**HTML 5**

### Q1-> Describe HTML layout structure.

Every web page has different components to display the intended content and a specific UI. But still, there are few things which are templated and are globally accepted way to structure the web page, such as:

* **<header>**: Stores the starting information about the web page.
* **<footer>**: Represents the last section of the page.
* **<nav>**: The navigation menu of the HTML page.
* **<article>**: It is a set of information.
* **<section>**: It is used inside the article block to define the basic structure of a page.
* **<aside>**: Sidebar content of the page.

### Q2-> What are various formatting tags in HTML.

HTML has various formatting tags:

* <b> - makes text bold
* <i> - makes text italic
* <em> - makes text italic but with added semantics importance
* <big> - increases the font size of the text by one unit
* <small> - decreases the font size of the text by one unit
* <sub> - makes the text a subscript
* <sup> - makes the text a superscript
* <del> - displays as strike out text
* <strong> - marks the text as important
* <mark> - highlights the text
* <ins> - displays as added text

### Q3-> What is the significance of <head> and <body> tag in HTML?

<head> tag provides the information about the document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. This tag contains the metadata about the webpage and the tags which are enclosed by head tag like <link>, <meta>, <style>, <script>, etc. are not displayed on the web page. Also, there can be only 1 <head> tag in the entire Html document and will always be before the <body> tag.

<body> tag defines the body of the HTML document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. All the contents which needs to be displayed on the web page like images, text, audio, video, contents, using elements like <p>, <img>, <audio>, <heading>, <video>, <div>, etc. will always be enclosed by the <body> tag. Also, there can be only 1 body element in an HTML document and will always be after the <head> tag.

### Q4-> In how many ways you can display HTML elements?

1. inline: Using this we can display any block-level element as an inline element. The height and width attribute values of the element will not affect.
2. block: using this, we can display any inline element as a block-level element.
3. inline-block: This property is similar to inline, except by using the display as inline-block, we can actually format the element using height and width values.
4. flex: It displays the container and element as a flexible structure. It follows flexbox property.
5. inline-flex: It displays the flex container as an inline element while its content follows the flexbox properties.
6. grid: It displays the HTML elements as a grid container.
7. none: Using this property we can hide the HTML element.

### Q5-> How to specify the link in HTML and explain the target attribute?

HTML provides a hyperlink - <a> tag to specify the links in a webpage. The ‘href’ attribute is used to specify the link and the ‘target’ attribute is used to specify, where do we want to open the linked document. The ‘target’ attribute can have the following values:

1. **\_self**: This is a default value. It opens the document in the same window or tab as it was clicked.
2. **\_blank**: It opens the document in a new window or tab.
3. **\_parent**: It opens the document in a parent frame.
4. **\_top**: It opens the document in a full-body window.