1.What is HTML?

To understand "HTML" from front to back, let's look at each word that makes up the abbreviation:

Hypertext: text (often with embeds such as images, too) that is organized in order to connect related items
Markup: a style guide for typesetting anything to be printed in hardcopy or soft copy format
Language: a language that a computer system understands and uses to interpret commands.
HTML determines the structure of web pages. This structure alone is not enough to make a web page look good and interactive. So you'll use assisted technologies such as CSS and JavaScript to make your HTML beautiful and add interactivity, respectively.

In this case, I like to break down the three technologies – HTML, CSS, and JavaScript – this way: they are like a human body.

- HTML is the skeleton,
- CSS is the skin,
- JavaScript is the circulatory, digestive, and respiratory systems that brings the structure and the skin to life.

So We can say that, HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language which is used for creating web pages and web applications.

2. What is the difference between an HTML element and tag?

	HTML ELEMENTS	HTML TAG
01	HTML element holds the content.	HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element
02	Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.	HTML tag starts with < and ends with >
03	HTML elements specifies the general content.	HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.
04	Elements represent the complete, functional unit on a webpage.	Tags define the type of HTML element (e.g., heading, paragraph).
05	They can be nested.	They cannot be nested.
06	It consists of a generalized component that user wants to display on their HTML page.	Usually consist of reserved keywords that have a unique meaning.
07	For example: Paragraph	For example: This is a Paragraph

3. What does an inline tag do?

For creating a webpage, HTML elements take an important role in webpage development. Those HTML elements specifically divided into 2 subcategories like Inline elements and Block level elements. Inline elements are those that don't start with the new line. Also, it doesn't take full-width space on the webpage. That kind of element only occupies as much space as required to fit included elements. There are various Inline tags in HTML. We will see all those one by one later. element work as a container for

included text in HTML. Most of the time, inline elements used within another HTML element.

4. Why should we use block tag?

Block level elements take up as much space as possible by default. Each block level element will start a new line on the page, stacking down the page. In addition to stacking vertically, block level elements will also take up as much horizontal space as possible.

The p element is an example of a block level element. Each new paragraph tag will appear on its own line vertically. Paragraphs with longer content will stretch all the way to the edge of the page.

Examples of block level elements:

- `<p>`
- `<ol>`, `<ul>`, `<dl>`
- All headings
- `<article>`, `<section>`, `<div>`

5. In which tag do we use the alt attribute?

The alt attribute is used in the <img> (image) tag in HTML. The alt attribute provides alternative text for an image, which is displayed if the image cannot be loaded or if the user is using a screen reader.

Here's an example of how the alt attribute is used in an <img> tag:

html
Copy code

<img src="example.jpg" alt="A descriptive text about the image">

In this example, if the image "example.jpg" cannot be loaded, the text "A descriptive text about the image" will be displayed instead. Additionally, screen readers use the alt text to provide information about the content of the image to users who may have visual impairments. Providing meaningful and descriptive alt text is important for accessibility and ensures that users can understand the purpose of the image even if they can't see it.

6. Why target attribute is important?

The **HTML target Attribute** is used to specify where to open the linked document. It can be used on various elements such as:

- HTML | <a> target Attribute
- HTML | <area> target Attribute
- HTML | <base> target Attribute
- HTML | <form> target Attribute

7. Give an example code for a rowspan.

The Rowspan attribute is similar to Colspan in that it determines how many cells to merge, but instead of columns, it determines the number of rows to merge. By specifying the number of rows to merge, the cells are combined vertically based on the value provided .This one is utilized similarly to the previous one, with the only distinction being its name.

For example: It can be used with <td> and <th> element in an HTML Table.

8. Which kind of tag is used label and input?

The <label> tag needs an “for” attribute whose value is the same as the input id. It uses the for attribute to connect the label with the id of the form element, its labeling. Alternatively, the <input> tag is used directly inside the <label> tag.

For example: The <label> tag can be used in 2 ways:

- Firstly, use the <label> tag by providing the <input> and id attributes. The <label> tag needs an “*for”* attribute whose value is the same as the input *id*.
- It uses the for attribute to connect the label with the `id` of the form element, its labeling

9.What does a button tag do?

The <**button**> HTML element is an interactive element activated by a user with a mouse, keyboard, finger, voice command, or other assistive technology. Once activated, it then performs an action, such as submitting a form or opening a dialog.

By default, HTML buttons are presented in a style resembling the platform the user agent runs on, but you can change buttons' appearance with CSS.

10.What is a nested element?

HTML elements may contain other elements. This is called *nesting*, and to do it properly, the entire element (including its markup) must be within the start and end tags of the containing element (the *parent*). Proper nesting is one of the criteria of a well-formed document (a requirement for XHTML).

In this example, list items (`li`) are nested within an unordered list element (`ul`).

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