

# HTML

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

A: HTML stands for “Hyper Text Markup Language” whereas CSS stands for “Cascading Style Sheets”.

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

A: Paragraphs can be added by using HTML <p> tags.

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

A: It is better to use CSS to change the styles of elements.

4. What is an HTML tag?

A: HTML tags are characters inside < > symbols and make HTML elements. They may be opening and closing tags.

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

A: HTML element has a start tag, an end tag and content between them.

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

A: It tells the browser the HTML version to be used for rendering.

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

A: The html element has the content to be displayed. It consists of opening and closing tags to tell the browser where the content starts and stops.

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

A: Head element has all of the meta data that gives the browser information for rendering. It also has the title of the webpage. The content of the head element is not displayed on the webpage.

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

A: The body element has all the content that is to be displayed on the webpage.

10. How do you create a paragraph in HTML?

A: HTML paragraphs are created using the <p> tags. All the content of the paragraphs must be inside these tags.

11. How do you create a heading in HTML?

A: Headings are created using the <h1>, <h2>, .... Tags.

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

A: The heading tags are from <h1> to <h6>. <h1> displays the largest size of the heading text whereas <h6> is the smallest heading text size. These different heading tags are used when we need different heading text sizes.

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

A: The html <strong></strong> element makes text bold and important.

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

A: The html <em></em> element italicizes text. Screen readers read this text with emphasis.

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

A: Nested elements have parent child relationships with each other. Indentation shows the level of nesting of elements.

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

A: Two elements at the same nesting level are siblings of each other.

17. How do you create HTML comments?

A: Comments are created using <!-- comment ->.

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

A: <ul> tag is used for unordered lists.

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

A: <ol> tag is used for ordered lists.

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

A: List content inside both kinds of lists is created using <li> </li> tags.

21. What element is used to create a link?

A: Anchor elements, <a></a>, are used to create links. They also required href attributes to actually link to other pages.

22. What is an attribute?

A: Attributes are name-value pairs that give browsers additional information about html elements. They are placed within opening tags.

23. What attribute tells links where to go?

A: The href attribute inside <a> tags tells browsers what the link will go to.

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

A: An absolute link has the complete address of a website or webpage including its domain name, the transfer protocol etc. whereas a relative link only has paths or a directory.

25. Which element is used to display an image?

A: The <img> self-closing or empty element displays images.

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

A: Images need the "src" attribute which gives them the source or path of the image. Also, images need the "alt" attribute which is the text that is displayed in case the image itself fails to load.

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

A: Using ../ in the file path takes us to the parent directory.

28. What are the four main image formats that you can use for images on the web?  
A: Most commonly used file formats on the web are JPG, PNG, GIF and SVG.