Descriptive on HTML

Datapark BD Limited
Trainer: Syed Ziaul Habib
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1. Write any five features of HTML5.
   Answer: Five features of HTML5 are given below:
   A. Canvas
   B. Cross-document messaging
   C. Drag and drop
   D. Embedding of Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) directly in HTML
   E. Geolocation

2. What are the basic data types of HTML5?
   Answer: The basic data types of HTML5 are given bellow:
   A. CDATA and id and name Attribute values
   B. Character Encoding
   C. Content types (MIME Types)
   D. Language Codes
   E. Link Types

3. How many ways you can define list in HTML page?
   Answer: We can define html list in three ways, they are:
   A. Definition list (dl)
   B. Ordered list (ol)
   C. Unordered list (ul)

4. What are Inline element and Block-level element?
   Answer: Inline element – Inline elements mostly describe brief strings of text and may include other inline elements.
   Block-level elements – A block-level element may contain most other block-level elements and all inline elements. Block-level elements occupy at least one full line when rendering, while inline elements take up only as much space as their content requires.

5. Difference between html4 and html5?
    Answer:
   =DOCTYPE is much longer as HTML4 is based on SGML-based but DOCTYPE is required to enable standards mode for HTML5 documents.
   =Audio and Videos are integral part of HTML5 specifications but Audio and Video are not part of HTML4 specification.
   =Application Cache, Web SQL database and Web storage is available in HTML5 compliant browsers but Browser cache can be used as temporary storage in html4.
   =Most of modern browser have started supporting HTML5 (Firefox, Mozilla, Opera, Chrome) but html4 Works with all old browsers.

6. What is the function of manifest attribute of HTML element?
   Answer: The application cache manifest lists the files an application needs to operate when disconnected the network. The browser saves a copy of the files when we access the site online.
   Syntax : <html manifest= "myapplication.manifest">

7. Meta element is useful for what purposes?
   Answer: Meta elements typically called Meta tags in the head element. Meta specifies information about the current HTML document in a name value pair format, primarily for the benefits of browsers, search engine spiders and user agents.

8. **What are the differences between link and anchor element.**

Answer: Link – The link element defines a link between the current document and another resource, but in a much different way than the element. There are two cases for using link:

To link to a resource that affects the current view, such as a style sheet or Faison.

To link to a resource that doesn't affect the page but that is related to it.

Anchor – The anchor element is essential to the web providing the means to create a hyperlink to another page or serve as an anchor with in a page to which a hyperlink points.

9. **How does del and ins elements are related with each other?**

Answer: del: The <del> tag defines a text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will normally strike a line through deleted text.

example: text

ins: The <ins> tag defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will normally underline inserted text.

example: text

10. **What are the purposes usemap attribute of <img> tag?**

Answer: "usemap" attribute is used to map image associated with image tag. Its value followed by # sign. Other associated tag <map> is used to incorporate with usemap attribute value.

example:

<map name="map_image">
<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,100,100" />
</map>

11. **What is the benefit of using map tag?**

Answer: An image map specifies one or more regions with in a single image, typically for the purposes of linking it to another page or resource. The map element contains the area elements that define the linked regions.

12. **In IE6, what problem arises when multiple buttons are used? How can you solve this problem?**

Answer: Problem: It submits the name of all the buttons, not just the one the user selected, so we cannot process the form accordingly.

Solution: Safest way is using input buttons, not button elements. Input with type ="image" often provides plenty of creative control.

13. **What is the function of auto complete and placeholder attribute of input tag?**

Answer: Auto complete: Many browser store values we have entered in a text fields for subsequent use when filling out another form. It is handy when we are using the form, but it is dangerous if someone else uses our browse later. They may be exposed to sensitive.

Placeholder: This defines a word or brief phrase that displays in the element as a hint to what the user should enter in the field. It applies only to an input of type="text" and a text area element. It should not be used as a replacement for the label element.

14. **When co group tag is used in html document and for what purpose?**

Answer: The co group element allows us to group one or more table columns for styling purposes. It does not impact the tables structure. Co group may exist on its own or contain one or more col elements. Which allow more granular styling control within a colgroup. All colgroups must go after caption and before thread if either of those elements is present.

15. **What do you understand by HTML5 document outline?**

Answer: Each HTML document has an underlying outline, which is like a table of contents. Now, the outline is not something that displays in our explicitly, but as with all semantics, it's meaningful to the likes of search engines and screen readers, which use the outline to glean the structure of our page and provide the information to users.

16. Mention some use of mark tag.

Answer: Some use of mark tag given below:

1. Highlighting part of a quote that wasn't highlighted in its original form by the author to call attention to it.

2. Highlighting a search term when it appears in a results page or an article.

3. Highlighting a code fragment.

17. Explain two types of progress element.

Answer: There are two types of progress elements : a) Determinate: A determinate progress has a value, so its progress can be determined by the relation of the value to the max attribute.

b) Indeterminate: An indeterminate progress does not have a specified value, so although progress may be occurring, its level can't be determined.

18. Briefly describe the preload attribute values of video element

Answer: Preload="none": This suggests that it isn't necessary to preload the video or any metadata. We use this if Its less likely the user will pay the video or if few want to minimize server traffic.

Preload="metadata": this is the same as none except to hint that fetching video metadata only, such as the dimensions, duration, and so on, is ok.

Preload="auto": This hints to the user agent that server traffic is not concern so it may preload some or all of the video.

19. Why canvas tag is used?

Answer: Canvas: The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting(usually JavaScript).The <canvas> tag is only a container for graphics, you

20. Intra page linking or navigation?

Answer: Intrapage linking enables us to have a link in a document that will automatically go to another location within the same document. This is achieved by creating a link to the location using an octothorpe (#) followed by a relevant name, and then defining the location using an anchor element and the name attribute with that name. This technique is most helpful for navigating very long documents.

Example

1. <p>Go to the News</p>

2. <h1>Welcome</h1>

3. <p>This paragraph welcomes you.</p>

4. <h2>About</h2>

5. <p>This paragraph talks about us.</p>

6. <h2>News</h2>

7. <p>This is the section your link will go to.</p>

21. What are the differences between link and anchor element.

Link element: The <link> tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource. This element goes only in the head section.

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />

Anchor element: The anchor element **A** is used to link different documents together.

Visit www. somewhere.com

22. How does del and ins elements are related with each other?

Ans: The <del> tag defines a text that has been deleted from a document. The <ins> tag to markup inserted text. Browsers will normally strike a line through deleted text and underline inserted text.<p>My favorite color is ~~blue~~ <ins>red</ins>!</p>

23. **What are the purposes of alt and usemap attribute of img tag?**
Ans: The usemap attribute specifies an image as a client-side image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas. The usemap attribute is associated with a <map> element's name or id attribute, and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

Syntax:

The alt provides a brief description of the image as alternative text for screen readers. The text is also displayed in most browsers if the image fails to load or if images are turned off. alt="image".

24. **What is the benefit of using map tag?**
Ans: The <map> tag is used to define a client-side image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas. The name attribute of the <map> element is associated with the <img>'s usemap attribute and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

25. **Object tag is used for what purpose?**
Ans: The object element adds an external resource, typically media content such as Flash applications (games, video, audio, images, and so on), documents (PDF, word, and so on), and Java applets. It's most prevalent use is for loading Flash applications.

26. **What are the two param types and when used?**
Ans: The param element passes a parameter name and value to the external resource loaded by an object element for it to use at runtime.

<param name="wmode" value="opaque" />.

Chapter- 7

27. **In IE6, what problem arises when multiple buttons are used? How can you solve this problem?**
Ans: In IE6, if multiple buttons are used, it submits the name of all the buttons, not just the one the user-selected. So, one can't process the form accordingly.

28. **What are the values of method attribute of form tag? How get and post method works?**
Ans: POST, GET, HEAD, PUT, DELETE etc.

The method="post" declaration means that upon submission, the form are sent to the server without being exposed to the user. It is the more secure method.

The method="get", the values are appended to the action values URL followed by a question mark.

29. **What is the function of autocomplete and placeholder attribute of input tag?**
Ans: The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.

When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before.

Syntax: <form autocomplete="on|off">

The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field. The hint is displayed in the input field when it is empty, and disappears when the field gets focus.

Syntax: <input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name" />

Chapter- 8

30. **When colgroup tag is used in html document and for what purpose?**
    Ans:

    i. The <colgroup> tag is used to group columns in a table for formatting.

    ii. The <colgroup> tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.

    iii. The <colgroup> tag can only be used inside a <table> element.

31. **What are the purpose of thead, tbody and tfoot tag and which tags can be declared under these tags?**
    Ans: The thead element explicitly marks a row or rows of heading as the table head. Each row is encapsulated in a tr element, and each of its heading is marked up with a th element.

    The tfoot element explicitly marks a row or rows as the table foot.

    The tbody element surrounds all the data rows, which are specified by tr elements just like in the thead and tfoot. Each data cell is a td, and tbody is required whenever you include a thead or tfoot.

Chapter- 10

32. **What was the main benefit of using frame?**
    Ans: Frams were far more prevalent in the early of the Web, in part because bandwidth was so poor that developers saw a benefit in splitting the screen up into pieces that loaded independently of one another.

33. **What is iframe? How can you declare it?**
    Ans: The iframe element allows you to embed one HTML document inside another one. The document loaded in the iframe its own entity.

    <iframe name="embededpage" width="300" height="400" src="embedded-page.html">……</iframe>

Chapter- 11

34. **What do you understand by HTML5 document outline?**
    Ans: The document outline is the structure of a document, generated by the document's headings, form titles, table titles, and any other appropriate landmarks to map out the document.

Chapter- 12

35. **What is the purpose of using figcaption tag?**
    Ans: The figcaption element represents the caption or legend for a figure element's contents. It might be a brief photo description or references that begin with "Exhibit D" and the like. we cannot use figcaption unless it's in a figure element and figure has other content.

36. **Mention some use of mark tag?**
    Ans: The <mark> tag defines marked text. We use the <mark> tag to highlight parts of our text.

    <p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today. </p>

37. Meter tag is used for what purpose? Meter not meta
    Ans: Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified and other metadata.

38. Explain two types of progress element?
    Ans: There are two types of progress elements such as determinate and indeterminate.

    A determinate progress has a value, so its progress can be determined by the relation of the value to the max attribute.

    An indeterminate progress does not have a specified value, so although progress may be occurring, its level can't be determined.

Chapter- 13

39. What the differences are between embed and object element?
    Ans: The <embed> tag defines a container for an external application or interactive content.

    <embed src="helloworld.swf" />

    The <object> tag defines an embedded object within an HTML document. This element is used to embed multimedia (like audio, video, Java applets, ActiveX, PDF, and Flash) in our web pages.

    <object width="400" height="400" data="helloworld.swf"></object>

40. Briefly describe the preload attribute values of video element?
    Ans: The preload attribute specifies if and how the author thinks that the video should be loaded when the page loads.

    The preload attribute allows the author to provide a hint to the browser about what we think will lead to the best user experience. This attribute may be ignored in some instances. The preload attribute is ignored if auto play is present.