# DAY-13 MORNING ASSESSMENT

1. The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. It allows you to apply CSS styles or target elements with JavaScript.
2. id must be unique for each element on a page.  
   class can be shared among multiple elements.  
   id is used for identifying a single element; class is used for grouping.  
   The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. It allows you to apply CSS styles or target elements with JavaScript.
3. <p class="highlight">First paragraph</p>  
   <p class="highlight">Second paragraph</p>

Both paragraphs share the same class, so they can be styled together.

1. Because it defines a single, specific element.Duplicate ids can cause issues with CSS styling , Javascript targeting ,and accessibility.
2. <p id=”intro” class=”highlight” >This is an introduction.</p>
3. Using #id selector

#intro{

Color : blue;

}

1. Using .classname selector:

.highlight{

font-weight : bold;

}

1. It defines a navigation section containing links to other pages or parts of the same page.
2. Home,About,Contact
3. <nav>  
    <a href="#home">Home</a>  
    <a href="#about">About</a>  
    <a href="#contact">Contact</a>  
   </nav>
4. It defines the matic grouping of content usually with a heading.
5. Use <section> when the content has a semantic meaning and typically includes a heading. Use <div> for generic containers.
6. <header>  
   <h1>My Website</h1>  
   </header>  
   <nav>  
   <a href="#">Home</a>  
   </nav>  
   <section>  
   <h2>Welcome</h2>  
   <p>This is a section.</p>  
   </section>  
   <footer>  
   <p>© 2025 My Website</p>  
   </footer>

14.yes ,To create subsections within a main section ,especially when each has its own heading.

15.semantic HTML uses meaningful tags (like <nav> , <section>) to describe content structure,improving readability ,accessibility , and SEO.

16.id helps with navigation and linking.class assists in styling and grouping.semantic tags improve context understanding for screen readers and search engines.

17.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Simple Page</title>  
<style>  
   .main-section { color: green; }  
   #navBar { background: #eee; }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<nav id="navBar">  
<a href="#">Home</a>  
<a href="#">About</a>  
</nav>  
<section class="main-section" id="intro">  
<h2>Welcome</h2>  
<p>This is a paragraph in a section.</p>  
</section>  
</body>  
</html>

18. Browsers may only recognize the first occurrence, leading to unpredictable behaviour in CSS/JS/accessibility.

19. <div class="box shadow"></div>

20. section {  
 background-color: lightblue;  
 padding: 20px;  
}  
div {  
 background-color: lightgray;  
 padding: 10px;  
}