HTML questions with answers file

Q 1.1 What did you find most interesting about the history of HTML?

Ans :

Its aim is to give readers some idea of how the HTML we use today was developed from the prototype written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1992.

The story is interesting - not least because HTML has been through an extremely bumpy ride on the road to standardization, with software engineers, academics and browser companies haggling about the language like so many Ministers of Parliament debating in the House of Commons.

Q 2.1 Which is the tag and which is the attribute in the following line?

<div id=”footer”>

Ans : Div =tag attribute =id

Q 2.2 Why is HTML called a mark-up language?

Ans : Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). It can be assisted by technologies such as [Cascading Style Sheets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets) (CSS) and [scripting languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) such as [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).

[Web browsers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser) receive HTML documents from a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server) or from local storage and [render](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Browser_engine) the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a [web page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) [semantically](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_Web) and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

Q 3.1 Specify two advantages of adding the *‘lang’* attribute to a web page

1. Lang  is a benefit for screen reader users, particularly when your users don’t have the same primary language as your site
2. It allows proper pronunciation and inflection when the page is spoken.

Q 3.2 Why should we add meta elements for *description* and *keywords* even though they do not have any impact on the way a web page is displayed?

**Meta tags** are snippets of text that describe a page’s content; the meta tags don’t appear on the page itself, but only in the page’s source code. Meta tags are essentially little content descriptors that help tell search engines what a web page is about.

Q 4.1 Is there any best practice related to how often an H1 tag should ideally appear in a single web page? If so, what is the best practice?

A better solution would be to only have one page title before any other content, however this is not always possible due to CSS constraints.

Q 5.1 Web browsers are just one of the ways of rendering HTML pages. HTML content can also be read out by speech readers instead of being displayed visually. Based on what you have read in this section, what – according to you – would be the difference in the way the following two lines of text are read out:

1. You need to come here <i>right now</i>.
2. You need to come here <em>right now</em>.

Ans : 1)Use the <i> element for text that is set off from the normal prose for readability reasons. This would be a range of text with different semantic meaning than the surrounding text.

2) The <em> element is for words that have a stressed emphasis compared to surrounding text, which is often limited to a word or words of a sentence and affects the meaning of the sentence itself.

Q 5.2 As the author of a web page, when would you use <strong> as opposed to <em>?

Ans : Adding to the confusion is the fact that while HTML 4 defined <strong> as simply indicating a stronger emphasis, HTML 5 defines <strong> as representing "strong importance for its contents." This is an important distinction to make.

While <em> is used to change the meaning of a sentence as spoken emphasis does ("I love carrots" vs. "I love carrots"), <strong> is used to give portions of a sentence added importance (e.g., "**Warning!** This is **very dangerous.**") Both <strong> and <em> can be nested to increase the relative degree of importance or stress emphasis, respectively.

Q 6.1 When we link to an image from an HTML document, does the image have to be in the same directory as the HTML page or can it exist anywhere on the Internet?

Ans : The image does not need in same directory but path should be provided it can exists anywhere on the internet

Q 9.1 If <span> and <div> are semantically neutral (that is, they do not confer any meaning to the content they envelop), then why would you even use them? What possible benefit could we get from using these elements in our web page?

Ans : The div tag is known as Division tag. The div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content on the web page like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc). Div tag has both opening(<div>) and closing (</div>) tags and it is mandatory to close the tag. As we know Div tag is a block-level tag.

Q 10.1 List two inline elements and two block elements.

1)inline element : <span>,<b>

2)block element : <div >,< p>

Q 10.2 List three differences between block and inline elements.

1)A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available and An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

2) eg. inline element : <span>,<b> and block element : <div >,< p>

3) Block elements ignores the vertical-align property whereas inline element ignore the width and height property.

Q 12.2 What is the <fieldset> element and why would you use it?

The [fieldset](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/the-fieldset-element.html" \l "the-fieldset-element) element [represents](spec.#represents) a set of form controls optionally grouped under a common name.The name of the group is given by the first [legend](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/the-legend-element.html" \l "the-legend-element) element that is a child of the [fieldset](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/the-fieldset-element.html" \l "the-fieldset-element) element, if any. The remainder of the descendants form the group. The disabled attribute, when specified, causes all the form control descendants of the [fieldset](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/the-fieldset-element.html" \l "the-fieldset-element) element, excluding those that are descendants of the [fieldset](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/the-fieldset-element.html" \l "the-fieldset-element) element's first [legend](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/the-legend-element.html" \l "the-legend-element) element child, if any, to be [disabled](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/association-of-controls-and-forms.html" \l "concept-fe-disabled).The [form](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/association-of-controls-and-forms.html" \l "attr-fae-form) attribute is used to explicitly associate the [fieldset](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/the-fieldset-element.html" \l "the-fieldset-element) element with its [form owner](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/association-of-controls-and-forms.html" \l "form-owner). The [name](https://www.w3.org/TR/2011/WD-html5-author-20110809/association-of-controls-and-forms.html" \l "attr-fe-name) attribute represents the element's name.