## 1)what is <a> tag?

ANS: The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

example: <a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>

<a>: This is the opening anchor tag.

href="https://www.google.com": This is the attribute specifying the URL of the page the link points to.

Go to Google: This is the text that will be displayed as the hyperlink.

</a>: This is the closing anchor tag.

When a user clicks on "Go to Google," they will be taken to Google's homepage

## 2)what is <!--> tag?

ANS: The <! --> tag is used in HTML to create comments. Comments are not displayed by the browser and are used to leave notes or explanations within the HTML code for developers. Comments can help make the code more understandable and maintainable.

example:<!DOCTYPE html>

## 3)what is <!--> tag?

**ANS:** The link> tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource.

The k> tag is most often used to link to external style sheets or to add a <u>favicon</u> to your website.

The link> element is an empty element, it contains attributes only.

## Attributes of the link> tag

- **href**: Specifies the URL of the linked resource.
- **rel**: Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked resource (e.g., stylesheet).
- **type**: Specifies the MIME type of the linked resource.
- **media**: Specifies the media type for which the linked resource is designed (e.g., screen, print).

- **integrity**: Allows the browser to check the fetched resource's integrity to ensure it has not been tampered with.
- **crossorigin**: Specifies how the element handles cross-origin requests

</body>

</html>