

# HTML

1. What do **HTML** and **CSS** stand for?

**HTML**: Hyper Text Markup Language

**CSS**: Cascading Style Sheet

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

I would use **HTML** to add a paragraph element using the `<p>` tag.

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

I would use **CSS** by targeting the appropriate element in the linked CSS file.

4. What is an HTML tag?

**HTML** tags is how you write HTML elements. It tells the browser where an element begins with the opening tag and where it ends with a closing tag.

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

- The opening tag.
- The closing tag.
- The content.

6. What is the purpose of the **doctype** declaration?

It tells the browser what HTML version we want to use.

7. What is the **HTML element**?

The building the blocks of the HTML document.

8. What is the purpose of the **head element**?

To include important meta information that will not be displayed as content, but will allow our webpage to render correctly. The head element typically includes a `<meta>` tag with a “charset” attribute set to “utf-8” to ensure that webpage can properly display special symbols and characters from different languages. The head element also includes a `<title>` tag the gives the webpage’s tab a title.

9. What is the purpose of the **body element**?

To enclose all the content that we want to be displayed on the browser.

10. How do you create a paragraph in HTML?

Using the `<p>` tag. Starting with the opening tag `<p>` and ending with closing tag `</p>` and adding the content between.

11. How do you create a heading in HTML?

Using the appropriate tag, depending on the “level” of heading you need. Starting with the opening tag `<h1>` and ending with the closing tag `</h1>` and adding the content between.

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

There are six: `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`. They differ in size and font weight. They are ranked by importance, starting with `<h1>` as the most important. The heading levels communicate hierarchy to the browser. For example, an `<h2>` tag followed by a `<h3>` communicates the `<h3>` might be a subheading to `<h2>`.

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

We should use the `<strong>` tag instead of the `<b>`, because it is semantic and would help improve accessibility.

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

We should use the `<em>` tag instead of the `<i>` tag, because it is more semantic.

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

A parent-child relationship, where the nested element is the child element, wrapped by the parent element.

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

A sibling relationship.

17. How do you create HTML comments?

By wrapping the content with an opening angle bracket, exclamation point, and two dashes (<!--) and ending with two dashes and the closing angle bracket (—>). For example: <!-- example —>.

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

The <ul> tag.

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

The <ol> tag.

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

The <li> tag.

21. What element is used to create a link?

The <a> tag.

22. What is an attribute?

Is a property you add inside of the opening tag of the HTML element, it is a special word that allows you to control and modify the element's behavior.

23. What attribute tells links where to go?

- **href:** an attribute used inside <a> tag to allow the link to lead to the destination specified in the value of the attribute.

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

- An absolute link is composed of the protocol and destination, because it links to a webpage on another site.
- A relative link is made up a relative path because it links to a page in the same website so it assumes the same domain name.

25. Which element is used to display an image?

The `<img>` element.

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

- **src**: the location of the image.
- **alt**: to describe the image if it failed to load and for visually impaired users who use screen readers.

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

By typing two dots and a backslash ( `../` ) to go up one level in the file hierarchy from a child directory.

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

JPEG, PNG, GIF and SVG.