scripts. Nothing that goes in the <head> tag is seen by the user , but the content within the tag is used for information and changing content that is processed by the browser.

4.

Border- Inserts a “wall” around an element

Outline- Defines the distance between an element’s border and adjacent elements’ borders.

Padding- Defines the distance between an element’s content and its border

Margin- Overlays a “wall” on top of an element

5.

[X]

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]

6.

1. Inline styles

2. Internal style sheets

3. External style sheets

7.

[X]

[ ]

[ ]

[ ]

8.

Fork creates an editable copy of the entire repository. It creates a copy of the project hosted on my GitHub account.

A clone downloads the source code and all of the version history using Git software on my computer.

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9.

A fetch downloads changes from the remote branch, then updates data in the repository, but leaves the local branch unchanged.

A pull makes a fetch and then merges the changes in a local branch. It updates you local branch with changes from the pulled branch.