**ASSIGNMENT-1**

QUE-1:- Explain the structure of an HTML document and the purpose of DOCTYPE

ANS;- <!DOCTYPE html>

Purpose: Tells the browser which version of HTML the page is written in.

**Modern HTML uses:**

• html

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<!DOCTYPE html>

• This indicates HTML5 and triggers standards mode in browsers (so they render the

page according to the HTML spec, not in quirky legacy ways).

• Without it, browsers may switch to quirks mode, which tries to emulate old browser

behavior — often causing inconsistent layouts.

**2. <html> Element**

• html

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• <html lang="en">

• <p>Hello World</p>

• <html> → root element

• <head> → metadata

• <body> → main content

• <header>, <footer>, <main>, <section>, <article>, <nav>

**3. <head> Section**

• Holds metadata (data about the document), not visible on the page.

Example:

• HTML

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>My Page Title</title>

<meta name="description" content="A short description of the page">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

</head>

• Key elements in <head>:

• <meta charset="UTF-8"> → character encoding.

• <title> → text shown in browser tab and used by search engines.

• <link> → links to external CSS, icons, etc.

• <script> (optional) → JavaScript files (can also go before </body> for performance).

• <meta> tags for SEO, responsive design (viewport), etc.

**4. <body> Section**

Contains the visible content of the webpage — text, images, videos, links, forms, etc.

➢ Example:

html

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<body>

<h1>Welcome</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<img src="photo.jpg" alt="A description">

</body>

Complete HTML5 Skeleton

html

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<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

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

<title>Document Title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello, world!</h1>

<p>This is a basic HTML structure.</p>

</body>

</html>

QUE 2;-. List and explain at least five common HTML tags used in website design

ANS;

**1. <h1> to <h6> — Headings**

* Used for titles and section headings.
* <h1> is the largest and most important heading; <h6> is the smallest.
* Example:
* <h1>Main Title</h1>

**<h2>Subheading</h2>**

* Tip: Search engines use headings to understand page structure.
* 2. <p> — Paragraph
* Used for text blocks.
* Automatically adds space above and below the text.

Example:

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

**3. <a> — Anchor (Link)**

* Creates hyperlinks to other pages, sections, or files.
* Example:
* <a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>
* Attributes:
* href → URL to link to
* target="\_blank" → opens in a new tab

**4. <img> — Image**

* Displays an image on the page.

Example:

<img src="image.jpg" alt="A description of the image">

**Attributes:**

* src → image file path
* alt → description for accessibility & SEO
* <img src=”image.jpg” alt

**5. <div> — Division**

* A container for grouping other elements.
* Often used for layout, styling, or scripting purposes.

Example:

<div class="content">

<p>Some text inside a division.</p>

</div>

QUE 3:-. Describe the difference between block-level and inline elements in HTML.

ANS:-

**1. Block-level Elements**

• Start on a new line by default.

• Take up the full width of their parent container (even if content is shorter).

• Can contain other block-level elements and inline elements.

• Used for page structure and grouping larger sections.

Examples:

<div>, <p>, <h1>–<h6>, <section>, <article>, <header>, <footer>, <ul>,

<ol>, <li>

• Example in action:

<p>This is paragraph one.</p>

<p>This is paragraph two.</p>

These will appear on separate lines.

**2. Inline Elements**

• Do not start on a new line.

• Take up only as much width as needed for their content.

• Usually contained within block-level elements.

• Used for styling or linking small portions of text or content.

Examples:

<span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <label>

• Example in action:

• <p>This is <strong>bold</strong> text and <em>italic</em> text in

one line.</p>