**Day-13 Morning Assessment**

**Html with css-1**

1. The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element, allowing you to apply CSS styles or target the element with JavaScript.  
  
2. id must be unique within a page and class can be shared among multiple elements.  
  
3. Yes. Multiple elements can share the same class to apply common styles.  
<p class="highlight">This is a paragraph.</p>  
<div class="highlight">This is a div.</div>  
Both elements can be styled using .highlight in CSS.  
  
4. IDs must be unique so that JavaScript functions (getElementById) target only one element. Accessibility tools and CSS behave predictably.  
  
5. <p id="intro" class="highlight">Welcome to our website!</p>  
  
6. Use the # selector in CSS:  
#intro {  
 color: blue;  
 font-weight: bold;  
}  
  
7. Use the . selector in CSS

.note {  
 font-style: italic;  
 color: gray;  
}  
  
8. The <nav> tag defines a navigation section containing links to other parts of the website or page.  
  
9. Home  
About Us  
Contact

10. <nav>  
<a href="#home">Home</a>  
<a href="#about">About</a>  
<a href="#contact">Contact</a>  
</nav>

11. It represents a standalone, meaningful part of a document, typically with a heading. It helps structure content semantically.  
  
12. Use <section> when the content has a clear, semantic meaning and typically includes a heading. Use <div> for generic containers.  
  
13. <!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>My Page</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<header>  
<h1>My Website</h1>  
</header>  
<nav>  
<a href="#home">Home</a>  
<a href="#services">Services</a>  
</nav>  
<section>  
<h2>Welcome</h2>  
<p>This is the main content section.</p>  
</section>  
<footer>  
<p>&copy; 2025 My Website</p>  
</footer>  
</body>  
</html>  
  
14. Yes. If the nested section represents a sub-topic within the main topic, it's valid and helps with semantic clarity.  
  
15. Semantic HTML uses meaningful tags (<nav>, <section>, <article>) to improve accessibility, readability, and SEO. They describe the content's role, not just its appearance.  
  
16. Screen readers: Understand page structure, making navigation easier for users with disabilities.  
Search engines: Better indexing and ranking of content due to semantic clarity.  
  
17. <!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Simple Page</title>  
<style>  
   .main-section {  
     background-color: #f0f0f0;  
     padding: 10px;  
   }  
   #title {  
     color: darkgreen;  
   }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<nav>  
<a href="#home">Home</a>  
<a href="#info">Info</a>  
</nav>  
  
<section class="main-section" id="info">  
<h2 id="title">Information Section</h2>  
<p>This section contains some introductory information.</p>  
</section>  
  
</body>  
</html>  
  
18. It breaks uniqueness rules, causing: JavaScript functions to behave unpredictably.  
Accessibility and CSS issues.  
  
19. Yes. Separate them with spaces:  
<div class="box highlight shadow"></div>  
  
20. You can directly target the tag name:  
section {  
 background-color: lightblue;  
 padding: 15px;  
}  
  
div {  
 border: 1px solid black;  
 margin: 10px;  
}  
They can be styled independently based on their role.