

## 1. Assignment:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> welcome </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> heading </h1>
```

```
<p> This is my first heading in HTML </p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<img src = "img-girl.jpg" alt = "girl" >
```

```
<img id = "pic" src = "img-girl.jpg" alt = "girl" >
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## Questions:

1. `<!DOCTYPE >` is defines the document type.
2. The 'src' attribute specifies the source (URL) of an image in HTML. It is used within the `<img>` tag.
3. I can use the `<title>` tag within the `<head>` section of your HTML.

## 2. Assignment;

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Tables creation </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table>
```

<tr>

<th> Title </th>

<th> Director </th>

<th> Release year </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> LEO </td>

<td> Lokesh </td>

<td> 2023 </td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

### Questions:

1. The <tr> element defines a row
2. To specify a caption for table in HTML, I can use the '<caption>' element.
3. The 'colspan' attribute.

### 3. Assignment:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> Sample Form </title>

</head>

<body>

<h2> Form </h2>

<form>

<label for="name"> Name: </label>

<input type="text">

<label for="email"> Email: </label>

<input type="email">

<label for="comment"> comment: </label>

<input type="text">

```
<text area row="4" cols="50"></text area>
<input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

#### Questions:

1. The 'type' attribute specifies the type of input field in HTML. It is used with the <input> element. ('text', 'email', 'password', etc).
2. To add a label to an input field in HTML, you can use the <label> element. To associate a label with an input field, you can use the 'for' attribute of the label element.
3. The 'action' attribute specifies the URL of the file or script that will process the form data when the form is submitted.

4.

#### Questions:

1. Minifying HTML code involves removing unnecessary characters such as white spaces, comments, and new lines from the code to reduce its file size.

2.

#### Semantic:

That convey meaning to both the browser and the developer.

example,

<header>, <footer>

non-semantic:

Used for presentation or layout purposes without conveying specific meaning.

example

`<div> <span>`

3. You can comment sections of your HTML code by using the '`<!-- -->`' syntax. Anything placed between '`<!--`' and '`-->`' is treated as a comment and is not displayed in the browser.