Q4]

ANS:

`<html>`:
- The root element of an HTML document that encloses all other elements.
- Specifies that the document is written in HTML.

`<head>`:
- Contains meta-information about the document, such as the title, character set, and linked stylesheets.

`<title>`:
- Sets the title of the HTML document, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.

`<meta>`:
- Provides metadata about the HTML document, such as character encoding and authorship information.

`<link>`:
- Defines external resources like stylesheets (CSS) or icons to be used in the document.

`<style>`:
- Used to embed CSS styles directly within the HTML document.

`<script>`:
- Embeds or references JavaScript code in an HTML document.

`<body>`:
- Contains the visible content of the web page, including text, images, and other elements.

`<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>`:
- Headings of varying levels, with `<h1>` being the highest and `<h6>` the lowest.
- Used to structure content and indicate hierarchy.

`<p>`:
- Represents a paragraph of text.

`<a>`:
- Creates hyperlinks to other web pages or resources.
- The `href` attribute specifies the link destination.

`<img>`:
- Embeds images on the web page.
- The `src` attribute defines the image source.

`<ul>`:
- Creates an unordered (bulleted) list.
- Contains `<li>` elements as list items.

`<ol>`:
- Creates an ordered (numbered) list.
- Contains `<li>` elements as list items.

`<li>`:
- Represents a list item within `<ul>` or `<ol>` elements.

`<div>`:
- A block-level container used to group and style elements.
- Often used for layout and structure.

`<span>`:
- An inline container used for styling or scripting specific portions of text or elements.

`<table>`:
- Defines a table for displaying tabular data.
- Contains rows (`<tr>`) and cells (`<td>` or `<th>`).

`<tr>`:
- Represents a table row.
- Contains table data cells (`<td>`) or header cells (`<th>`).

`<td>`:
- Represents a table data cell in an HTML table.

`<th>`:
- Represents a table header cell in an HTML table.
- Typically used in the first row or column.

`<form>`:
- Creates a form for user input, such as text fields and buttons.
- The `action` attribute specifies where form data is sent.

`<input>`:
- Creates various form controls, like text input fields, checkboxes, and radio buttons.
- The `type` attribute defines the control type.

`<button>`:
- Defines a clickable button within a form or elsewhere on the page.

`<textarea>`:
- Creates a multi-line text input field for longer user input.

These are some of the most commonly used HTML tags, each serving a specific purpose in structuring and styling web content.

Screenshot 1: `127.0.0.1:5500/1st.html`

Time Slot	Room A	Room B	Room C
9:00 AM - 10:00 AM	Keynote Address		Workshop 1
	Room A - Keynote Speaker 1	Room B - Keynote Speaker 2	Room C - Workshop Speaker 1
10:15 AM - 11:15 AM	Panel Discussion 1	Workshop 2	Breakout Session 1
Room A - Panelists	Room B - Workshop Speaker 2		Room C - Breakout Speaker 1
11:30 AM - 12:30 PM		Panel Discussion 2	Breakout Session 2
12:30 PM - 1:30 PM	Lunch		
	Room A - Networking Lunch		Room C - Networking Lunch

Screenshot 2: `127.0.0.1:5500/2nd.html#section1.2`

Table of Contents

Chapter 1

Chapter 1 content goes here...

Section 1.1

Section 1.1 content goes here...

Section 1.2

Section 1.2 content goes here...

Subsection 1.2.1

Subsection 1.2.1 content goes here...

Subsection 1.2.2

Subsection 1.2.2 content goes here...

Chapter 2

Chapter 2 content goes here...