Assignment Questions

1. <!DOCTYPE html> is not a tag of html, But instead it belongs to HTML 5 and it is there to make the browser realise that the version of HTML on which the browser has to operate and thus we use it.
2. Semantic Tags are tags which have names that specify a meaning of the functioning they perform. They were introduced in HTML5 and have been used since then. They even help in enhancing the web accessibility.
3. Html tags: These are normal tags that have a opening and closing segment and are used to define the components within a web page. Whereas, on the other hand HTML Elements: These are nothing but the combination of tags along with the data involved with it. They both together constitute and form the HTML Elements.
4. [It is mentioned in Question 4 folder](Question%204)
5. [It is mentioned in Question 5 folder](Question%205)
6. The major relevant advantages of HTML5 over HTML include:
   1. Web Accessibility – Helped in making the site accessible for the people other than the normal public for its use case.
   2. Semantic Tags Inclusion – They not only help in making relevant components. But does even help in selection at the time of CSS.
7. [It is mentioned in Question 7 folder](Question%207)
8. The main difference between the said above tags <figure> and <img> is:
   1. <figure>: The <figure> tag is used to represent self-contained content that is referenced from the main document flow. It is commonly used for displaying images, illustrations, diagrams, code snippets, videos, and other media.
   2. <img>: The <img> tag is specifically used to insert images into an HTML document. It is a self-closing tag and does not have a closing tag. The <img> tag requires the src attribute to specify the source URL of the image
9. In HTML the purpose if tags and attribute are very different:
   1. HTML tag: An HTML tag is used to define elements in an HTML document. Tags can be categorized into different types, such as block-level tags, inline tags, heading tags, etc.
   2. HTML Attribute: An HTML attribute provides additional information or modifies the behavior of an HTML element. Attributes are specified within the opening tag of an HTML element and are comprised of a name-value pair. Attributes can be used to define properties, add styling, associate links, handle events, etc. The attributes vary depending on the type of HTML element they are associated with.

Some examples of Global Attributes include the following:

* class: Specifies one or more classes to apply to an element.
* id: Specifies unique identifier of the element.
* style: Defines Inline CSS style for an element.

1. [It is mentioned in Question 10 folder](Question%2010)