

## HTML Theory Assignment

Que - 1 Define HTML What Is the purpose of HTML in web development?

Ans - HTML HyperText Markup Language is used to create Web pages and tells the browser how to display them. It designs the basic layout and formatting of Web pages. HTML is made up of elements or tags and attributes which work together to identify document parts and tell the browser how to display them.

Que - 2 Explain the basic structure of an HTML document. Identify the mandatory tags and their purposes.

Ans - The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page

The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page

The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)

The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc

Que - 3 What is the difference between block-level elements and inline elements in HTML? Provide examples of each.

Ans - Inline elements are typically used to define small pieces of content such as text or images that are integrated into a larger block of text. Block elements are typically used to define larger blocks of content such as paragraphs, headings, and lists. Take up only as much width as necessary to display their content.

Block level ex. `<div>`, `<p>` . inline ex. `<B>`, `<i>`, `<em>`

Que - 4 Discuss the role of semantic HTML. Why is it important for accessibility and SEO? Provide examples of semantic elements.

Ans - Semantic HTML tags are essential for effectively structuring web pages. They provide context about the content's purpose, helping browsers and search engines interpret data accurately. Common semantic HTML tags include: `<header>`: Represents introductory content, such as headings, navigation links, or logos.

Que - 5 What are HTML forms used for? Describe the purpose of the input, textarea, select, and button elements.

Ans - HTML forms, defined using the <form> Tags are essential for collecting user input on web pages. They incorporate a variety of interactive controls such as text fields, numeric inputs, email fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and submit buttons.

Que - 6 Explain the difference between the GET and POST methods in form submission. When should each be used?

Ans - GET method is use to send the less sensitive data whereas POST method is use to send the sensitive data. Using the POST method you can send large amount of data compared to GET method. Data sent by GET method is visible in browser header bar whereas data send by POST method is invisible

Que - 7 What is the purpose of the label element in a form, and how does it improve accessibility?

Ans - The <label> element in HTML defines a caption for a form control, like an input or textarea. Its primary purpose is to provide a clear description of the corresponding form field, improving accessibility and usability.

Que - 8 Explain the structure of an HTML table and the purpose of each of the following elements:

Ans - An HTML table consists of one <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements. The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.

Que - 9 What is the difference between colspan and rowspan in tables? Provide examples.

Ans - colspan is used to merge 2 or more cells horizontally. And rowspan is used to merge 2 or more cells vertically. In html rowspan and colspan is an attribute of table tag which is used when we need to merge more than one row and more than one column.

Que - 10 Why should tables be used sparingly for layout purposes? What is a better alternative?

Ans - When you want to create the table layout with specified widths then it will become a rigid layout or not flexible and then it will take some extra time to load your page properly. The flexible layout always looks good on any device.