1. **HTML &CSS Basics**
2. **What is HTML, and why is it important for website design?**

**Ans** - **HTML** (HyperText Markup Language) is the foundational language used to create and structure content on the web. It defines the elements of a webpage—such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, and forms—using a system of tags and attributes.

1. **How do you structure a basic HTML document?**

**Ans** –

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Your Page Title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>

<p>This is a simple HTML document.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Breakdown of Each Section**

1. **<!DOCTYPE html>**  
   Declares the document type and version of HTML being used (HTML5 in this case). This helps browsers render the page correctly.
2. **<html lang="en">**  
   The root element that wraps all the content of the document. The lang attribute specifies the language of the document, which is important for accessibility and search engine optimization.
3. **<head>**  
   Contains meta-information about the document, such as:
   * **<meta charset="UTF-8">**: Specifies the character encoding for the document, ensuring proper display of text.
   * **<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**: Makes the page responsive on different devices.
   * **<title>Your Page Title</title>**: Sets the title of the webpage, which appears in the browser tab.
4. **<body>**  
   Contains all the visible content of the webpage:
   * **<h1>**: Defines the main heading of the page.
   * **<p>**: Defines a paragraph of text.
5. **What are semantic HTML elements, and why should they be used?**

**Ans** - Semantic HTML elements are tags that convey meaningful information about the content they enclose, both to browsers and developers.

* **<header>**: Represents introductory content or navigational links.
* **<nav>**: Defines a block of navigation links.
* **<main>**: Specifies the main content of a document.
* **<section>**: Represents a standalone section of content.
* **<article>**: Defines independent, self-contained content.
* **<aside>**: Represents content tangentially related to the content around it.
* **<footer>**: Defines the footer for a document or section.

1. **Explain the difference between inline, block, and inline-block elements in HTML.**

**Ans** -