

HTML

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

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language and CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

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

- HTML is used to structure the content of a webpage and can also be known as the skeleton of the webpage. So I would use HTML to put paragraphs of text on a webpage.

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

- CSS is used to control the layout and presentation of that content. So I would use CSS for changing the font and background color of a button.

4. What is an HTML tag?

- An HTML tag is a set of characters that surrounds an HTML element, and is used to define the structure and properties of that element.

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

- The three parts of an HTML element are the opening tag, the content, and the closing tag.

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

- The purpose of the doctype declaration is to inform the web browser what version of HTML the document is written in, so that the browser can properly render the web page.

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

- A web page's structure and content are created using HTML elements, which serve as its building blocks. They are the tags and their associated properties, the text, and the other page components.

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

- The title of the page, meta data, and connections to scripts and stylesheets are all included in the head element's content and stuff required for our and stuff required for our webpages to render correctly in the browser.

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

- The body element contains the actual content of the web page, such as text, images, and links.

10. How do you create a paragraph in HTML?

- To add a paragraph in the HTML we need to use the `<p>` tag.
- Example: `<p>This is my paragraph</p>`.

11. How do you create a heading in HTML?

- To create a heading in HTML, you use the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

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

- There are 6 level of heading element tag. They are `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>` and the number here represents the size of the heading i.e. 1 represent the largest size and 6 represents the smallest size.

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

- To make text bold and important, you use the ``

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

- To make text italicized and add emphasis to it, you use the `` or `<i>` tag.

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

- An element has a parent-child relationship with any nested elements within it.

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

- The elements are siblings to each other if they have same level of nesting.

17. How do you create HTML comments?

- To create HTML comments, you use the `<!--` and `-->` tags.
- Example: `<!-- This is my comment -->`

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

- In order to create a unordered list in HTML `` tag is required.

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

- Inorder to create a ordered list `` tag is required.

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

- The list tag or tag is used to create list within both ordered and unordered list.

21. What element is used to create a link?

- A anchor tag <a> is used to create a link.

22. What is an attribute?

- An element's attributes are features that offer further details or further describe the properties of the element.

23. What attribute tells links where to go?

- The " href="" " is the attribute that tells the link where to go.

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

- A link that includes the entire URL or file path, including the protocol and domain name, is referred to as an absolute link.
- A relative link just indicates where the resource is located in relation to the current page and does not provide the entire URL or file path.

25. Which element is used to display an image?

- The element is used to display the images in the HTML.

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

- The the two attributes that the tags always needs are
 - src - Specifies the path to the image
 - alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image doesn't load.

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

- To access a parent directory in a file path, you use the "." notation.

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

- The four main image format that can be used on Web are:
 - Jpeg
 - Png
 - Gif
 - SVG