1.

Inserting an image on a webpage involves using the <img> tag in HTML. This tag requires the src attribute, which specifies the URL of the image, and the alt attribute, which provides alternative text for the image. The image is not necessarily inserted but the URL of the image is.

2.

An HTML table is built using the <table> element, which serves as the container for the entire table structure. This element does not provide any visual appearance on its own but acts as the framework to hold rows and cells of data. Inside the <table>, the content is organized in rows using the <tr> (table row) element. Each row can contain one or more data cells, defined by the <td> (table data) tag. These data cells hold the actual content, such as text, numbers, images, or links.

In addition to standard data cells, tables often have headers to label each column. Header cells are created using the <th> (table header) tag. Unlike <td>, which is typically left-aligned by default, the content inside a <th> is bold and centered, making it easier to distinguish as a label or title for the corresponding column. This helps improve the readability and structure of the table.

3.

Use Descriptive Alt Text: Always include meaningful alt text for all images to improve accessibility and assist screen readers in conveying content to visually impaired users.

Choose the Right Image Format: Select the appropriate image format based on the content. Use JPEG for photographs and PNG for images requiring transparency or finer detail.

Implement Responsive Design Techniques: Set appropriate image dimensions and leverage CSS to adapt images for various screen sizes. This ensures that images remain responsive and visually appealing across different devices.

4.

Using Tables for Layout Purposes: Tables are designed for tabular data, not for creating page layouts. Using tables for layout can lead to accessibility issues and poor design practices. Instead, use CSS for layout, as it provides more flexibility and control.

Neglecting Accessibility: Failing to make tables accessible to users with disabilities is a common mistake. Ensure tables are accessible by using appropriate HTML attributes like <thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>, <caption>, and scope. Tools like screen readers can help test accessibility.

Ignoring Table Headers: Not using <thead> and <th> elements to define table headers can make the table less clear and harder to understand. Always use table headers to provide context for the data and improve accessibility.

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