

1- The basic structure of the HTML template is:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the page</title>
</head>
<body>content of the page</body>
</html>
```

2- The anchor tag is a link tag, when we click on that link tag it redirect to a new page. The anchor tag is used to show a link of any page.

To open a URL into a new tab use the target="_blank" attribute of anchor tag.

3- Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics, or meaning of the content in web pages and web applications rather than just defining its look or appearance. It introduces meaning to the code we write.

For example: <form>, <table>, and <article> these tags clearly define its content.

4- HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are defined directly after the tag name. They only appear in opening tags and not in closing tags.

HTML attributes usually consist of name/value pairs like name="value". The Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotation marks. The name parameter takes the name of the property that is to be assigned to the element. The value takes the property value or extent of the property names that can be aligned over the element.

List- accesskey, class, contenteditable, contextmenu, data, dir, hidden, id, lang, style, tabindex, title.

5- **Inline elements**

- Do not start on a new line and can begin within a line.
- Take up as much width as necessary. Its width only extends as far as it is defined by its tags.
- Inline elements do not have a top and a bottom margin.
- Examples of inline elements: , , , <code>, <input>, <time>, <i>.

Block level elements

- They start on a new line.
- Stretch to fill the full width available to them.
- They have a top and a bottom margin.
- Examples of block-level elements in HTML: <div>, , <form>, <main>, <table>, <video>.

6- <!-- CONTENT-->

In this way we can add comment in HTML.

7- Inline elements- It don't start on a new line and can begin without a line. Take up as much width as necessary. Its width only extends as far as it is defined by its tags.

- Examples of inline elements: , , , <code>, <input>, <time>, <i>.

Block level elements- It start on a new line. Stretch to fill the full width available to them. They have a top and a bottom margin.

-Examples of block-level elements in HTML: <div>, , <form>, <main>, <table>, <video>.

8- HTML list are the list elements.

-Examples- (Order list), (Un order list), (List items), <dl> (description list).

```
9- <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> Unordered List </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Nested Unordered List</h2>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>Indian actors</li>
  <ul>
    <li>Yash</li>
    <li>Pravas</li>
    <li>Ram charan</li>
    <li>Alu arjun</li>
  </ul>
  <li>Alu sisis</li>
  <ul>
    <li>Hritik rosan</li>
    <li>Bidywut</li>
    <li>Anubhab</li>
    <li>Amlan</li>
    <li>Babusan</li>
    <li>Deepanwit</li>
  </ul>
  <li>Heroins</li>
  <ul>
    <li>Priyanka</li>
    <li>Sradha</li>
    <li>Novya</li>
```

```
<li>Kirti Suresh</li>
<li>Alia</li>
</ul>
</ul>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

10- **Cell Padding-** Cell Spacing cell is the white space that exists between the edge of a table cell and its contents. It is associated with just one cell. Cellpadding's default value is 1.

Cell Spacing- The space that exists between specific neighbouring cells is known as "cell spacing." It is associated with multiple cells. Cellspacing's default value is 2.

```
11- <!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>18th task</title>
</Head>
<body>
```

```
<table border="1"cellpadding="5" cellspacing="0" width="35%">
<tr>
<td>Table 1</td>
<td colspan="2" align="center">Table 2
<table border="1"cellpadding="5" cellspacing="0" width="35%">
<tr>
<td>Table1</td>
<td>Table2</td>
```

```
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table1</td>
<td>Table2</td>
</tr>
</td></table>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>Table 3</td>
<td align="center">Table 4</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

12- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and layout web pages — for example, to alter the font, color, size, and spacing of your content, split it into multiple columns, or add animations and other decorative features

13- In CSS, selectors are used to target the HTML elements on our web pages that we want to style. There are a wide variety of CSS selectors available, allowing for fine-grained precision when selecting elements to style.

14- We use img tag for insert image to our webpage.

Absolute path- An absolute path is a path that describes the location of a file or folder regardless of the current working directory; in fact, it is relative to the root directory. It contains the

complete location of a file or directory, hence the name. It is also referred to as absolute pathname or full path and it always starts at the same place, which is the root directory.

Relative path- A relative path is a path that describes the location of a file or folder in relative to the current working directory. It can be best used to refer to websites that are located on the same domain, ideally on certain sections of websites in which the documents never change relationships to each other.

15- Forms are used for collect the valid user data.

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head><title>form</title></head>
<body>
<form>
<label>First Name:</label>
<input type="text" name="first name"> </br></br>

<label>Last Name:</label>
<input type="text" name="last name"> </br></br>

<label>User Name:</label>
<input type="text" name="user name"> </br></br>

<label>password:</label></br>
<input type="password" name="password" ></br></br>

<label>Email:</label></br>
<input type="text" name="email" ></br></br>
```

```
<label>Mobile no:</label></br>
<input type="number" name="mobilenno" ></br></br>
```

```
<label>city</label></br>
<select>
<option>Select</option>
<option>blr</option>
<option>bbs</option>
</select></br></br>
```

```
<submit>Register</submit>
</form>
<a>back to home</a>
<button>Try</button>
</body>
</html>
```

16-

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head><title>form</title></head>
<body>
<form>
<h1>Login page</h1>
```

```
<label>User Name:</label>
<input type="text" name="user name" placeholder="Enter user
name"> </br></br>
```

```
<label>password:</label></br>
```

```
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Enter password"></br></br>
```

```
<submit>Login</submit>  
</form>  
<a>New member</a>  
<button>Try</button>  
</body>  
</html>
```

17- User-agent, or browsers, have basic style sheets that give default styles to any document. These style sheets are named user-agent stylesheets. Most browsers use actual stylesheets for this purpose, while others simulate them in code.

18- Yes you can use multiple header elements in your documents, by virtue of the w3c documentation: A header element is intended to usually contain the section's heading (an h1–h6 element or an h group element), but this is not required.

19- In HTML documents, browsers use a DOCTYPE in the beginning of the document to decide whether to handle it in quirks mode or standards mode. `<!DOCTYPE html>` // Tells the browser that we are using HTML5. If document type is not mentioned, browser will go to Quirks mode.

20- The required attribute is a boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form. Note: The required attribute works with the following input

types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

21- The basic structure of the HTML template is:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the page</title>
</head>
<body><iframe
src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d
3888.2872398593677!2d77.70224561477043!3d12.95346269086770
6!2m3!1fo!2fo!3fo!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x3bae1359f
187ff7f%3A0x24c3decd3581f625!2sAchieversIT!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sin!4
v1661145052442!5m2!1sen!2sin" width="600" height="450"
style="border:1;" allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy"
referrerpolicy="no-referrer-when-downgrade"> </iframe></body>
</html>
```

22-

23- Difference between id and class attribute: The only difference between them is that “id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

24-

25- Semantic HTML refers to syntax that makes the HTML more comprehensible by better defining the different sections and layout of web pages. It makes web pages more informative and adaptable, allowing browsers and search engines to better interpret content.

