**Module : 2 WD HTML**

**HTML BASIC**

Que:- 1 Define HTML. What is the purpose of HTML in web development?

Ans:- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create and structure content on the web.

Purpose in web development: It defines the structure of web pages by using elements like headings, paragraphs, links, images, and tables, providing the foundation on which CSS (styling) and JavaScript (functionality) are applied.

Que:- 2 Explain the basic structure of an HTML document. Identify the mandatory tags

and their purposes.

Ans:- The basic structure of an HTML document has a few mandatory tags:

<!DOCTYPE html> <!-- Defines the document type as HTML5 -->

<html> <!-- Root element of the document -->

<head> <!-- Contains metadata like title, charset, links -->

<title>Page Title</title> <!-- Title shown in browser tab -->

</head>

<body> <!-- Contains visible page content -->

<h1>Hello World</h1>

</body>

</html>

**Mandatory tags and purposes:**

<!DOCTYPE html> → Tells the browser the document is HTML5.

<html> → Root container of the whole document.

<head> → Holds metadata, scripts, styles, and the page title.

<title> → Defines the title shown in browser tab.

<body> → Holds all visible content (text, images, links, etc.).

Que:- 3 What is the difference between block-level elements and inline elements in

HTML? Provide examples of each.

Ans:- **Block-level elements:**

* Start on a new line and take up the full width available.
* Example: <div>, <p>, <h1>–<h6>, <section>.

**Inline elements:**

* Do not start on a new line, only take up as much width as needed.
* Example: <span>, <a>, <strong>, <img>.
* **Block** = structure/layout
* **Inline** = text-level formatting.

Que:- 4 Discuss the role of semantic HTML. Why is it important for accessibility and SEO? Provide examples of semantic elements.

Ans:- Semantic HTML gives meaning to web content by using tags that describe their purpose rather than just appearance.

**Importance:**

**Accessibility:** Helps screen readers and assistive technologies understand page structure.

**SEO**: Improves search engines’ ability to index and rank content accurately.

**Examples**: <header>, <nav>, <main>, <article>, <section>, <footer>.

**HTML FORMS**

Que:- 1 What are HTML forms used for? Describe the purpose of the input, textarea,

select, and button elements.

Ans:- HTML forms are used to collect user input and send it to a server for processing (e.g., login, search, feedback).

<input> → Single-line input fields (text, number, email, etc.).

<textarea> → Multi-line text input (comments, messages).

<select> → Drop-down list for choosing options.

<button> → Clickable button to submit or trigger an action.

Que:- 2 Explain the difference between the GET and POST methods in form submission.

When should each be used?

Ans:- **GET method:**

* Sends form data appended in the URL (visible).
* Best for simple, non-sensitive data (e.g., search queries, filters).

**POST method:**

* Sends data in the request body (hidden from URL).
* Best for sensitive or large data (e.g., login, registration, file upload).

Que:- 3 What is the purpose of the label element in a form, and how does it improve

Accessibility?

Ans:- The <label> element defines a caption for a form control (like input, select).

**Purpose**: Links text to a specific form field, so when the label is clicked, the field gets focus.

**Accessibility:** Helps screen readers announce what each input is for, making forms easier to use for visually impaired users.

**HTML TABLES**

Que:- 1 Explain the structure of an HTML table and the purpose of each of the following

elements: <table>, <tr>, <th>, <td>, and <thead>.

Ans :- **HTML Table Structure:**

An HTML table organizes data into rows and columns.

<table> → Defines the table container.

<tr> → Defines a table row.

<th> → Header cell (bold & centered by default).

<td> → Data cell inside a row.

<thead> → Groups the header rows of a table (improves readability & accessibility).

Que:- 2 What is the difference between colspan and rowspan in tables? Provide

Examples

Ans:- Difference:

* colspan :- Makes a cell span multiple columns.
* rowspan :-Makes a cell span multiple rows.

**Examples:**

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th colspan="2">Name</th> <!-- Spans across 2 columns -->

</tr>

<tr>

<td>First</td>

<td>Last</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Age</td> <!-- Spans across 2 rows -->

<td>20</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>21</td>

</tr>

</table>

* **colspan** = merge cells horizontally,
* **rowspan** = merge cells vertically.

Que:- 3 Why should tables be used sparingly for layout purposes? What is a better

Alternative?

Ans:-

* Tables should be used sparingly for layout because:
* They make HTML code complex and harder to maintain.
* Not responsive on different screen sizes.
* Reduce accessibility (screen readers struggle with non-data tables).
* Slower page rendering.

**Better alternative**: Use CSS (with <div>, Flexbox, or CSS Grid) for page layout, and reserve tables only for tabular data.