**Assignment 2**

1.What does HTML stand for and what is its purpose?

Ans: HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page. HTML consists of a series of elements. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

Purpose: HyperText Markup Language, or HTML, is a set of markup symbols or codes inserted into a file intended for display on the internet. The markup tells web browsers how words and images should be displayed on a webpage.

EX :

2. Describe the basic structure of an HTML document?

Ans:   An HTML Document is mainly divided into two parts: HEAD: This contains the information about the HTML document including the Title of the page, version of HTML, Meta Data, etc. BODY: This contains everything you want to display on the Web Page.

3. What do DOCTYPE and html lang attributes do?

Ans: The HTML lang attribute is used to identify the language of text content on the web. This information helps search engines return language specific results, and it is also used by screen readers that switch language profiles to provide the correct accent and pronunciation.

4. What is the difference between head and body tags?

Ans: Everything inside the body element is displayed on the web page. But the contents of the head element are not displayed on the page. To see them, you must inspect the page using the browser's Devtools or look at the source code.

5. Can you explain the purpose of meta tags in HTML?

Ans: The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data. <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

6. How do you link a CSS file to an HTML document?

Ans: CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
- Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
- External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

7. How do you link a JavaScript file to an HTML document?

Ans: We can add script tags in your HTML document, ideally inside the which points to your javascript files. Order of the script tags are important. Load the jQuery before your script files if you want to use jQuery from your script.

```
<script type="text/javascript"
src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.7.1/jquery.min.js"></script>

<script type="text/javascript" src="relative/path/to/your/javascript.js"></script>
```

8. How do you add a comment in HTML and why would you use them?

Ans: HTML <!--...--> TagThe comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers. You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.

9. How do you serve your page in multiple languages?

Ans: We can set the language in the HTML document by setting the lang attribute in the code. By default, the specified language is English, but it can be changed at our convenience.

By default:

<html lang="en">

To change the language, just simply set the attribute. We can define it anywhere in the document, such as in the body, in the paragraph, in the heading, or in the span tag. But the best practice is to set the in the span tag. Like here, we have changed the language to French in the span tag.

<p> French " <span lang="fr"> Bonjour </span> " </p>

10. What are data-* attributes and when should they be used?

Ans: The data-* attribute gives us the ability to embed custom data attributes on all HTML elements. The stored (custom) data can then be used in the page's JavaScript to create a more engaging user experience (without any Ajax calls or server-side database queries).

11. What is the difference between b and strong tags?

Ans: strong> tag is used for the text which is important . <b> tag is used to make text bold. Search Q&A. The question has been asked before.

12. When would you use em over i, and vice versa?

Ans: <i> Tag is like putting something in italics just for looks, while <em> Tag is for adding real emphasis or importance to the text, indicating that it should be read with more attention. They may both look italicized but <em> have a meaning beyond appearance.

13. What is the purpose of small, s, and mark tags?

Ans: The <small> tag defines smaller text (like copyright and other side-comments).

The <mark> tag in HTML is used to define the marked text. It is used to highlight the part of the text in a paragraph. The <mark> tag is new in HTML 5.

14. What are semantic HTML tags and why are they important?

Ans: Semantic HTML tags are tags that define the meaning of the content they contain. For example, tags like <header>, <article>, and <footer> are semantic HTML tags. They clearly indicate the role of the content they contain. On the other hand, tags like <div> and <span> are typical examples of non-semantic HTML elements.

15. How do you create a paragraph or a line break in HTML?

Ans: To use the <br> tag, simply add the <br> tag wherever you want a line break to appear in your code. In the example above, the <br> tag is used to insert a line break between the two lines of text, all within the same <p> element. This is what the text will look like: This is a paragraph.

16. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

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.

17. What is the difference between relative and absolute URLs?

Ans: An absolute URL contains all the information necessary to locate a resource. A relative URL locates a resource using an absolute URL as a starting point. In effect, the "complete URL" of the target is specified by concatenating the absolute and relative URLs.

18. How can you open a link in a new tab?

Ans: You can make a HTML link open in a new tab by adding the target="_blank" attribute. You should insert this after the link address. Please let me know if you need any further assistance.

19. How do you create an anchor to jump to a specific part of the page?

Ans: You can make a HTML link open in a new tab by adding the target="_blank" attribute. You should insert this after the link address. Please let me know if you need any further assistance.

20. How do you link to a downloadable file in HTML?

Ans: We can use the HTML download attribute to specify that the target will be downloaded when a user clicks on the hyperlink.The download attribute is only used if the href attribute is set.

The value of the attribute will be the name of the downloaded file. There are no restrictions on allowed values, and the browser will automatically detect the correct file extension and add it to the file (.img, .pdf, .txt, .html, etc.).

You can also specify a value for the download attribute, which will be the new filename of the downloaded file. If the value is omitted, the original filename is used.

21. How do you embed images in an HTML page?

Ans: The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page. Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The

<img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image. The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

22. What is the importance of the alt attribute for images?

Ans: The alt attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

23. What image formats are supported by web browsers?

Ans: 1. WebP

2. JPEG

3. SVG

4. GIF

5. PNG

24. How do you create image maps in HTML?

Ans: Use the HTML <map> element to define an image map.

Use the HTML <area> element to define the clickable areas in the image map.

Use the HTML usemap attribute of the <img> element to point to an image map.

25. What is the difference between svg and canvas elements?

Ans: The most pertinent difference is how each technology presents its content. Canvas is raster based, meaning it's arrays of pixels arranged on a grid, while SVG is vector based, meaning it uses mathematical metadata when describing a graphic.

26. What are the different types of lists available in HTML?

Ans: HTML lists come in three main categories: unordered lists, ordered lists, and definition lists. Each type serves a specific purpose and can be customized to fit your design and content needs.

27. How do you create ordered, unordered, and description lists in HTML?

Ans: Use the HTML <ol> element to define an ordered list.

Use the HTML type attribute to define the numbering type.

Use the HTML <li> element to define a list item.

Lists can be nested.

List items can contain other HTML elements.

28. Can lists be nested in HTML? If so, how?

Ans: This is done by embedding a <ul> (unordered) or <ol> (ordered) list inside an <li> (list item) element. The proper way to make a nested HTML list is to use the <ul> or <ol> element as a child of the <li> element it belongs to.

29. What attributes can you use with lists to modify their appearance or behavior?

Ans: The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

30. What are HTML forms and how do you create one?

Ans: HTML Form is a document that stores information of a user on a web server using interactive controls. An HTML form contains different kinds of information such as username, password, contact number, email id, etc. The elements used in an HTML form are the check box, input box, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

31. Describe the different form input types in HTML5.

Ans: HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

<input type="button">

<input type="checkbox">

<input type="color">

<input type="date">

<input type="datetime-local">

```
<input type="email">

<input type="file">

<input type="hidden">

<input type="image">

<input type="month">

<input type="number">

<input type="password">

<input type="radio">

<input type="range">

<input type="reset">

<input type="search">

<input type="submit">
```

32. How do you make form inputs required?

Ans: If you want to make an input mandatory to be entered by the user, you can use the required attribute. This attribute can be used with any input type such as email, URL, text, file, password, checkbox, radio, etc. This can help to make any input field mandatory.

33. What is the purpose of the label element in forms?

Ans: A <label> is used to create a caption for a form control. The <label> can be associated with a form control either implicitly by placing the control element inside the label element, or explicitly by using the for attribute.

34. How do you group form inputs and why would you do this?

Ans: The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form. The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

35. What is new in HTML5 compared to previous versions?

Ans: While HTML 4 used the browser cache to store essential data on the client-side, HTML 5 uses the web SQL database, web storage and application cache to store the important data. The latest version of HTML5 has come up with some innovative block level elements such as < dialog>,< aside> and <figure>.

36. How do you create a section on a webpage using HTML5 semantic elements?

Ans: The <section> element defines a section in a document.

According to W3C's HTML documentation: "A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading."

37. What is the role of the article element in HTML5?

Ans: The <article> tag is one of the new semantic elements introduced with HTML5. According to the HTML5 specification : The article element represents a section of content that forms an independent part of a document or site; for example, a magazine or newspaper article, or a blog entry.

38. Can you explain the use of the nav and aside elements in HTML5?

Ans: Using AsideThe element can be used for typographical effects like pull quotes or sidebars, for advertising, for groups of nav elements, and for other content that is considered separate from the main content of the page.

39. How do you use the figure and figcaption elements?

Ans: A caption can be associated with the <figure> element by inserting a <figcaption> inside it (as the first or the last child). The first <figcaption> element found in the figure is presented as the figure's caption. The <figcaption> provides the accessible name for the parent <figure> .

40. How do you create a table in HTML?

Ans: The <table> tag defines an HTML table. An HTML table consists of one <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements. The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.

41. What are thead, tbody, and tfoot in a table?

Ans: The <thead> , <tbody> , and <tfoot> elements are used to structure a basic table into semantic sections. The <tfoot> element represents the foot section of

the table, which contains a row ( <tr> ) representing the calculated average of the values in the "Credits" column.

42. What is a colspan and rowspan?

Ans: In HTML, the rowspan attribute specifies how many rows a table cell should span, determining its vertical position. On the other hand, the colspan attribute specifies the number of columns a cell should span, determining its horizontal position.

43. How do you make a table accessible?

Ans: Include a Header Row.

Use a Simple Table Structure. Avoid tables nested within other tables. ...

Add Alt Text to the Table. It can be time-consuming to read a table with a screen reader. ...

Avoid Blank Cells if Possible. ...

Don't Use Screenshots of Tables.

44. How can tables be made responsive?

Ans: A correctly formatted HTML table.

A simple CSS ruleset that will trigger when a screen display shrinks below a preset width. ...

A short bit of JavaScript to associate the table headings with the data cells that appear in the same table column.

45. How do you add audio and video to an HTML document?

Ans: Create a new HTML file in the same directory, called index. html . Add <audio> and <video> elements to the page; make them display the default browser controls. Give both of them <source> elements so that browsers will find the audio format they support best and load it.

46. What are the attributes of the video and audio elements?

Ans: The opening <video> and <audio> tags can contain several other attributes including controls , autoplay , loop , mute , preload , and the global attributes. The <video> element also supports the height , width , and poster attributes.

47. How do you provide subtitles or captions for video content in HTML?

Ans: Start: A basic HTML5 video.

Step 2: Adding subtitles.

Step 3: building a custom menu with JavaScript.

Step 4: captions versus subtitles, and default selection.

48. What's the difference between embedding and linking media?

Ans: Linking refers to inserting a reference to a file in another location, while embedding refers to inserting the actual file in the document. An example of linking is inserting a chart from an Excel file into a PowerPoint presentation, while an example of embedding is inserting an image into a Word document.

49. What is a viewport and how can you set it?

Ans: In an SVG document, the viewport is the visible area of the SVG image. You can set any height and width on an SVG, but the whole image might not be visible. The area that is visible is called the viewport. The size of the viewport can be defined using the width and height attributes of the <svg> element.

50. Can you describe the use of media queries in HTML?

Ans: Media queries are a key part of responsive web design, as they allow you to create different layouts depending on the size of the viewport, but they can also be used to detect other things about the environment your site is running on, for example whether the user is using a touchscreen rather than a mouse.

51. How do you create responsive images with different resolutions for different devices?

Ans: Create multiple image files of different sizes, each showing the same picture. Use srcset / sizes to create a resolution switcher example, either to serve the same size image at different resolutions depending on the device resolution or to serve different image sizes depending on the viewport widths.

52. What is responsive web design?

Ans: Responsive web design (RWD) refers to designing websites to adapt to a user's device. The goal is for a website to retain its optimal usability and appearance regardless of the device it's displayed on.

53. How do flexbox and grids help in creating responsive layouts?

Ans: Flexbox makes it easier to design responsive layouts without using float or positioning. It has made life much easier for people that use CSS. Grid is a two-dimensional layout model that helps in creating a layout and aligning items in it.

54. What is accessibility and why is it important in web development?

Ans: Accessibility is the practice of making your websites usable by as many people as possible. We traditionally think of this as being about people with disabilities, but the practice of making sites accessible also benefits other groups such as those using mobile devices, or those with slow network connections.

55. How do you make a website accessible?

Ans: Understand the Guidelines and Standards. ...

Color Contrast Matters. ...

Use Descriptive Headings. ...

Use Alt Text for Images. ...

Include Captions and Transcripts for Multimedia. ...

Ensure Keyboard Accessibility. ...

Use ARIA Roles and Attributes. ...

Make Forms Accessible.

56. What are ARIA roles and how do you use them?

Ans: ARIA roles provide semantic meaning to content, allowing screen readers and other tools to present and support interaction with an object in a way that is consistent with user expectations of that type of object.

57. Explain how to use the tabindex attribute.

Ans: Tabindex is a global attribute that allows an HTML element to receive focus. It needs a value of zero or a negative number in order to work in an accessible way. When tabindex 's value is set to zero or a positive number, the element can be navigated to via the keyboard's Tab key.

58. How do you ensure your images are accessible?

Ans: Every image you embed in your website must include an alt attribute. Not only is this a requirement of the HTML standard, but it also ensures that image content, or the ability to skip it, is available for screen readers. The rule applies whether the image conveys important information or is purely decorative.

59. How do you make a navigation bar in HTML?

Ans: Step 1: Firstly, we have to type the Html code in any text editor or open the existing Html file in the text editor in which we want to make a Navigation Bar.

Step 2: Now, we have to define the <nav> tag in the <body> tag where we want to make the bar.

60. What's the significance of breadcrumb navigation?

Ans: A breadcrumb trail offers navigational cues that help users understand their current location on a website. You can also use breadcrumbs to improve the overall experience as it allows users to easily understand the website hierarchy. They help users find relevant information and are known to reduce bounce rates too.

61. How do you create a dropdown menu in HTML?

Ans: Use any element to open the dropdown menu, e.g. a <button>, <a> or <p> element. Use a container element (like <div>) to create the dropdown menu and add the dropdown links inside it. Wrap a <div> element around the button and the <div> to position the dropdown menu correctly with CSS.

62. Explain the use of the target attribute in a link.

Ans: The target attribute specifies where the linked document will open when the link is clicked. The default is the current window. If target="_blank" , the linked document will open in a new tab or (on older browsers) a new window.

63. How do you create a slidedown menu?

Ans: Step 1: Add a <label> element to your HTML document. This will be the name of your dropdown menu.

Step 2: Add a <select> element. ...

Step 3: Create <option> elements and place them inside the <select> element. ...

Step 4: Add a default value from the dropdown list, if desired.

64. What are Web Components and how are they used?

Ans: Web components are a set of web platform APIs that allow you to create new custom, reusable, encapsulated HTML tags to use in web pages and web apps.

65. What is Shadow DOM and how do you use it?

Ans: Shadow DOM works by allowing you to attach a hidden, separate Document Object Model (DOM) to an element. This hidden DOM is known as the 'Shadow DOM', and the element it's attached to is referred to as the 'Shadow Host'.

66. How do you create a custom HTML element?

Ans: Essentially, a custom element consists of two pieces: a tag name and a class that extends the built-in HTMLElement class. The most basic version of our custom element would look like this: class OneDialog extends HTMLElement { connectedCallback() { this. innerHTML = `<h1>Hello, World!.

67. Explain HTML templates and their use cases?

Ans: The <template> tag is used as a container to hold some HTML content hidden from the user when the page loads. The content inside <template> can be rendered later with a JavaScript.

68. How do you use server-sent events?

Ans: SSE provides a connection management layer and parsing logic that enable an HTTP response to be kept open while a server pushes new events to a client as they become available. The three main components of SSE are: The EventSource API, which is used by clients to receive and process events.

69. How do you optimize HTML for search engines?

Ans: Use semantic tags.

Optimize your title and meta tags.

Use heading tags correctly.

Add alt text to your images.

Use descriptive links and anchor text.

Validate and format your code.

Here's what else to consider. Be the first to add your personal experience.

70. What is semantic HTML and how does it relate to SEO?

Ans: In the world of search engine optimization, semantic HTML plays a crucial role in improving a website's visibility and ranking in search engine results. Semantic SEO focuses on optimizing web content to align with the search intent of users and the semantic understanding of search engines.

71. Explain the significance of heading tags for SEO.

Ans: Heading tags indicate headings on a webpage by using code to tell a web browser how to display content. That's why and how they organize your content into a format that's easy to read. In addition to general structure and readability, heading tags help improve accessibility for people who can't easily read screens.

72. How do structured data and schemas enhance SEO?

Ans: Structured data, also called schema markup, is code that provides search engines with explicit information about your page that helps them understand its purpose and context. Schema markup can also enhance the look of your search result listing, like by adding stars, which can generate more clicks.

73. What are the best practices for using HTML with SEO?

Ans: 1.Alt attribute

    2.Title tags

3. Headings tags

4.Meta tags

5.Schema markup

74. What is the Geolocation API and how is it used?

Ans: The Geolocation API is a service that accepts an HTTPS request with the cell tower and WiFi access points that a mobile client can detect. It returns latitude/longitude coordinates and a radius indicating the accuracy of the result for each valid input.

75. How do you utilize local storage and session storage in HTML?

Ans: HTML web storage provides two objects for storing data on the client: window.localStorage - stores data with no expiration date. window.sessionStorage - stores data for one session (data is lost when the browser tab is closed).

76. Can you describe the use of the Drag and Drop API?

Ans: HTML Drag and Drop interfaces enable applications to use drag-and-drop features in browsers. The user may select draggable elements with a mouse, drag those elements to a droppable element, and drop them by releasing the mouse button.

77. What is the Fullscreen API and why would you use it?

Ans: The Fullscreen API adds methods to present a specific Element (and its descendants) in fullscreen mode, and to exit fullscreen mode once it is no longer needed.

78. How do you handle character encoding in HTML?

Ans: Example. <meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta charset="Windows-1252">

HTML 4 Example. <meta http-equiv="Content-Type"
content="text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1"> HTML 5 Example. <meta
charset="ISO-8859-1">

&lt;meta charset="UTF-8"&gt;.

79. What is the lang attribute and its importance in HTML?

Ans: What is the HTML Lang Attribute? The HTML lang attribute is used to determine the language of the text used on any webpage. This attribute's primary purpose is to signal the language of the main document.

80. How do you accommodate left-to-right and right-to-left language support in HTML?

Ans: This can be done using the dir attribute on the &lt;html&gt; element, which can be set to either "ltr" for left-to-right languages or "rtl" for right-to-left languages. This change results in browsers laying out elements from right to left for RTL languages.

81. How do you validate HTML?

Ans: The simplest HTML validation feature is the required attribute. To make an input mandatory, add this attribute to the element. When this attribute is set, the element matches the :required UI pseudo-class and the form won't submit, displaying an error message on submission when the input is empty.

82. What are the benefits of using an HTML preprocessor like Pug (Jade)?

Ans: Using HTML preprocessors, such as Pug (formerly Jade) or Haml, can offer several advantages: Conciseness and Readability: Preprocessors often use indentation to represent the structure of the document, reducing the need for closing tags and making the code more readable.

83. How does a templating engine work with HTML?

Ans: A template engine enables you to use static template files in your application. At runtime, the template engine replaces variables in a template file with actual values, and transforms the template into an HTML file sent to the client. This approach makes it easier to design an HTML page.

84. What are browser developer tools, and how do you use them with HTML?

Ans: This tool shows what the HTML on your page looks like at runtime, as well as what CSS is applied to each element on the page. It also allows you to instantly

modify the HTML and CSS and see the results of your changes reflected live in the browser viewport. If you don't see the inspector, Tap/click the Inspector tab.

85. What are some common bad practices in HTML?

Ans: Common bad practices including div soup, incorrect titles, excessive line breaks, table layout, HTML design & outdated attributes.

86. How can you ensure that your HTML code follows best practices?

Ans: Use Proper Document Structure With Doctype.

     Close the Tags.

     Write Tags in Lowercase.

     Add Image Attributes.

     Avoid Using Inline Styles.

     Use a Meaningful Title and Descriptive Meta Tags.

     Use Heading Elements Wisely.

     Always Use the Right HTML Elements.

87. What are the benefits of minifying HTML documents?

Ans: Minification dramatically improves site speed and accessibility, directly translating into a better user experience. It's also beneficial to users accessing your website through a limited data plan and who would like to save on their bandwidth usage while surfing the web.

88. How do you optimize the loading time of an HTML page?

Ans: Optimize images. ...

     Limit the number of HTTP requests. ...

     Use browser HTTP caching. ...

     Remove unnecessary render-blocking JavaScript. ...

     Limit the use of external scripts. ...

Limit redirect usage.

Minify CSS and JavaScript files. ...

Use effective third-party services for important website functions.

89. What are some popular CSS frameworks that can be integrated with HTML?

Ans: 1. Bootstrap

2. Tailwind CSS

3. Foundation

4. Pure

5. Bulma

90. How do frameworks like Bootstrap simplify HTML development?

Ans: Bootstrap is the most popular open-source front-end framework for simplified web development. It provides a collection of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript components and tools that enable developers to easily build responsive, mobile-first websites.

91. Can you name some JavaScript libraries that enhance HTML interactivity?

Ans: Libraries like jQuery, Lodash, and D3. js provide reusable code that enhances productivity and cross-browser compatibility. Frameworks like React, Angular, and Vue. js offer comprehensive tools and structures for building scalable, maintainable, and interactive web applications.

92. What are data visualizations in HTML and how can they be implemented?

Ans: Data visualization is the process of representing information in a visual form. But more than that, it seeks to present the information so that it can be understood as quickly and easily as possible. At times, the resulting visuals are simple, amounting to a collection of hand-drawn lines.

93. Can you explain how progressive enhancement is applied in HTML?

Ans: It's based on the idea that all content should be available to all users regardless of what device they're using or what browser they're running.

Progressive enhancement uses layered code so visitors can access your site's core features even if specific enhancements are unavailable.

94. How are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript interconnected in web development?

Ans: JavaScript can connect with HTML and CSS on a web page thanks to an API called the DOM (Document Object Model). To represent the structure of the HTML document as a tree of objects, each element becomes a node that JavaScript can access and interact with.

95. Discuss the importance of documentation in HTML?

Ans: In web development, documentation is vital in order to ensure that code is easy to understand and follow, as well as providing a reference for future changes or updates. Good documentation can also be a lifesaver when it comes to troubleshooting errors and glitches.

96. What updates were introduced in HTML 5.1 and 5.2?

Ans: HTML5 (Hypertext Markup Language 5) is a markup language used for structuring and presenting hypertext documents on the World Wide Web

HTML5 was first released in a public-facing form on 22 January 2008,[2] with a major update and "W3C Recommendation" status in October 2014.

97. What future updates do you see coming for HTML?

Ans: HTML continues to be a useful content expression language that powers Web growth. It is now time for HTML to mature and grow to support both content driven and layout driven forms in the sensate spaces as well. In an ideal world HTML has a simpler more coherant syntax with well specified content flow semantics.

98. How does HTML continue to evolve with web standards?

Ans: Web standards are the core set of rules for developing websites. It might be possible to develop sites that do not comply with standards, but doing so increases the likelihood that many people will be unable to access your site.

99. What is the Living Standard and how does HTML adhere to it?

Ans: The concept of a living standard is that it is never complete and is always being updated and improved. New features can be added but functionality will not be removed.