# Question 1: Explain the structure of an HTML document and the purpose of DOCTYPE1.

Answer 1: An HTML document is a text file that defines the structure and content of a web page using HTML.it consists of elements enclosed in tags.

Explanation of each parts:

1. <!DOCTYPE html> : Declares the document type and version of HTML being used. Helps browsers render the Page correctly in standards mode.
2. <html> :The root element of the HTML document. Contains everything on the page.
3. <head> : provides metadata about the document.

Includes(<meta>,<title>,links to CSS or Javascript files.

1. <body> : contains all the visible content of the web page. example: heading, paragraphs, images, links, forms, tables.

Purpose of DOCTYPE: The DOCTYPE declaration tells the browser which version of HTML to expect. If missing , browser may fall back to quirks mode, where they try to mimic older browser behavior. This can cause inconsistencies in how page are displayed.

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

Answer 2: Here are five common HTML tags that are widely used in website design, with explanations:

1.<h1>….<h6> (Headings): Used to define headings in a a webpage.<h1> is the most important(largest),<h6> is a least important.

2.<p> (Paragraphs): Defines a block of text as paragraph. Browser automatically add some spacing before and after paragraphs.

3.<a> (Anchor/Links): creates a hyperlinks to another page or resource. The href attribute defines the destination.

4.<img> (images): Embeds an image in a webpage. Require s r c (source) and alt (alternative text for accessibility).

5.<div> (Division/Container): A block-level element used as a container to group other HTML elements. Often used with CSS for layout and styling.

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

Answer 3: Block level Elements= These elements always start on a new line take up the full width available. They create a “block” of content. Other elements will appear above pr below them, not beside. Example:<div>,<p>,<h1>to<h6>,<ul>,<ol>,<li>,<section>,<article>.

Inline elements=These elements do not start on a new line. They only take up as much width as needed by their content. They flow within text and can appear beside each other or inside block elements.

Example:<span>,<a>,<strong>,<em>,<img>,<lable>