**Devyn Heuer**

**HTML**

1. What do HTML and CSS stand for?

**HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.**

**CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.**

2. Would you rather use HTML or CSS, for putting paragraphs of text on a webpage?

**HTML.**

3. Would you rather use HTML or CSS, to change the font and background color of a

button?

**CSS.**

4. What is an HTML tag?

**It is a piece of the markup language that is used to specify the start and end of and HTML element.**

5. What are the three parts of an HTML element? (image from paragraph)

**The three parts are defined by the start tag, the content, and an end tag.**

6. What is the purpose of the doctype declaration?

**It tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written in.**

7. What is the HTML element?

**It is the root element of the document and defines the whole HTML document.**

8. What is the purpose of the head element?

**It is a container for metadata and is placed between the html tag and the body tag.**

9. What is the purpose of the body element?

**This is the element that contains all the contents of the HTML. Headings, containers, paragraphs, images, etc.**

10. How do you create a paragraph in HTML?

**You use the <p> element to define a paragraph.**

11. How do you create a heading in HTML?

**You use the <h1>-<h6> tags to define a heading, with <h1> being the most important and <h6> being the least important.**

12. How many different levels of headings are there and what is the difference between

them?

**There are 6 levels in total. The main difference is the importance. Where <h1> is most important and <h6> is least important. There is also a notable size difference between the levels, again with <h1> being the biggest of the lot and <h6> being the smallest.**

13. What element should you use to make text bold and important?

**<strong></strong>.**

14. What element should you use to make text italicized to add emphasis to it?

**<em></em>.**

15. What relationship does an element have with any nested elements within it?

**A parent and child relationship. Where the nested elements are the children and the element they are nested in is the parent.**

16. What relationship do two elements have if they are at the same level of nesting?

**They are considered to be siblings.**

17. How do you create HTML comments?

**You enclose your text within < ! ╌ ╌> tags.**

18. What HTML tag is used to create an unordered list?

**<ul>.**

19. What HTML tag is used to create an ordered list?

**<ol>.**

20. What HTML tag is used to create list items within both unordered and ordered lists?

**<li>.**

21. What element is used to create a link?

**<a>**

22. What is an attribute?

**They provide additional information about elements.**

23. What attribute tells links where to go?

**The href attribute.**

24. What is the difference between an absolute and relative link?

**An absolute link contains more information than a relative link does, it contains all the necessary information to locate the resource. Relative links are more convenient because they are shorter and often more portable, they build off of an absolute link. However, you can only use relative links to reference links on the same server as the page that contains them. Therefore if your link is not on the same server as the page, then you would need to use an absolute link.**

25. Which element is used to display an image?

**<img>.**

26. What two attributes do images always need to have?

**They need src=”path to the image” and alt=”text alternative”.**

27. How do you access a parent directory in a file path?

**../ is used to go one level higher in the directory.**

28. What are the four main image formats that you can use for images on the web?

**.jpg**

**.gif**

**.png**

**.svg**

**My research found that there are more than just four main image formats, their list goes on to include:**

**.apng**

**.ico, .cur**

**.jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .pjp**