1. What is the difference between block and inline elements in HTML?

Answer:
Block elements start on a new line, take up the full width available, and are used for page layout (examples: , <p>, <h1>, <ul>). Inline elements do not start on a new line, occupy only as much width as their content, and are used for formatting inside blocks (examples: , <a>, <img>,).

2. How does a website work in basic terms?

Answer:
When you type a website URL, your browser requests its files from a web server through the internet. The server sends back files like HTML, CSS, JS, and images, which the browser then renders as a visible website.

3. Briefly describe the history of HTML.

Answer:
HTML was invented by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991 with 18 tags. It evolved through major versions (HTML 2.0, 3.2, 4.01, XHTML 1.0) and reached HTML5, which is the current standard supporting multimedia, new semantic elements, and responsive design.

4. How do browsers determine the language of an HTML document?

Answer:
Browsers use the lang attribute on the <html> tag to determine the document language. If missing, they may guess using user settings or analyze content, but lang is the standard way.

5. What is the purpose of <head> and <body> tags, and how do they differ?

Answer:
<head> holds metadata, links to styles/scripts, and info not shown directly to users, while

<body> contains everything visible on the page. <head> configures the environment; <body> contains the content.

6. How do <head> and <body> tags influence rendering and SEO?

Answer:
The <head> determines metadata, resources, and configurations (such as <title>, <meta>), which affect how browsers and search engines interpret and display the page. <body> holds content that search engines crawl and display, impacting user engagement and SEO relevance.

7. What are the default sizes of heading and paragraph tags in HTML?

Answer:
Default sizes are (approx): <h1> — 32px, <h2> — 24px, <h3> — 19px, <h4> — 16px, <h5> — 13px, <h6> — 11px, and <p> — 16px. These may vary slightly by browser but follow this order.

8. What do “case sensitive” and “case insensitive” mean, with examples?

Answer:
Case sensitive means uppercase and lowercase letters are treated as different ("HTML" ≠ "html"); case insensitive means they’re treated the same ("Hello" = "hello"). Programming languages, passwords, and file systems may be one or the other.

9. Name at least five HTML text formatting elements and their purpose.

Answer:

- <b>: bold text (no semantic meaning)
- : important text (semantics + bold)
- <i>: italic text (no semantic meaning)
- : emphasized text (semantics + italics)

- <mark>: highlighted text
  Other examples: <small>, <del>, <ins>, <code>, <sub>, <sup>

10. What is the difference between a relative and an absolute path?

Answer:
An absolute path specifies the full URL or starts from the site root (/images/pic.jpg or http://site.com/img/pic.jpg). A relative path is defined in relation to the current file's location (images/pic.jpg, ../img/pic.jpg).

11. What is the purpose of the <map> element in HTML?

Answer:
<map> defines an image map: clickable areas or "hotspots" on one image. It groups <area> tags that specify which shapes and regions of the image are interactive.

12. How do you connect clickable map areas on an image to different destinations?

Answer:
Use <img usemap="#mapname"> to link the image to the <map name="mapname">. Inside <map>, use <area shape="..." coords="..." href="..."> to define clickable regions and their links.

13. Why and how is the srcset attribute used?

Answer:
srcset allows you to provide multiple image sources of different sizes or resolutions. The browser picks the best one based on device screen size or resolution, helping with responsive and high-DPI images.

14. What is the <picture> tag and its use case?

Answer:
The <picture> tag lets you offer multiple images (with <source> tags) for browsers to select

based on screen size, format support, or other conditions, enabling art direction and responsive images.

15. What role do <figure> and <figcaption> play?

Answer:
<figure> semantically groups media or diagrams, and <figcaption> provides a caption or description. Used together, they improve accessibility and clarify how visual content relates to page context.