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**HTML Essential Training 2**

1. Both tags can be used to make text bold, the <strong> tag should be used when the emphasis is on the meaning or importance of the content, while the <b> tag should be used when the emphasis is purely on the visual appearance of the text.
2. The character entity for the copyright symbol is &copy;
3. The default behavior of HTML when it encounters more than one space is to collapse them into a single space. This means that if you have multiple spaces between words or elements, they will be treated as a single space in the rendered output.
4. The character entity for a non-breaking space is &nbsp;. It is used to create a space that cannot be broken by line breaks or other whitespace collapsing.
5. The src attribute of the img tag holds the actual image source, which is the location of the image file.
6. The syntax for an img tag that references an image named rose.jpg in a sub-folder named images with an appropriate alt attribute would be:

      <img src="images/rose.jpg" alt="A picture of a rose">

1. Semantics in HTML refers to the meaning or purpose of the content being marked up, rather than its visual appearance.
2. <header>: used to define a header for a document or section, containing a logo, navigation links, and other introductory content.

     <footer>: used to define a footer for a document or section, often containing copyright information, legal disclaimers, or other information relevant to the content.

1. In the video "Controlling document outlines", the author chooses to wrap most of the content in a <main> element.
2. The <nav> element is used to define a section of navigation links, often located in the header or footer of a document, that allows users to easily navigate to other parts of the site or related content.
3. A web page may have more than one <nav> element if there are multiple sections of navigation links that serve different purposes or relate to different parts of the content.
4. The <article> tag should be used to wrap a self-contained piece of content that could be distributed or reused independently of the rest of the content on the page.
5. The <section> tag is used to define a logical section or group of related content, while the <div> tag is used as a generic container for grouping and styling content. The main difference between the two is that the <section> tag is a semantic element that provides meaning and structure to the content, while the <div> tag is a non-semantic element that is used purely for presentation and layout purposes.
6. The <aside> element is used to define content that is tangentially related to the main content on a page, such as a sidebar or a pull-quote. It can be used to provide additional information or context but is not considered essential to the understanding of the main content.
7. The <div> tag is a generic container used to group content together and apply styles to it. It has no specific meaning or semantic value of its own.
8. When the author says that the <div> is the "element of last resort", he means that it should only be used when no other more appropriate element is available. In other words, if there is a more specific HTML element that can be used to describe the content, it should be used instead of a <div>.
9. There is no set rule on how often to use the <header> element in a page. It should be used to mark up the main header of a page or section, and it can be used as many times as necessary to achieve proper semantic structure.
10. The <footer> element is used to mark up the footer of a page or section, typically containing copyright or contact information, and other related content.
11. There can only be one <main> element per page, as it is used to mark up the main content of a document. Having multiple <main> elements could cause confusion for assistive technologies, and result in a loss of context.
12. The role attribute is used to define the role of an element to assistive technologies, allowing them to properly convey the purpose and meaning of the element to users. It is especially useful for non-standard elements that do not have built-in semantics, or when using a standard element in a non-standard way.