

## ANSWER 9 –

**HTML Tag:** An HTML tag represents an element or a container that defines the structure and purpose of a specific part of a web page. It consists of an opening tag, optional content, and a closing tag (in most cases). Tags are enclosed in angle brackets (< and >) and are used to enclose or wrap around content. Example: <p>Some text</p>

**HTML Attribute:** An HTML attribute provides additional information or modifies the behavior of an HTML element. It is added to the opening tag of an HTML element and consists of a name and a value. Attributes are used to specify characteristics or properties of an element, such as its source, size, color, or behavior. Example: 

**Global Attributes:** Global attributes are attributes that can be used on any HTML element, regardless of its specific tag. They provide common functionality and behavior that can be applied universally across different elements. Some examples of global attributes are:

**class:** Specifies one or more CSS class names to apply styling or group elements.

**id:** Provides a unique identifier for an element

**style:** Allows inline CSS styling to be applied directly to an element.

**title:** Specifies a tooltip or additional information about the element.