Assignment -1

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

**HTML** is the standard markup language used to create and structure content on the web. It tells a web browser how to display text, images, links, videos, and other elements on a webpage.

**Purpose of HTML in Web Development:**

1. **Structure**: HTML provides the basic structure of a webpage. It organizes content using elements like headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, and more.
2. **Content Presentation**: While HTML itself doesn’t control design (that’s CSS’s role), it determines the types of content shown (e.g., text, images, videos) and their semantic meaning (e.g., using <h1> for a main heading).
3. **Hyperlinks**: HTML allows the creation of hyperlinks (<a> tags), enabling navigation between pages on the same site or to external sites—forming the backbone of the web's interconnected structure.
4. **Media Embedding**: It supports embedding images, audio, video, and interactive content through tags like <image>, <audio>, <video>, and more.
5. **Semantic Meaning**  
   Semantic HTML tags (like <article>, <section>, <nav>, <footer>) give meaning to the content, making it easier for search engines and assistive technologies to understand the page.

Question 2: Explain the basic structure of an HTML document. Identify the mandatory tag sand their purposes.

**Basic Structure of an HTML Document:**

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Document</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>Hello, World </h1>**

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

**</body>**

**</html>**

***<!***DOCTYPEhtml***>***

* Declares the document type.
* Tells the brows er that this is an HTML5 document.

<HTML>

| * Contains meta-information about the document, such as title, character set, links to CSS, scripts, etc.   <TITLE>   * Sets the title of the webpage, shown in the browser tab. * Required inside <head>.   <BODY>   * Contains the content that is displayed to the user (text, images, links, etc.).   Question 3: What is the difference between block-level elements and inline elements in HTML? Provide examples of each.   * Block-Level Elements:   1. Occupy the full width of their parent container  2. Start on a new line  3. Can contain other block-level elements and inline elements  4. Examples:  - <p>  - <h1>-<h6>  - <ul>, <ol>, <li>  - <section>, <article>, <header>, <footer>   * Inline Elements:   1. Occupy only the space needed for their content  2. Do not start on a new line  3. Typically contain text or other inline elements  4. Examples:  - <span>  - <a>  - <Img>  - <strong>, <b>, <i> |
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