1. **Question:** What is HTML?  
   **Answer:** HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It's the standard language used to create web pages. HTML uses tags to structure content.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Hypertext Markup Language
     + Create web pages
     + Uses tags
2. **Question:** What are HTML tags?  
   **Answer:** HTML tags are special codes used to define elements within a web page. They consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag. Opening tags denote the beginning of an element, while closing tags signal its end. Tags give structure and meaning to content in HTML documents.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Special codes
     + Used to define elements
     + Consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag
     + Give structure and meaning to content
3. **Question:** What are HTML Attributes?  
   **Answer:** HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Attributes modify the behavior or appearance of elements. They're added to the opening tag of an element and consist of a name and a value, separated by an equals sign. For example, in <img src="image.jpg" alt="description">, "src" specifies the image file's location, and "alt" provides alternative text for accessibility.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Additional information about HTML elements
     + Modify the behavior or appearance of elements
     + Added to the opening tag of an element
     + Name and a value, separated by an equals sign
     + src
     + alt
4. **Question:** What is a marquee in HTML?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, a marquee is used to create scrolling text or images horizontally or vertically within a webpage. It's implemented using the <marquee> tag, but it's not recommended for modern web development due to accessibility and usability concerns.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Scrolling text or images horizontally or vertically
     + <marquee>
     + Not recommended for modern web
     + Issues with accessibility and usability concerns
5. **Question:** How do you separate a section of texts in HTML?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, you can separate a section of text using the <br> tag to create line breaks, the <p> tag to create paragraphs, or the <blockquote> tag to indicate a block of quoted text.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <br> => create line breaks
     + <p> => create paragraphs
     + <blockquote> => indicate a block of quoted text
6. **Question:** Define the list types in HTML?  
   **Answer:** The list types in HTML are as below:

Ordered list: The ordered list uses <ol> tag and displays elements in a numbered format.

Unordered list: The unordered list uses <ul> tag and displays elements in a bulleted format.

Definition list: The definition list is used to represent a list of terms along with their corresponding descriptions or definitions using <dt> for terms and <dd> for definitions.

* + **Hints:** 
    - Ordered list: <ol> and in a numbered format
    - Unordered list: <ul> and in a bulleted format
    - Definition list: a list of terms along with their corresponding descriptions or definitions using <dt> and <dd>

1. **Question:** How do you align list elements in an HTML file?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, you can align list elements by applying CSS properties like "text-align" to the list elements or their parent container.

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| <ul style="text-align: left;">  <li>Item 1</li>  <li>Item 2</li>  <li>Item 3</li>  </ul>  <dl style="text-align: left;">  <dt>Term 1</dt>  <dd>Definition 1</dd>  <dt>Term 2</dt>  <dd>Definition 2</dd>  </dl>  <div style="text-align: left;">  <ul>  <li>Item 1</li>  <li>Item 2</li>  <li>Item 3</li>  </ul>  </div> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Using "text-align"
    - To the list elements (ul, ol, dl) or their parent container (div).

1. **Question:** Differentiate between an Ordered list and an Unordered list?  
   **Answer:** Ordered list: The ordered list uses <ol> tag and displays elements in a numbered format.

Unordered list: The unordered list uses <ul> tag and displays elements in a bulleted format.

* + **Hints:** 
    - Ordered list: <ol> and in a numbered format
    - Unordered list: <ul> and in a bulleted format

1. **Question:** What is an element in HTML?  
   **Answer:** An element is a fundamental building block of a web page. It defines the structure and meaning of the content, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, etc. Elements consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag, although some elements are self-closing.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Fundamental building block
     + Defines the structure and meaning of the content
     + Heading, paragraph
     + Consist of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag
     + Some are self-closing
2. **Question:** What is the difference between HTML and CSS?  
   **Answer:** HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) defines the structure and content of web pages, while CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) controls the visual appearance and styling of those elements.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Hypertext Markup Language
     + Defines the structure and content
     + Cascading Style Sheets
     + Controls the visual appearance and styling
3. **Question:** Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?  
   **Answer:** Tags are special codes used to define elements within a web page. Element defines the structure and meaning of the content, such as headings, paragraphs. It consists of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag (in most cases).
   * **Hints:** 
     + Tags => special codes
     + Tags => used to define elements
     + Element => structure and meaning of the content
     + Elements => headings, paragraphs
     + Elements => opening tag, content, and a closing tag
4. **Question:** What are void elements in HTML?  
   **Answer:** Void elements in HTML are those that don't have a closing tag. They stand alone and don't contain any content or child elements. Examples include <img>, <br>, and <input>.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Don't have a closing tag
     + Stand alone
     + No content or child elements
     + <img>, <br>, and <input>
5. **Question:** What is the advantage of collapsing white space?  
   **Answer:** Collapsing white space in HTML helps maintain consistent spacing and layout, making code easier to read and manage. It reduces file size and load time by eliminating unnecessary spaces, tabs, and line breaks.

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| <p>This is an example without collapsing white space.</p> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Maintain consistent spacing and layout
    - Make code easier to read and manage
    - Reduces file size and load time
    - Eliminates unnecessary spaces, tabs, and line breaks

1. **Question:** What are HTML Entities?  
   **Answer:** HTML entities are special codes used to display characters that have special meaning in HTML, such as <, >, &, ", and '. They start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;). For example, &lt; represents the less-than sign (<). They are used to ensure proper rendering of characters and to avoid conflicts with HTML syntax.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Display characters with special meaning in HTML
     + <, >, &, ", and '
     + Start with & and end with ;
     + &lt; => less-than sign
     + Use to avoid conflicts with HTML syntax
2. **Question:** How do you display a table in an HTML webpage?  
   **Answer:** <table> element is used to define the table structure. Inside the <table> element, additional elements such as <tr> for table rows, <th> for table headers (optional), and <td> for table data cells are. Some more tags like <caption> for table caption, <colgroup> for grouping of one or more columns in a table, <col> with <colgroup> element for specifying column properties for each column, <tbody> for grouping the body content in a table, <thead> for grouping the header content in a table, <tfooter> for grouping the footer content in a table can be used.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <table> to define the table structure
     + <tr> for table rows
     + <th> for table headers (optional)
     + <td> for table data cells are
     + <caption> for caption
     + <colgroup> for grouping of one or more columns
     + <col> with <colgroup> for specifying each column properties
     + <tbody> for grouping the body content
     + <thead> for grouping the header content
     + <tfooter> for grouping the footer content
3. **Question:** How do we insert a comment in HTML?  
   **Answer:** Anything within <!-- and --> is treated as a comment and is not rendered by the browser.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Anything within <!-- and -->
     + Not rendered by the browser
4. **Question:** How do you insert a copyright symbol in HTML?  
   **Answer:** You can insert a copyright symbol by using &copy; or &#169;.
   * **Hints:** 
     + &copy;
     + &#169;
5. **Question:** What is white space in HTML?  
   **Answer:** In HTML, white space refers to any spaces, tabs, or line breaks within the HTML code. These white spaces don't affect the visual layout of the webpage but are used to format the code for easier readability by developers.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Spaces, tabs, or line breaks within the HTML code
     + Don't affect the visual layout
     + Used to format the code for easier readability by developers
6. **Question:** How do you create links to different sections within the same HTML web page?  
   **Answer:** To create links to different sections within the same HTML webpage, first, assign an ID to the target section using the "id" attribute. Then, create a link using the anchor tag (<a>). Set the value of the "href" attribute of the anchor to "#" followed by the ID of the target section.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Assign an ID to the target section
     + Create a link using the anchor tag (<a>)
     + Set the value of the "href" to "#" followed by the ID of the target section
7. **Question:** How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?  
   **Answer:** To create a hyperlink in HTML, we use the anchor tag <a> with the href attribute. We set the value of the href to the URL of the destination. When clicked, navigates to the URL.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <a> with the href attribute
     + Set the value of the href to the URL of the destination
     + Navigates to the URL
8. **Question:** Define an image map?  
   **Answer:** An image map in HTML is a graphical element that contains multiple clickable areas within a single image, each region links to a different URL. Image maps are created using the <map> element which defines the clickable areas and the <area> element to specify the coordinates and link destinations for each area.

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| <img src="example.jpg" alt="Example Image" usemap="#examplemap">  <map name="examplemap">  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,100,100" href="page1.html" alt="Area 1">  <area shape="circle" coords="150,150,50" href="page2.html" alt="Area 2">  <area shape="polygon" coords="200,0,250,50,200,100" href="page3.html" alt="Area 3">  </map> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Graphical element
    - Contains multiple clickable areas within a single image
    - Each region links to a different URL
    - <map> => clickable areas
    - <area> => specify the coordinates and link destinations for each area

1. **Question:** Why do we use a style sheet in HTML?  
   **Answer:** We use a style sheet in HTML to control the visual appearance and layout of web pages. By separating the style information from the HTML content, it allows for better organization, easier maintenance, and consistent design across multiple pages. Style sheets also enable responsiveness, accessibility, and enhanced user experience by applying styles such as colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning to HTML elements.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Control the visual appearance and layout of web pages
     + Separating the style information from the HTML content allows better organization, easier maintenance, and consistent design across multiple pages
     + Enables responsiveness, accessibility, and enhanced user experience
2. **Question:** What is semantic HTML?  
   **Answer:** Semantic HTML refers to the practice of using HTML elements that accurately describe the content they contain. Semantic HTML enhances accessibility, search engine optimization (SEO), and overall code maintainability. For example: In semantic HTML <b> </b> tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is not used for italic. Instead of these we use <strong></strong> and <em></em> tags.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Accurately describe the content they contain
     + Enhances accessibility, SEO, and overall code maintainability
     + <strong></strong> instead of <b> </b>
     + <em></em> instead of <i> </i>
3. **Question:** What is SVG in HTML?  
   **Answer:** SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. In HTML, SVG is a markup language used to create vector graphics, which are images that can be scaled to any size without losing quality. SVG graphics are defined using XML syntax and can include shapes, text, and other graphical elements. They're commonly used for icons, illustrations, and interactive graphics on web pages. SVG files can be embedded directly into HTML documents using the <svg> element or referenced as external files.

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| <svg width="100" height="100">  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" fill="red" />  </svg> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - Scalable Vector Graphics
    - Create vector graphics means images that can be scaled to any size without losing quality
    - Defined using XML syntax
    - Include shapes, text, and other graphical elements
    - <svg>

1. **Question:** What would happen if there is no text between the HTML tags?  
   **Answer:** If there is no text between HTML tags, the element will still be present in the HTML document, but it won't display any visible content in the browser. The element's behavior, such as its styling or interactions, may still apply depending on how it's defined and any attributes it has. Some tags, such as the tags without a closing tag like the <img> tag, do not require any text between them.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Element will still be present
     + Won't display any visible content in the browser
     + Styling or interactions, may still apply
     + Tags without a closing tag like the <img> tag, do not require any text between them
2. **Question:** How do you create nested web pages in HTML?  
   **Answer:** Nested web pages basically mean a webpage within a webpage. We can create nested web pages in HTML using the built-in iframe tag.

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| <iframe src="nested\_page.html" width="400" height="300" frameborder="0"></iframe> |

* + **Hints:** 
    - iframe

1. **Question:** How do you add buttons in HTML?  
   **Answer:** To add buttons in HTML, you use the <button> element. We can also specify additional attributes like type, id, class, style and event handler like onclick to customize the button's behavior and appearance.
   * **Hints:** 
     + <button>
     + type, id, class, style and event handler like onclick
2. **Question:** What are the different types of headings in HTML?  
   **Answer:** There are six types of heading tags in HTML which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. Each type of heading tag displays a different text size from another. <h1> is the largest heading tag and <h6> is the smallest.
   * **Hints:** 
     + Six types of heading tags
     + Each displays a different text size from another
     + <h1> is the largest
     + <h6> is the smallest
3. **Question:** How do you insert an image in the HTML webpage?  
   **Answer:** To insert an image in an HTML webpage, we use the <img> element. src specifies the URL or file path of the image. alt provides alternative text for accessibility and describes the image. We can also specify additional attributes like width, height, title, and style to customize the appearance and behavior of the image.
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