1. What did you find most interesting about the history of HTML?

Ans.The history of hypertext markup language is a strange and interesting tale.The idea behind HTML was a modest one. When Tim Berners-Lee was putting together his first elementary browsing and authoring system for the Web, he created a quick little hypertext language that would serve his purposes. He imagined dozens, or even hundreds, of hypertext formats in the future, and smart clients that could easily negotiate and translate documents from servers across the Net

**BASICS OF HTML**

1. Which is the tag and which is the attribute in the following line?<div id=”footer”>

Tag <div>

Attribute id=”footer”

1. Why is HTML called a mark-up language?

Ans . Markup means to structure it in a specific format.

Hypertext means machine readable text.

So HTML is Structuring of contents using machine readable text. It is just to display static pages. So we should design the contents and area where it should be displayed.  
Markup language is a set of markup tags. HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages.  
Markup language is a text-formatting language designed to transform raw text into structured documents, by inserting procedural and descriptive markup into the raw text.  
Markup is what HTML do to the text inside them. They mark it as a certain type of text(like bold, italic, underline etc).  
HTML is a language as it has its own code words like any other language.  
Due to these reasons HTML is calles Markup language.

4 .Describe one problem you would likely face if you included presentation (styling) information with HTML instead of separating it in CSS?

Ans . Adding CSS rules to every HTML element is time-consuming and makes your HTML structure messy.Styling multiple elements can affect your page’s size and download time.After identifying the issue and the offending browser, use a separate style sheet that only loads when that specific browser is being used.Use libraries like Bootstrap that already handles these styling issues.

## **The HEAD element**

1. Specify two advantages of adding the *‘lang’* attribute to a web page?

Ans. Accessibility

assisting user agents in providing dictionary definitions or helping users benefit from translation tools.

improving [search engine ranking](https://blogs.bing.com/webmaster/2011/03/01/how-to-tell-bing-your-websites-country-and-language/)

1. 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?

Ans .Meta tags are essentially little content descriptors that help tell search engines what a web page is about.Meta tags are important because they impact how your site appears in the SERPs and how many people will be inclined to click through to your website. They will therefore impact your traffic and engagement rates, which can impact your SEO and rankings.Meta tags are an important part of a solid SEO strategy.

## **Headings, paragraphs, and line breaks**

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?

Ans If there are multiple h1 tags on a page, this can confuse Google and it may have a bad impact on the keyword rankings.

Best practice is only one h1 tag per page with the keyword that you are trying to optimize for (and which contain the main title) and you can optimized the rest of your headings on that page in H2, H3, H4.

1. Sometimes developers who do not understand best practices properly may simply use text of a larger font size to denote headings instead of using one of the H tags. While visually both may appear identical and a casual reader would not even know the difference, such a lapse might cause problems in certain scenarios. Mention at least one scenario where such an incorrect design could create a problem.

## **Emphasizing text in HTML**

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

Ans  <i> element represents text that is set off from the normal prose , or when the text refers to the definition of a word instead of representing its semantic meaning.

The <em> element represents stress emphasis of its contents here is we puts some emphasis on the text<em>right now</em>

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

<strong> is semantic - it describes the text it surrounds ("this text should be stronger than the rest of the text you've displayed") as opposed to describing HOW the text it surrounds SHOULD BE

DISPLAYED

## **Images**

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 We can store the image on same directory as well as can exist anywhere but we have to mention the path where the image is exist

Links and images are fundamentally different from those elements in that they deal with external resources. Links point the user to a different HTML document, and images pull another resource into the page.

To use links and images, we’ll also need to learn about another component of the HTML syntax: attributes. Attributes will open up a whole new world of possibilities for our web pages.

## **Hyperlinks**

## **Lists**

## 

## **<span> and <div>, the generic containers**

11 . 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 Span is used for small chunk and div uses a large chunk of the HTML codes.

Div tag is most essentially used for HTML in web development because it helps to separate out data in the web pages and add only particular data to the web pages.

## **Block and inline elements**

13.List two inline elements and two block elements.

Inline Elements:<span><script><button><a><em><i><br>

Block elements:<div><form>><article>dd><dl><dt><feildset><form><footer>

14.List three differences between block and inline elements.

Ans 1. You can't put **block elements** inside **inline elements**. Formatting. By default, **inline elements** do not force a new line to begin **in the** document flow. **Block elements**, on the other hand, typically cause a line break to occur (although, as usual, this can be changed using CSS

1. In general, block level elements are usually structural, while inline elements are usually text based.
2. A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width availableAn inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

**Tables**

## **Forms**

15. 1.The purpose of the ‘action’ attribute of an HTML form is defined as:

Ans The HTML | action Attribute is used to specify where the formdata is to be sent to the server after submission of the form. It can be used in the <form> element.

Syntax:

<form action="URL">

2.‘The action attribute defines the location (an URL) where the form's collected data should be sent.’

Ans The action attribute defines the location URL where the form's collected data should be sent when it is submitted. The method attribute defines which HTTP method to send the data with (should be "post"). All input , select , textarea elements whitin your form should have a name attribute

3.Would it be reasonable to use the URL of a simple HTML page (eg: <http://mywebsite.com/index.html>) as the value of the ‘action’ attribute of a form? Please support your answer with good reasons. This question probably goes beyond what you have learned in this section. You may have to do a little bit of independent study and reasoning to answer this question.

16.What is the <fieldset> element and why would you use it?

The HTML <fieldset> element is used to group several controls as well as labels ( <label> ) within a web form as it is defined by MDN.

The fieldset tag allows you to logically group sets of fields in order that your forms be more descriptive.

## **Best Practices**

1. What is ‘quirks mode’ in a browser, when is it activated, and what is the implication of it being activated for a web page?

Ans Generally, quirks mode is turned on when there is no correct DOCTYPE declaration, and turned off when there is a DOCTYPE definition. However, invalid HTML - with respect to the chosen DOCTYPE - can also cause the browser to switch to quirks mode.

18.This document (<http://alistapart.com/article/doctype>) lists several valid DOCTYPES while this document ( <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Obsolete_things_to_avoid> ) suggests the use of a DOCTYPE which isn’t even mentioned in the previous link. As a developer which advice would you follow and why?

Ans . HTML and XHTML standards, a DOCTYPE (short for “document type declaration”) informs the validator which version of (X)HTML you’re using, and must appear at the very top of every web page. DOCTYPEs are a key component of compliant web pages: your markup and CSS won’t validate without them