

Theory Assignments

❖ Introduction to Website Design and HTML Basics

(1) Explain the structure of an HTML document and the purpose of DOCTYPE.

Ans. An HTML document structure begins with a `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, followed by an `<html>` tag that encloses the `<head>` and `<body>` sections, containing metadata and visible content.

- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page.
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page.
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab).
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

➤ **`<!DOCTYPE html>`: (Document Type Declaration)**

- All HTML documents must start with a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration.
- HTML DOCTYPE is an instruction that appears at the beginning of an HTML document, before the `<html>` tag. It tells that the document is an HTML5 document and helps it render the page correctly.

(2) List and explain at least five common HTML tags used in website design.

Ans. 1) <p> for paragraphs

2) <a> for hyperlinks

3) <h1>--<h6> for headings

4) for embedding images

5) or for lists

- **<p> (Paragraph):**

Defines a block of text as a paragraph. All text within the <p> opening and closing tags will be formatted as a paragraph.

- **<a> (Anchor):**

Creates a hyperlink that allows users to navigate to another webpage or section within the same page. The href attribute specifies the destination URL.

- **<h1> to <h6> (Headings):**

Defines headings, with <h1> being the most important heading, and <h6> the least. Headings are used to structure content and are typically displayed in a larger, bolder font than regular text.

- ** (Image):**

Embeds an image into the webpage. The src attribute specifies the path to the image file, and the alt attribute provides alternative text for users with visual impairments or if the image fails to load.

- ** (Unordered List) or (Ordered List):**

Used to create lists. creates an unordered list with bullet points, creates a numbered (ordered) list. The tag defines list items.

(3) Describe the difference between block-level and inline elements in HTML.

Ans. Block-level Elements:

- Block-level elements always start on a new line and take up the full width available (stretching left to right as far as possible).

Examples: <div>, <p>, <h1>, , ,

- Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.
- The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
- The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

➤ Inline Elements:

- Inline elements appear on the same line as other content and only occupy the space required by their content.

Examples: , <a>, , , , <input>.

- This is a element inside a paragraph.