# **ASSIGNMENT-1**

- QUESTION-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
- Copy
- Edit

#### <!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
- Copy
- Edit
- <html lang="en">
- >Hello World
- <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</li>< + link</li>< + c.</li>< < c.</l>< < c.</li>< < c.</l>< < c.</li>< < c.</li>< < c.</li>< < c.</l>
- <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
Copy
Edit
<body>
 <h1>Welcome</h1>
 This is a paragraph.
 <img src="photo.jpg" alt="A description">
</body>
Complete HTML5 Skeleton
html
Copy
Edit
<!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>
    This is a basic HTML structure.
</body>
</html>
```

❖ QUESTION 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. — Paragraph

- Used for text blocks.
- Automatically adds space above and below the text. Example:
- > This is a paragraph of text.

## > 3. <a> — Anchor (Link)

- Creates hyperlinks to other pages, sections, or files.
- > Example:

```
<a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>
```

#### > Attributes:

- o href → URL to link to
- o 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:
  - o src → image file path
  - o alt → description for accessibility & SEO

#### > 5. <div> — Division

- ➤ A **container** for grouping other elements.
- > Often used for layout, styling, or scripting purposes.
- > Example:

**QUESTION 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>, , <h1>-<h6>, <section>, <article>, <header>, <footer>, , , <<li><</pre>
```

• Example in action:

```
This is paragraph one.This is paragraph two.
```

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:ion:
- This is <strong>bold</strong> text and <em>italic</em> text in one line.