**Assignment-1**

**Introduction to Website Design and HTML Basics**

**Que-1**: Explain the structure of an HTML document and the purpose of DOCTYPE.

**Ans-1:** Structure of an HTML Document:

* An HTML document follows a standard structure that helps browsers interpret and display web content correctly. Here's a basic structure:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

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

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>Heading</h1>**

**<p>This is a paragraph. </p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

* **Key Elements of the Structure:**

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
   * Declares the document type and version of HTML.
   * For HTML5 (current standard), <!DOCTYPE html> is used.
2. <html>
   * The root element that wraps all content on the page.
3. <head>
   * + contains meta-information about the document.
     + head tag includes <title> which contains page title (shown in browser tab).
4. <body>

* Contains the content displayed on the web page.
* Includes headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more.
* **Purpose of <!DOCTYPE>Top of Form :**

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration tells the browser which version of HTML the document uses. of Form

**Que-2: List and explain at least five common HTML tags used in website design.**

**Ans-2**: Here are five common HTML tags used in website design, along with explanations of their purposes:

1. <html>
   * This is the root element that defines the beginning and end of an HTML document.
   * All other HTML elements must be nested inside this tag.
   * Example:

<html>

<! -- All content goes here -->

</html>

1. <head>
   * Contains meta-information about the webpage, such as its title, links to stylesheets, and scripts.
   * It’s not displayed directly on the webpage but is essential for page functionality.
   * Example:

<head>

<title>My Website</title>

</head>

1. <body>
   * Encloses all the visible content of the webpage, such as text, images, and other elements.
   * This is where you place the structure and content that the user interacts with.
   * Example:

<body>

<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>

<p>This is a sample paragraph. </p>

</body>

1. <h1> to <h6>
   * Define headings, where <h1> is the most important and <h6> the least.
   * Example:

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

<h2>Subheading</h2>

1. <a>
   * Creates hyperlinks to other pages or external websites.
   * The href attribute defines the URL the link points to.
   * Example:

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

**Que-3: Describe the difference between block-level and inline elements in HTML.**

**Ans-3:** In HTML, block-level and inline elements define how elements are displayed on a web page. Here's the key difference:

**Block-Level Elements**

* Start on a new line and take up the full width available (by default).
* Typically used to structure the layout of a webpage.
* Can contain other block-level or inline elements.
* Common examples: <div>, <p>, <h1> to <h6>, <ul>, <ol>

**Inline Elements**

* Do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary.
* Used to style or markup small portions of content within block-level elements.
* Can only contain text or other inline elements (not block-level elements).
* Common examples:<span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <br>