

HTML

1. What do [HTML and CSS](#) stand for?

The answer:

- [HTML](#) is a programming language that stands for Hypertext Markup Language. This is a relatively simplistic yet powerful programming language that allows web developers and website owners to create the structure of their websites.
- [CSS](#) is a style sheet language that's focused almost entirely on improving the presentation of HTML elements. While CSS is a static programming language, it can be used to make your website appear visually pleasing and modern. If you want your website to have a sleek and stylish design, CSS is the programming language to use.

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

The answer:

- HTML

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

The answer:

- CSS

4. What is an HTML tag?

The answer:

- Opening tags tell the browser this is the start of an HTML element.
- Almost all elements on an HTML page are just pieces of content wrapped in opening and closing HTML tags.

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

The answer:

- <Opening tag> content </closing tag>
- Example: <p> text content </p>

6. What is the purpose of the [doctype](#) declaration?

The answer:

- The doctype's purpose is to tell the browser what version of HTML it should use to render the document. The latest version of HTML is HTML5, and the doctype for that version is simply `<!DOCTYPE html>`.

7. What is the [HTML element](#)?

The answer:

- `<html>` element. This is what's known as the root element of the document, meaning that every other element in the document will be a descendant of it.
- the HTML element should be included on every HTML document.

8. What is the purpose of the [head element](#)?

The answer:

- The `<head>` element is where we put important meta-information about our webpages, and stuff required for our webpages to render correctly in the browser. Inside the `<head>`, we should not use any element that displays content on the webpage.

9. What is the purpose of the [body element](#)?

The answer:

-The final element needed to complete the HTML boilerplate is the `<body>` element. This is where all the content that will be displayed to users will go (the text, images, lists, links, and so on.)

10. How do you create a paragraph in HTML?

The answer:

- `<p> text content </p>`

11. How do you create a heading in HTML?

The answer:

- `<head>text content</head>`

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

The answer:

- HTML defines six levels of headings.
- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading.
- `<h6>` defines the least important heading.

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

The answer:

- ``
- Example: `This text is important!`

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

The answer:

- ``
- Example: `This text is emphasized`

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

The answer:

- Parent

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

The answer:

- Sibling

17. How do you create HTML comments?

The answer:

- `<!-- This is a comment -->`

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

The answer:

- ``

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

The answer:

- ``

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

The answer:

- ``

21. What element is used to create a link?

The answer:

- `<a>`
- Example: ` text content `

22. What is an attribute?

The answer:

- HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

23. What attribute tells links where to go?

The answer:

- href
- Example: ` text content `

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

The answer:

- An absolute URL contains all the information necessary to locate a resource.
- A relative URL locates a resource using an absolute URL as a starting point.

25. Which element is used to display an image?

The answer:

- ``

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

The answer:

- `src`
- `alt`
- `src`: specifies the path to the image.
- `alt`: specifies an alternate text for the image,

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

The answer:

- `../`

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

The answer:

- JPEG, PNG, WebP, SVG and GIF