## 00. Introduction

### 1. What is HTML

### 01. HTML

### 1. The role of HTML

### Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 3

Why is web or browser programming broken up into three parts?

to execute as quickly as possible

to accommodate multiple programming styles

to be resilient to changes in technology

Correct

Web pages should be forward-compatible.

to be robust with respect to dates and years

Question 2 of 3

Which is the most powerful and fragile of the browser programming languages?

HTML

Incorrect

HTML is not necessarily as powerful as CSS.

CSS

PHP

JavaScript

Correct

JavaScript can perform complex logic, but this can get a user into trouble.

Question 3 of 3

What happens when HTML is broken because of a bug in the code?

The browser replaces the broken HTML with a generic DIV element.

Incorrect

Browsers may ignore broken HTML, but they aren't going to insert new elements.

The browser stops rendering the HTML and waits until it's fixed.

The browser ignores that part of the code and jumps past it to the next thing it recognizes.

Incorrect

The browser will always attempt to include any content that was in the markup, rather thank skipping it.

The browser guesses what you meant, and does its best to fix the bug itself.

Correct

Browsers were built on the understanding that things can go wrong, and are extremely forgiving.

## 02. Formatting Text

### 1. The syntax of HTML elements

### 2. Paragraphs

### 3. Headlines

### 4. Bold and italics

### 5. Lists

### 6. Quotes

### 7. Dates and times

### 8. Code, pre, and br

### 9. Superscripts, subscripts, and small text

### Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 21

How many elements are there in the following HTML code?

<h1> The End of the World is Nigh </h1>

<article> Musings on our Current Social Predicament, by <em> Trans I. Tory </em>

<p> Random content….</p>

</article>

four

Correct

Count the number of "/". There is an opening and closing tag, and together they make one pair.

eight

two

three

Question 2 of 21

Which code produces the output shown in the image below?

2 to the fifth power subscript 8.

2<sub><small><small> 5</small></small></sub><sup>8</sup>

2<sup><small><small> 8</small></small></sup><sub>5</sub>

2<sup><small><small> 5</small></small></sup><sub>8</sub>

Correct

Repetition of the small tag is required to get the size reduction observed.

2<sup>5</sup><sub><small>8</small></sub>

Incorrect

Check the relative sizes of the superscript and subscript.

Question 3 of 21

How do we use HTML elements in combination with each other?

<p>Here's some text that <em>should be emphasized.</p></em>

<p>Here's some text that </em>should be emphasized.</p></em>

<p>Here's some text that <em>should</em> be emphasized.</p>

Correct

Tags need to nest smoothly. The emphasis is inside the paragraph, so the em tags are inside the p tags.

<p>Here's some text that</p> <em>should</em> <p>be emphasized.</p>

Incorrect

This creates a floating "should" between two paragraphs, dropping an inline element (em) between block elements (p).

Question 4 of 21

Which two elements are used to mark-up subscript and superscript text?

<sub> and <sup>

Correct

<sub> is for subscripts, like numbers in chemical formulas, and <sup> is for superscripts, like footnote markers.

<subscript> and <superscript>

<small> and <sup>

<lower> and <raise>

Question 5 of 21

Which HTML code snippet produces the output shown in this image?

4 lines of text broken. Line 1, This is a. Line 2, Demonstration. Line 3, Of the paragraph. Line 4, Tag.

<p> This is a </p> demonstration <p> of the paragraph tag </p>.

<p> This is a </p> demonstration <p> of the paragraph <p> tag </p> </p>.

Correct

Count the lines of output.

<p> This is a </p> demonstration <p> of the paragraph <p> tag. </p> </p>

Incorrect

Check the placement of the period.

<p> This is a demonstration </p> of the paragraph <p> tag </p> .

Incorrect

Check the break before "demonstration."

Question 6 of 21

When deciding which headline level to use (h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6) which of these statements is true?

We can only use each level of headline exactly one time on each webpage.

Every headline for a certain level will look like all the others — for instance, every h3 will look exactly like every other h3.

Incorrect

You can use CSS to make headlines look different in different contexts.

We should use the level of headline that makes sense, based on the semantic meaning of content.

Correct

Content works best when markup follows meaning.

We should adjust our headline levels based on how they look to give us the right size.

Question 7 of 21

Which markup is correct?

<date time="2025-10-08">October 8, 2025</date>

Incorrect

Dates and times are both represented by the <time> element, with a datetime attribute.

<date>October 8, 2025</date>

Incorrect

Dates and times are both represented by the <time> element, with a datetime attribute.

<datetime time="2025-10-08">October 8, 2025</datetime>

Incorrect

Dates and times are both represented by the <time> element, with a datetime attribute.

<time datetime="2025-10-08">October 8, 2025</time>

Correct

Even when you're presenting a date, you should use the <time> element, with the datetime attribute specifying the formal date.

Dates and timesReplay

Review this video

Dates and times

4m 27s

Question 8 of 21

Which tag preserves the spaces, tabs, and line breaks within a piece of text so a poem or piece of code can be presented faithfully?

<code>

<pre>

Correct

The `<pre>` tag preserves formatting.

<br>

<p>

Question 9 of 21

Which HTML element has the correct structure?

<h1>The Headline<h1>

Incorrect

The closing tag here is missing its slash.

<h1>The Headline

Incorrect

Unless it's an empty element, and h1 is not empty, you need a closing tag.

<h1>The Headline</h1>

Correct

Elements should have an opening and closing tag, unless they're empty elements, which don't need the closing tag.

</h1>The Headline</h1>

Question 10 of 21

How does the break tag differ from most other inline and block tags?

It does not require less than or greater than symbols to enclose it.

It does not require a closing tag.

Correct

The break tag can occur all by itself.

It can be used for hyphenation.

It can only be used within a paragraph.

Question 11 of 21

Why is it important to remember to use closing tags?

so it is clear where elements end

Correct

It is easy for most people to forget to close elements.

to mark the end of paragraphs

to mark the final element of a page

so the next element can be opened

Incorrect

Elements can occur within other elements.

Question 12 of 21

Which elements are used to mark-up code on screen?

<monospace> and <program>

<code> and <program>

<pre> and <code>

Correct

The <pre> element is used for listings where line breaks and other white space need to be preserved, while <code> is more for short snippets inside of other content.

<pre> and <monospace>

Question 13 of 21

Which type of element is typically a block?

<i>

<q>

<p>

Correct

The paragraph element creates an area on a page, rather than a portion of a line.

<b>

Question 14 of 21

What's a true statement about the difference between the <blockquote> element and the <q> element?

The <blockquote> element is more popular and taught more often, so it's more correct to use <blockquote>.

Incorrect

<blockquote> is more visible, but <q> is its small equivalent for use inside of paragraphs and similar things.

The <blockquote> element requires being paired with a <cite> element, while the <q> element does not.

Incorrect

The <cite> element identifies sources. While that might be useful, HTML does not require it.

<blockquote> is a block-level element, while the <q> element is inline, nested inside another block-level element.

Correct

If you want to highlight a short quote, <q> is great to use inside of a paragraph or other block-level element. <blockquote> is for when you want something bigger, to really stand out.

block-level element.

<blockquote> is for long quotes, while <q> is for short quotes.

Incorrect

Typically, yes, <blockquote> is used for longer content and <q> for shorter. It's perfectly okay, however, to use <blockquote> for something short but separate, and <q> for something long but contained in another element.

QuotesReplay

Review this video

Quotes

3m 53s

Question 15 of 21

In the tag below, what do we call "datetime"?

<time datetime="2024-03-07"> March, 7, 2024</time>

a block

Incorrect

A block refers to a chunk of space on a page.

a variable

Incorrect

There is a more specific name than "variable."

an in-tag specification

Incorrect

This is functionally correct, but not the correct jargon.

an attribute

Correct

The element is said to have an attribute.

Dates and timesReplay

Review this video

Dates and times

4m 27s

Question 16 of 21

Which is a true statement about HTML lists?

Use a list when you want to indent content.

Incorrect

If all you want is indentation, Cascading Stylesheets offer more options.

Lists can be used to mark up navigation.

Correct

While lists are normally used to present content, their structured and nestable semantics also make them good for navigation menus.

Only use HTML lists when the content should look like a bulleted list, a numbered list, or a checklist.

There are four different kinds of lists.

Question 17 of 21

Besides visual appearance, what is most important about headline levels?

appropriate indentation

Incorrect

Indentation is not necessarily tied to headline level.

choosing a base font for the entire page

Incorrect

Fonts can be chosen independently of headlines.

the use of bold or italic fonts

Incorrect

There are other tags for bold and italic fonts.

creating an organizational hierarchy

Correct

The hierarchy created by headlines can be used for other purposes.

HeadlinesReplay

Review this video

Headlines

4m 17s

Question 18 of 21

When we want to convey importance, seriousness, or urgency, which element do we use?

<strong>

Correct

The <strong> element is meant for importance.

<i>

<b>

<important>

Question 19 of 21

Which elements are used to convey meaning, instead of just typesetting convention?

<em> and <strong>

Correct

These tags are used to convey a sense of importance or stress when spoken.

<b> and <i>

Incorrect

Both of these tags are considered ways to follow typesetting rules, rather than convey meaning.

<p> and <b>

<h1> and <em>

Question 20 of 21

What code produces the list shown in this image?

The words, List demonstration, in bold, large font. The text is left aligned. The rest of the text is in the same, smaller size font and not bold. 3 words, object, scope, and tone are left aligned, each on their own line. After each of these words, the next line of text is indented and left aligned.

List Demonstration <dt> object </dt>

<dd> an item or actualized concept </dd>

<dt> scope </dt>

<dd> realm or domain of validity </dd>

<dt> tone </dt>

<dd> degree of specification adherence </dd>

Incorrect

There are several errors here, beginning with the heading.

<h1> List Demonstration </h1>

<ol> <dt> object </dt>

<dd> an item or actualized concept </dd>

<dt> scope </dt>

<dd> realm or domain of validity </dd>

<dt> tone </dt>

<dd> degree of specification adherence </dd>

</ol>

Incorrect

The ordered list tag is being used here; it is inconsistent with the use of term and definition tags.

<h1> List Demonstration </h1>

<dl> <dt> object </dt>

<def> an item or actualized concept </def>

<dt> scope </dt>

<def> realm or domain of validity </def>

<dt> tone </dt>

<def> degree of specification adherence </def>

</dl>

Incorrect

The definition tag specification is incorrect.

<h1> List Demonstration </h1>

<dl> <dt> object </dt>

<dd> an item or actualized concept </dd>

<dt> scope </dt>

<dd> realm or domain of validity </dd>

<dt> tone </dt>

<dd> degree of specification adherence </dd>

</dl>

Correct

By default, the term and the definition appear on different lines.

ListsReplay

Review this video

Lists

5m 6s

Question 21 of 21

How many different headline levels are displayed in the image shown below?

6 lines of text. The first line is bold and larger than the rest. The second line is bold and a little smaller than the first. The third and sixths lines are not bold and are the smallest font size. The fourth line is bold and the third largest font size. The fifth line is bold and the same small font size as the third and sixth lines.

five

Incorrect

Count the paragraph elements.

four

Correct

There are two lines displayed as paragraph elements, while the rest are headlines.

six

Incorrect

Some lines are not part of a headline.

three

## 03. Understanding the Power of HTML

### 1. Debugging HTML

### 2. HTML attributes

### 3. ARIA roles

### 4. Formatting HTML

### 5. Weird characters

### Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 11

How does a user gain access to the debugging features of a browser?

by starting a troubleshoot window

by accessing developer tools

Correct

There are several ways to inspect the HTML that the browser is interpreting.

by saving the browser window to an HTML file

by creating a DOM tree window

Question 2 of 11

Which of these attributes is NOT a global attribute?

datetime

Correct

Correct. The datetime attribute is only used on the time element, as a way to create a machine-readable date.

class

dir

Incorrect

Nope. The dir attribute is global. It stands for “direction” and can be used on any element to specify the direction of inline flow for that content.

lang

Incorrect

Wrong. The Lang attribute stands for “language” and can be used on any element to specify the language for that content.

Question 3 of 11

When should we use an ARIA attribute?

any time the existing markup makes things confusing in the accessibility tree

Correct

Exactly. ARIA is used to clarify to the accessibility tree what is happening with a particular element, set of elements, or interface. If something is broken, ARIA can be a way to fix it.

on all navigation and buttons

on any interface element that’s important to users

on every element in the DOM

Question 4 of 11

What sort of efforts require the use and understanding of ARIA attributes?

those involving interactive drawings

Incorrect

ARIA attributes are broadly applicable to a larger kind of issue.

those involving audio content

Incorrect

This is one possible use.

those involving accessibility issues

Correct

It may be essential to functionality that all users can access specific content.

those involving graphical characters

Question 5 of 11

How does the output from the following code appear?

<h1> This is a test. </h1>

<p> If this were an actual emergency,

<!-- Should there be an actual emergency? -->

there would be panic.

</p>

Lines of text appear as follows. Line 1, large, bold font. This is a test. Line 2, smaller font. If this were an actual emergency, Should there be an actual emergency? there would be panic.

Lines of text appear as follows. Line 1, large, bold font. This is a test. Line 2, smaller font. If this were an actual emergency. Line 3, Should there be an actual emergency? Line 4, there would be panic.

Lines of text appear as follows. Line 1, large, bold font. This is a test. Line 2, smaller font. If this were an actual emergency. Line 3, there would be panic.

Lines of text appear as follows. Line 1, large, bold font. This is a test. Line 2, smaller font. If this were an actual emergency, there would be panic.

Correct

The `<!--` introduces a comment that is not interpreted. The `-->` closes that comment.

Question 6 of 11

Which syntax can we use to add comments to our HTML?

// comment

Incorrect

No, this is the single-line comment syntax for JavaScript. In HTML, we write <!-- comment —>.

<!-- comment -->

{ comment }

Incorrect

No. In HTML, we write <!-- comment —>.

/\* comment \*/

Incorrect

No, this is the syntax for CSS or JavaScript. In HTML, we write <!-- comment —>.

Formatting HTMLReplay

Review this video

Formatting HTML

4m 30s

Question 7 of 11

Which code should you use to guarantee that the words "Hocus Pocus" are not split by a line break after "Hocus"?

Hocus&nbsp;Pocus

Correct

The non-breaking space character entity (&nbsp;) ensures that "Hocus Pocus" will always display on the same line.

Hocus&nbspPocus

Incorrect

Check the punctuation in this code.

Hocus/nbsp;Pocus

Incorrect

A "/" is typically used to represent termination.

Hocus<nbsp>Pocus

Incorrect

Tags and entities are different.

Weird charactersReplay

Review this video

Weird characters

3m 21s

Question 8 of 11

When might a good time to use Developer Tools?

Something seems wacky and you aren't sure what is causing it.

Incorrect

Developer Tools are a quick way to look into your code and find what's wrong, but they have many additional features.

When you need to figure out how to apply CSS or JavaScript to a certain part of the markup.

Incorrect

Developer Tools will help you target your formatting or coding, but they do much more.

all of these answers

Correct

Correct. Developer Tools give you a powerful close-up behind-the-scenes look at your material.

When you want to see the DOM the browser has created from your HTML.

Incorrect

Developer Tools show you the DOM, but do much more as well.

Debugging HTMLReplay

Review this video

Debugging HTML

4m 37s

Question 9 of 11

Which code produces the output shown in the image below?

Less than symbol, test, greater than symbol.

<test>

Incorrect

Tags within code elements are interpreted.

< test >

"<test>"

Incorrect

Quotation marks are treated as normal characters.

Weird charactersReplay

Review this video

Weird characters

3m 21s

Question 10 of 11

In HTML, when would you use a character entity like the one shown below?

Ampersand n b s p semi colon.

when you're creating emoji

Incorrect

No. Emoji are unicode characters, and can be conveyed using unicode in a more direct manner. Character Entities are used to represent characters that are otherwise hard to convey, like the < or > character.

any time you have something that stands alone as its own entity, separate from other characters

when you want something to be secret or hidden until later

Incorrect

No. Character Entities are used to represent characters that are otherwise hard to convey, like the < or > character.

any time you want characters to appear as simple text instead of being parsed as code

Correct

Yes. There are several instances where it’s hard to convey certain characters. For example, the characters < and > are hard to present in HTML, as the code thinks they are the beginning of a tag. So instead we use the character entity &lt; for < and the character entity &gt; for >.

Question 11 of 11

How does the id attribute differ from the class attribute?

An id attribute name may only be used once in a document.

Correct

The id refers to one specific part of a document.

The class attribute can only have one of a limited set of values.

Incorrect

Class names are not limited.

The id attribute is numeric.

Incorrect

The id name can contain letters.

The class attribute can only be applied to paragraphs.

Incorrect

The class attribute can be applied to many element types.

HTML attributesReplay

Review this video

HTML attributes

3m 54s

## 04. Linking and Navigation

### 1. Links

### 2. URL paths

### 3. Navigation

### Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 6

The navigation items in the image below are elements in an unordered list. How is the appearance of a navigation bar created?

Navigation bar containing 4 links. Home, People, Prices, and Contact.



by using class="navbar" in the list tag

Incorrect

Setting the class attribute is necessary, but not sufficient.

by creating an image with links inside it

Incorrect

You can create an image, but that complication is not necessary.

by using the tag

Incorrect

The <nav> tag says how content is going to be used.

by using CSS

Correct

CSS can change the way that a list and other objects are presented.

NavigationReplay

Review this video

Navigation

3m 18s

Question 2 of 6

Which HTML elements are commonly used in marking up navigation?

<navigation>, <link>

Incorrect

No. There is no navigation HTML element. It’s shortened to nav. And the a element is used to create a link. Often, developers combine nav, ul, li, a to create a nav bar or menu.

<dl>, <dd>, <dt>, <role>

Incorrect

No, the correct answer is nav, ul, li, a. Role is an attribute, not an HTML element. And dl, dd, and dt are used to create definition lists, which are rarely used for making navigation.

<nav>, <ul>, <li>, <a>

Correct

Yes. There’s no single correct way to mark up navigation, but often developers use nav, ul, li, and a.

<menu>, <list>, <url>

Question 3 of 6

What is wrong with the following code?

<a href="Click Me">http://transferfink.com</a>

You should use https instead of http.

Incorrect

The use of https is recommended, but optional.

Click Me contains a blank space.

Incorrect

Blank spaces are allowed in the link text.

The positions of the link text and the link address have been interchanged.

Correct

The code should actually read, ``` <a href="http://transferfink.com">Click Me</a> ```

LinksReplay

Review this video

Links

4m 49s

Question 4 of 6

How do we make a basic link in HTML?

<link url="https://example.com">text to click</link>

Incorrect

The link element and url attribute are used in other parts of HTML, but to create a link in the content of the page, we use the a element, with the href attribute, like this: <a href=“https://example.com”>text to click</a>

<a href="https://example.com">text to click</a>

Correct

Yes, that’s the format for a link.

<a url="https://example.com">text to click</a>

<link href="https://example.com">text to click</link>

Incorrect

No, the link element is for linking a resource link in the HTML head. The a element is what’s used to create a link on the page. Like this: <a href=“https://example.com”>text to click</a>

Question 5 of 6

Which address points to a different file than the others?

"/people/index.html"

"/people/"

"/index.html"

Correct

This looks for index.html in the root directory.

"/people"

Incorrect

This looks for index.html in the people directory.

Question 6 of 6

When might we use a relative URL instead of an absolute URL?

when we aren't sure what the URL is

when a website might be moved from a staging server to a production server

Correct

Yes, that’s correct.

when we want to include the slash at the end

whenever we want to make sure the URL is pointing to a precise domain name

## 05. Images and Graphics

### 1. Images

### 2. Image formats

### 3. Responsive images

### 4. Responsive width

### 5. Responsive pictures

### 6. Figure and figcaption

### Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 13

If you want to create a compact image that can display in large sizes without pixelation, which should you choose?

PNG

GIF

JPG

SVG

Correct

Scalable Vector Graphics can scale to massive sizes and still look neat, like they were built for it.

Question 2 of 13

Which code snippet makes correct use of <figure> and <figcaption>?

<figure>

<img src="https://figuresource.com/40289/alfonso.jpg"

width="720" height="354" alt="The Gracious Host" >

<figcaption> Alfonso serving pancakes <figcaption>

<figure>

Incorrect

Check tag termination.

<figure>

<img src="https://figuresource.com/40289/alfonso.jpg"

width="720" height="354" alt="The Gracious Host" >

<figcaption> Alfonso serving pancakes </figcaption>

</figure>

Correct

The figure element includes or encapsulates the caption element and other graphical elements.

<figure>

<img src="https://figuresource.com/40289/alfonso.jpg"

width="720" height="354" alt="The Gracious Host" >

<figcaption> Alfonso serving pancakes </figure>

</figcaption>

<figcaption>

<img src="https://figuresource.com/40289/alfonso.jpg"

width="720" height="354" alt="The Gracious Host" >

<figure> Alfonso serving pancakes </figure>

</figcaption>

Question 3 of 13

Which version of the image in the following code would be the slowest to load?

<img src="https://storage.net/40785/sunsetA.jpg"

alt="Beach at sunset" width = "512" height="128"

srcset="https://storage.net/40785/sunsetB.jpg 1.5x,

https://storage.net/40785/sunsetC.jpg 3x,

https://storage.net/40785/sunsetD.jpg 2x"

>

sunsetA.jpg

Incorrect

This is the smallest image.

sunsetD.jpg

Incorrect

This image would not be the slowest because it is not the largest.

sunsetB.jpg

Incorrect

There is a larger image in the list.

sunsetC.jpg

Correct

The largest image loads the slowest.

Responsive imagesReplay

Review this video

Responsive images

4m 38s

Question 4 of 13

If you want to keep a caption with an image, which combination of elements lets you identify them as connected?

Surround the image and the caption with a div element.

Incorrect

<div> is a generic container, but it doesn't identify its contents as having particular relationships. Use <figure> instead.

Separate the image and the caption with a br element, to create a break but not a new container element.

Incorrect

<br> is more about disconnecting things visually than connecting them semantically. Use <figure> instead.

Surround the image with a figure element, and use the figcaption element inside of figure.

Correct

<figure> is designed to contain a caption that will stay with your image.

Use CSS to insert the caption as generated text after the image.

Question 5 of 13

What is the most effective way to use bandwidth efficiently when sending images?

Create a set of options the browser can choose from using the srcset attribute.

Correct

The srcset attribute lets the browser choose from options that fit the specific situation, minimizing bandwidth consumption while producing attractive results.

Refer to images at the end of the page, so they load last.

Leave out the alt text, and use captions on every image.

Use the smallest possible image.

Question 6 of 13

What do you need to change to move from a resolution-based srcset to a width-based srcset?

Include the width attribute in the img tag.

Incorrect

The change needs to happen on the srcset, not the img tag.

Use 1x, 2x, etc. instead of pixel measurements (w).

Incorrect

No, it's the opposite. Srcset uses pixel measurements for width-based approaches.

Provide pixel measurements (w) instead of 1x, 2x, etc.

Correct

Yes - setting the width explicitly changes srcset's behavior.

Use CSS to specify replacement files for different size screens.

Question 7 of 13

What are the four attributes we want to include on every img element?

srcset, alt, ratio, filesize

Incorrect

No, the correct answer is src, alt, height and width. Srcset is another attribute used for conveying a set of options for responsive images or other media — but on the img element, we just specify one file, using src. Ratio and filesize don't exist in HTML.

source, height, width, orientation

Incorrect

No, the correct answer is src, alt, height and width. Source is another element used for conveying a set of options for responsive images or other media. Orientation does not exist in HTML.

src, alternative, intrinsicsize, orientation

Incorrect

No, the correct answer is src, alt, height and width. Alt, not alternative, provides an alternative text experience of the image. Orientation does not exist in HTML. Intrinsicsize was proposed at one point, but we use the height and width attributes instead to convey information about the image file size.

src, alt, height, width

Correct

Yes. src is short for source, and links to the file. Alt provides an alternative text experience of the image. Height and width let the browser know how much space the image needs before the file is fetched, improving performance.

ImagesReplay

Review this video

Images

4m 12s

Question 8 of 13

Why should you spend effort optimizing image sources and corresponding display attributes?

to have the best resolution and contrast possible in the displayed images

Incorrect

The price of the best quality possible might be exorbitant.

to minimize the amount of code required to display the images

Incorrect

The code is written only a few times; the images are downloaded many times.

to reduce the amount of calculations required for determining which image to display

Incorrect

Calculation speed is easier to obtain than communication or download speed.

to have the best compromise between image quality and download speed

Correct

Bear in mind that there is no value in downloading data that will not be used.

Responsive picturesReplay

Review this video

Responsive pictures

5m 13s

Question 9 of 13

Why should you include the height and width specifications for all images?

so that the images will be downloaded completely

Incorrect

Images will be downloaded in entirety without the specifications.

to maintain the original aspect ratio

Incorrect

The aspect ratio will be maintained by default.

to make the page layout more efficient

Correct

The size of an image can be learned before download is complete.

to speed up the image downloads

Question 10 of 13

How do you create an image that changes content depending on the surrounding layout?

Combine the img element and the srcset attribute with CSS selectors.

Incorrect

In this case, you need to use the <picture> element, not just CSS selectors.

Nest img, source, and srcset information inside of a picture element.

Correct

The <picture> element gives you the flexibility you need to change content as well as image size.

Use CSS media queries to insert pictures before or after your img element.

Add a JavaScript library that interacts with the resources element.

Question 11 of 13

Which format is best suited to handle complex drawings and logos?

SVG

Correct

SVG is a vector graphics format for describing complex drawings.

JPG

PNG

GIF

Question 12 of 13

Why is it advantageous to utilize the picture element when using these images as sources?

2 photos of the same black dog. The second image zooms in the on the dogs face.

The images have different heights.

The images are cropped differently.

Correct

It is convenient to use the picture element when aspect ratios and cropping change from one source to another.

The images have different widths.

The images contain the same source material.

Question 13 of 13

Why would you want to use the w specification in srcset instead of the x specification?

to consider both download speed and image compression when choosing the image source

to make the width adjustable

Incorrect

The width is adjustable by default.

to consider both display density and window width when choosing the image source

Correct

You can specify the width of the source image in the code.

to fix the aspect ratio of the image

Incorrect

The aspect ratio is fixed by the height and width attributes.

## 06. Media

### 1. Audio

### 2. Video

### 3. Captions and subtitles

### 4. Embedding other media through iframes

### Chapter Quiz

Question 1 of 8

How do you create a video element that specifies different resolutions of video that browsers can choose from when loading the video?

Use the H.264 encoding, and it will bring controls with the data.

Incorrect

No - this is a case where it's better to let the browser adapt rather than specifying everything. (And H.264 has nothing to do with controls.)

You can't do this. Instead, the browser adapts to circumstances as needed.

Correct

Sometimes it's better to let the browser adapt rather than specifying everything.

By writing custom JavaScript for the circumstances you want to control.

Incorrect

No - this is a case where it's better to let the browser adapt rather than specifying everything.

Just like the picture element, with sources.

Incorrect

No - this is a case where it's better to let the browser adapt rather than specifying everything.

Question 2 of 8

Which button should you select to gain access to an embed code for the YouTube video shown?

The introduction screen for a YouTube video. Among other buttons available at the bottom right of the screen is a button labeled C C. Below that, to the right of the details about the video are the thumbs up and thumbs down buttons, the share button, and the save button with a plus sign next to it.

Share button

Correct

After pressing this button, you then have the option to obtain an embed code for copying.

Thumbs Up or Like button

Incorrect

This is a button for indicating approval.

Save button with plus icon

Incorrect

This is a button for marking the video for future reference.

Closed Caption button

Incorrect

This is a button for controlling captions.

Embedding other media through iframesReplay

Review this video

Embedding other media through iframes

3m 10s

Question 3 of 8

What should you do to create an audio player with controls?

Create a small Flash application.

Incorrect

Flash no longer works within a vast number of browsers. The audio element with the controls set to yes is a much more broadly compatible option now.

Use the audio element with the controls attribute set to yes.

Correct

Yes. The audio element has controls built in, which you can show just by setting the controls attribute to yes.

Turn on loop and autoplay, and the controls will appear.

Incorrect

Typically loop and autoplay on used on content without controls. Set the controls attribute to yes instead.

Use the link element to connect to your media file, and include the controls in your fallback text.

Incorrect

The controls aren't fallback text. Instead, use the audio element with the controls attribute set to yes.

AudioReplay

Review this video

Audio

4m 11s

Question 4 of 8

Which code snippet produces the output in the image below?

<audio src="https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s.cdpn.io/10558/birds.mp3"> controls </audio>

Incorrect

Check the location of all attributes.

<audio controls src="https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s.cdpn.io/10558/birds.mp3"></audio>

Correct

There are other attributes that you may specify.

<audio loop autoplay src="https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s.cdpn.io/10558/birds.mp3"></audio>

<audio src="https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s.cdpn.io/10558/birds.mp3"></audio>

Incorrect

No attributes are specified.

Question 5 of 8

What is the drawback of using the HTML video player shown in the image below?

It does not permit adaptive bitrate streaming.

Correct

This is the reason many people use external services to host videos.

It cannot be used for different screen sizes.

It is very tedious to code.

It allows only one codec.

Incorrect

The HTML video player can actually interpret several different codecs.

Question 6 of 8

You can add chapter divisions to videos by \_\_\_\_\_.

referencing a VTT file listing chapters

Correct

HTML doesn't have a chapter division mechanism built into it, but browsers recognize chapters from VTT files.

specifying different languages for different parts of the video

breaking the video into multiple files and serving them separately

including chapter breaks in your captions file

Incorrect

The captions file doesn't indicate chapter breaks. Use the VTT file for this.

Question 7 of 8

Which tag must you use within a video element to tell the player where to look for captions?

<track>

Correct

You must specify the source for the captions in a vtt file.

<vidcaption>

<subtitle>

<text>

Question 8 of 8

What do embedded YouTube videos, maps, and CodePen demos have in common?

All of them are built on the HTML audio and video elements.

Incorrect

Most of them use the iframe element for embedding, not audio or video.

Each service lets you charge customers to link them together.

Incorrect

While some of these services charge fees to use them, none of them charge for simple embedding.

Each service supports a different content management system (CMS).

Incorrect

Content management systems generate HTML, but don't limit your choices of services to embed.

All are services you can include in your own pages and sites with embed code based on the iframe element.

Correct

Embed codes built with the iframe element make it easier combine content from other sources into your pages and apps.

Embedding other media through iframesReplay

Review this video

Embedding other media through iframes

3m 10s

## 07. More Ways to Identify Content

### 1. Supporting languages

### 2. Generic elements - div and span

### Chapter Quiz

## 08. Putting It All Together

### 1. The HTML page

### 2. Document head

### 3. Structuring content

### 4. Examples of putting it all together

### Chapter Quiz

## 09. Forms and Interactive Elements

### 1. HTML form basics

### 2. More on forms

### 3. Additional form element types

### Chapter Quiz

## 10. Structuring Tabular Data

### 1. When to use tables

### 2. Building table rows

### Chapter Quiz

## 11. Conclusion

### 1. How to keep learning and HTML specifications

### Chapter Quiz