

1. What is HTML?

Answer

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is a Universal language which allows an individual using special code to create web pages to be viewed on the Internet.

2. List various font attributes used in a style sheet?

Answer

- font-style
- font-variant
- font-weight
- font-size/line-height
- font-family
- caption
- icon
- menu
- message-box
- small-caption
- status-bar

3. How do I create frames? What is a frameset?

Answer

Frames allow an author to divide a browser window into multiple (rectangular) regions. Multiple documents can be displayed in a single window, each within its own frame. Graphical browsers allow these frames to be scrolled independently of each other, and links can update the document displayed in one frame without affecting the others.

You can't just "add frames" to an existing document. Rather, you must create a frameset document that defines a particular combination of frames, and then display your content documents inside those frames. The frameset document should also include alternative non-framed content in a NOFRAMES element. The HTML 4 frames model has significant design flaws that cause usability problems for web users.

Frames should be used only with great care.

4. What are style sheet properties?

Answer

- CSS Background
- CSS Text
- CSS Font

- CSS Border
- CSS Outline
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS List
- CSS Table

5. Explain in brief about the term CSS?

[Answer](#)

A stylesheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in a markup language. Cascading Style Sheets are a big breakthrough in Web design because they allow developers to control the style and layout of multiple Web pages all at once.

6. Do URLs have quotes or not?

[Answer](#)

Double or single quotes in URLs are optional. The three following examples are equally valid:

```
BODY {background: url(pics/wave.png) blue}
BODY {background: url("pics/wave.png") blue}
BODY {background: url('pics/wave.png') blue}
```

7. What is the percentage value in 'font-size' relative to?

[Answer](#)

It is relative to the parent element's font-size. For example, if the style sheet says:

```
H1 {font-size: 20pt;}
SUP {font-size: 80%;}
```

...then a <SUP> inside an <H1> will have a font-size of 80% times 20pt, or 16pt.

8. Can I attach more than one declaration to a selector?

[Answer](#)

Yes. If more than one declaration is attached to a selector they must appear in a semi colon separated list, e.g.:

```
Selector {declaration1; declaration2}
P {background: white; color: black}
```

9. Can I include comments in my Style Sheet?

[Answer](#)

Yes. Comments can be written anywhere where whitespace is allowed and are treated as white space themselves. Anything written between `/*` and `*/` is treated as a comment (white space).
NOTE: Comments cannot be nested.

10. What is property?

Answer

Property is a stylistic parameter (attribute) that can be influenced through CSS, e.g. FONT or WIDTH. There must always be a corresponding value or values set to each property, e.g. font: bold or font: bold san-serif.

11. Are Style Sheets case sensitive?

Answer

No. Style sheets are case insensitive. Whatever is case insensitive in HTML is also case insensitive in CSS. However, parts that are not under control of CSS like font family names and URLs can be case sensitive - IMAGE.gif and image.gif is not the same file.

12. What is cascade?

Answer

Cascade is a method of defining the weight (importance) of individual styling rules thus allowing conflicting rules to be sorted out should such rules apply to the same selector.
Declarations with increased weight take precedence over declaration with normal weight:

```
P {color: white ! important} /* increased weight */  
P {color: black} /* normal weight */
```

13. What is CSS declaration?

Answer

CSS declaration is style attached to a specific selector. It consists of two parts; property which is equivalent to HTML attribute, e.g. text-indent: and value which is equivalent to HTML value, e.g. 10pt.

NOTE: properties are always ended with a colon.

14. What is a selector?

Answer

CSS selector is equivalent to HTML element(s). It is a string identifying to which element(s) the corresponding declaration(s) will apply and as such the link between the HTML document and the style sheet.

For example in `P {text-indent: 10pt}` the selector is P and is called type selector as it matches all instances of this element type in the document.

in P, UL {text-indent: 10pt} the selector is P and UL (see grouping); in .class {text-indent: 10pt} the selector is .class (see class selector).

15. Can Style Sheets and HTML stylistic elements be used in the same document?

[Answer](#)

Yes. Style Sheets will be ignored in browsers without CSS-support and HTML stylistic elements used.

16. Can CSS be used with other than HTML documents?

[Answer](#)

Yes. CSS can be used with any structured document format. e.g. XML, however, the method of linking CSS with other document types has not been decided yet.

17. How do I place text over an image?

[Answer](#)

To place text or image over an image you use the position property. The below example is supported by IE 4.0. All you have to do is adapt the units to your needs.

```
<div style="position: relative; width: 200px; height: 100px">
<div style="position: absolute; top: 0; left: 0; width: 200px">
<image>
</div>
<div style="position: absolute; top: 20%; left: 20%; width: 200px">
Text that nicely wraps
</div>
</div>
```

18. What is inline style? How to link?

[Answer](#)

Inline style is the style attached to one specific element. The style is specified directly in the start tag as a value of the STYLE attribute and will apply exclusively to this specific element occurrence.

```
<P STYLE="text-indent: 10pt">Indented paragraph</P>
```

19. What is embedded style? How to link?

[Answer](#)

Embedded style is the style attached to one specific document. The style information is specified as a content of the STYLE element inside the HEAD element and will apply to the entire document.

```
<HEAD>
<STYLE TYPE="text/css">
<!--
P {text-indent: 10pt}
-->
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
```

Note: The styling rules are written as a HTML comment, that is, between <!-- and --> to hide the content in browsers without CSS support which would otherwise be displayed.

20. What is the CSS rule 'ruleset'?

Answer

There are two types of CSS rules: ruleset and at-rule. Ruleset identifies selector or selectors and declares a style which is to be attached to that selector or selectors. For example P {text-indent: 10pt} is a CSS rule. CSS rulesets consist of two parts: selector, e.g. P and declaration, e.g. {text-indent: 10pt}.

P {text-indent: 10pt} - CSS rule (ruleset)
{text-indent: 10pt} - CSS declaration
text-indent - CSS property
10pt - CSS value

21. Is the CSS case sensitive?

Answer

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are not case sensitive. However, font families, URLs to images, and other direct references with the style sheet may be.

The trick is that if you write a document using an XML declaration and an XHTML doctype, then the CSS class names will be case sensitive for some browsers.

It is a good idea to avoid naming classes where the only difference is the case, for example:

```
div.myclass { ...}
div.myClass { ... }
```

If the DOCTYPE or XML declaration is ever removed from your pages, even by mistake, the last instance of the style will be used, regardless of case.

22. What is an external Style Sheet? How to link?

[Answer](#)

External Style Sheet is a template/document/file containing style information which can be linked with any number of HTML documents.

This is a very convenient way of formatting the entire site as well as restyling it by editing just one file.

23. What are Style Sheets?

[Answer](#)

Style Sheets are templates, very similar to templates in desktop publishing applications, containing a collection of rules declared to various selectors (elements).

The file is linked with HTML documents via the LINK element inside the HEAD element.

Files containing style information must have extension .css, e.g. style.css.

24. How do I do multiple colors of text?

[Answer](#)

To do the multicolor text adjust the color of your font tag as:

```
< font color="blue">blue
```

25. How do I close a browser window with HTML code?

[Answer](#)

Use the below code example. `< type="button" value="Close this window" onclick="self.close()">`

26. How do I add scrolling text to my page?

[Answer](#)

Add a Tag of `marquee`.

27. What are the differences between cell spacing and cell padding?

[Answer](#)

Cell padding is used for formatting purposes which is used to specify the space needed between the edges of the cells and also in the cell contents. Cell spacing is one also used for formatting but there is a major difference between cell padding and cell spacing. It is as follows: Cell padding is used to set extra space which is used to separate cell walls from their contents.

But in contrast cell spacing is used to set space between cells.

28. What are the differences between DIV and SPAN?

[Answer](#)

DIV is used to select a block of text so that one can apply styles to it. SPAN is used to select inline text and let users apply styles to it. The main difference between DIV and SPAN is SPAN does not do formatting by itself. Also the DIV tag is used as a paragraph break as it creates a logical division of the document in which it is applied. This is in contrast to the SPAN as SPAN

simply does the functionality of applying the style and alignment whatever was specified in it. DIV has an ALIGN attribute in it which is not present in case of SPAN. Thus DIV is used in cases where one wants to apply styles to a block of text. But there may be situations in which there might not be a clear well structured block of text to work with. In those cases one can opt to apply SPAN which is used to apply styles inline. That is in other words DIV is generally used for blocks of text and SPAN is generally used for words or sentences.

29. How to place a background for a single table cell?

[Answer](#)

You can put a background for a single table cell in two ways namely: Either by using HTML Using CSS

30. What is meant by iframe ?

[Answer](#)

iframe is used for creating an inline or floating frame. As most know frames are mainly used to structure the page or for placing a menu bar on the side and so on. But iframe is used in a different context. That is in other words iframe is used to embed or insert content on a page of padding. This is done for several reasons. Say the content may be large enough that the user may wish to place it separately and scroll through it.

31. What are the attributes that make up a DHTML?

[Answer](#)

DHTML is called Dynamic HTML. This is used to increase the interactive ability and the visual effect of the web pages which are loaded in the browser. The main technologies that are used in DHTML are namely:

- * HTML
- * JavaScript
- * CSS which is also called as Cascading Style Sheet
- * DOM also called as Document Object Model

32. How do I make a frame with a vertical scrollbar but without a horizontal scrollbar? [Answer](#)

The only way to have a frame with a vertical scrollbar but without a horizontal scrollbar is to define the frame with SCROLLING="auto" (the default), and to have content that does not require horizontal scrolling. There is no way to specify that a frame should have one scrollbar but not the other.

Using SCROLLING="yes" will force scrollbars in both directions (even when they aren't needed), and using SCROLLING="no" will inhibit all scrollbars (even when scrolling is necessary to access the frame's content). There are no other values for the SCROLLING

attribute.

33. Can I use any HTML in the box?

[Answer](#)

Yes. Any HTML tag that your browser supports will work in the box. So you can carry tags from chapters to chapters and mix and match.

34. What is the difference between the HTML form methods GET and POST?

[Answer](#)

The method parameter specifies which method the client is using to send information to the WEB server. The method determines which parameter you will find the CGI request data in:

- * POST - post_args
- * GET - http args

35. How can I specify background images?

[Answer](#)

With HTML, you can suggest a background image with the BACKGROUND attribute of the BODY element. Here is an example:

```
<body background="imagefile.gif" bgcolor="#ffffff" text="#000000" link="#0000ff" vlink="#800080" alink="#000080">
```

If you specify a background image, you should also specify text, link, and background colors since the reader's default colors may not provide adequate contrast against your background image. The background color may be used by those not using your background image. Authors should not rely on the specified background image since browsers allow their users to disable image loading or to override document-specified backgrounds.

36. How do I remove the border around frames?

[Answer](#)

Removing the border around frames involves both not drawing the frame borders and eliminating the space between the frames. The most widely supported way to display borderless frames is `<FRAMESET ... BORDER=0 FRAMEBORDER=0 FRAMESPACING=0>`.

Note that these attributes are proprietary and not part of the HTML 4.01 specifications. (HTML 4.01 does define the FRAMEBORDER attribute for the FRAME element, but not for the FRAMESET element.) Also, removing the border around a frame makes it difficult to resize it, as this border is also used in most GUIs to change the size of the frame.

37. How do I specify page breaks in HTML?

[Answer](#)

There is no way in standard HTML to specify where page breaks will occur when printing a page. HTML was designed to be a device-independent structural definition language, and page breaks depend on things like the fonts and paper size that the person viewing the page is using.

38. How do I link an image to something?

[Answer](#)

Just use the image as the link content, like this:

```
<a href=...><img src=... alt=...></a>
```

39. How can I eliminate the extra space after a tag?

[Answer](#)

HTML has no mechanism to control this. However, with CSS, you can set the margin-bottom of the form to 0. For example:

```
<form style="margin-bottom:0;" action=...>
```

You can also use a CSS stylesheet to affect all the forms on a page:

```
form { margin-bottom: 0 ; }
```

40. How do I use forms?

[Answer](#)

The basic syntax for a form is: `<FORM ACTION="[URL]">...</FORM>`

When the form is submitted, the form data is sent to the URL specified in the ACTION attribute. This URL should refer to a server-side (e.g., CGI) program that will process the form data. The form itself should contain

- * at least one submit button (i.e., an `<INPUT TYPE="submit" ...>` element),
- * form data elements (e.g., `<INPUT>`, `<TEXTAREA>`, and `<SELECT>`) as needed, and
- * additional markup (e.g., identifying data elements, presenting instructions) as needed.

41. What is a Hypertext link?

[Answer](#)

A hypertext link is a special tag that links one page to another page or resource. If you click the link, the browser jumps to the link's destination.

41. What is a DOCTYPE? Which one do I use?

[Answer](#)

According to HTML standards, each HTML document begins with a DOCTYPE declaration

that specifies which version of HTML the document uses. Originally, the DOCTYPE declaration was used only by SGML-based tools like HTML validators, which needed to determine which version of HTML a document used (or claimed to use). Today, many browsers use the document's DOCTYPE declaration to determine whether to use a stricter, more standards-oriented layout mode, or to use a "quirks" layout mode that attempts to emulate older, buggy browsers.

42. What are some of the common lists that can be used when designing a pSome of the common lists that can be used are:

ANS:

- a) Ordered list
- b) Unordered list
- c) Definition list
- d) Menu list
- e) Directory list

What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

- The browser collapses the multiple white spaces into a single white space in HTML. - This allows the developers to arrange the HTML code in a well organized and legible format.

Is it possible to list elements straight in an html file?

- Yes, it is possible with the use of indents.

44. Does a hyperlink apply only to text?

- No. The hyperlinks can be applied to both text as well as the images.
- It means that even the images can become clickable links with a capability to take the visitor to the npage.
- This can be done simply by using <a href> tag.

45. What hierarchy is being followed when in style sheets?

- Inline style takes priority over embedded style sheets.
- Embedded style takes priority over external style sheets.
- If a single selector includes three different style definitions, the definition that is closest to the actual priority.

46. What happens if the list-style-type property is used on a non-list element li paragraph?

- Here the property will be ignored without having any effect on the paragraph. What is the advantage of using frames?
- Frames make it easier to navigate through a site.
- The links that appear in the frame can appear throughout the site.

47. How can I hide my source?

- No. You can't hide your source as it is required by the browser to display your document. How will you align a table to the right or left?
- To align the table to the right, you can use `<TABLE ALIGN="right">`
- To align the table to the left, you can use `<TABLE ALIGN="left">`

48. Why doesn't `<TABLE WIDTH="100%">` use the full browser width?

- This is because the graphical browser is designed to leave a margin between the display area and content.
- The navigator also leaves some space for the scroll bar on the right side of the display area. Though Page is not long enough, the scroll bar doesn't appear.

49. How would you automatically transfer your visitors to a new web page?

- You can do it with the help of meta tag mentioned below:
`<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT="2"; URL="http://www.yourname.com">`
- Place this tag between `<HEAD></HEAD>` .
- It will load yousite.com in 2 seconds.

You want only a vertical scrollbar and no horizontal scrollbar on your page would you do it?

- This can be done by defining the frame with **SCROLLING = auto** and having content to just fit into t-
SCROLLING="yes" gets the scroll bar on both the sides, even when not needed. - **SCROLLING="no"** doesn't get the scrollbars at all, even when they are needed.

50. How do you refer to the .css file in the web page?

- .css file in the web page can be referred to with the use of <link> tag.
- It should be kept between <head></head> tag.

Example

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

51. What is a better way to design the layout of a web page – a table tag or div?

- The better way to design the layout of the webpage is by using the <div> tag. - The <table> tag is used to present the data in tabular format.

52. What is a <dl> tag in HTML?

- <dl> is a definition list tag used in HTML.
- It is used with <dt> and <dd>.
- <dt> list the item while <dd> describes it.

53. What are empty HTML elements?

- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
- For eg:

54. How to create nest tables within tables in HTML?

We can create a nest table i.e. table inside a table.

To create table we use following attributes:

<table>.....</table>: declare the starting and ending of the table.

<tr>...</tr>: declare table row.

<td>...</td>: table data.

<table>

<tr>

<td>first cell of the outer table</td>

<td>second cell of the outer table, creating second table inside the first table <table>

<tr>

```
<td>first cell of the second table</td>
<td>second cell of the second table</td>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

55. Explain Non Breaking space in HTML.

When we add many spaces in the content then HTML removes all space except one space this is Non Space. To overcome this problem we use '& nbsp;'(without space between & and nbsp;). Suppose we add 3 spaces between two words then we have to use & nbsp; three times.

Example:

actual code:- hello I m Rohit Srivastava.

Display as:- Hello I m Rohit Srivastava.

But when we use & nbsp;

Actual code:- Hello & nbsp; & nbsp; ; & nbsp; I m Rohit Srivastava.

Display as:- Hello I m Rohit Srivastava

NOTE: (without space between & and nbsp;)

56. How do I link to a location in the middle of an HTML document?

We can link to a location in the middle of an HTML document. Using Following steps:

1. Label the destination of the link : There are two ways of labeling destination using Anchor: -
NAME attribute:

Example:

```
<h2><a name="destination">Destination: Explanation</a></h2>
```

- ID attribute:

Example:

`<h2 id="Destination_ID"> Destination: Explanation </h2>`

2. Link to the labeled destination : We can link with the destination in the same URL page and with URL page.

Example:

Same URL: ` Visit to destination` or

Different URL: `go to Section 2 of my thesis`

Q57. Explain Cell Padding and Cell Spacing.

- **Cell Padding :** It refers to the gap or space between the cell content and cell border or cell wall. - **Cell Spacing :** It refers to the gap between the two cells of same tables.

In HTML cell spacing and padding both are used with Table Border layout.

Example:

`<table border cellpadding=2>`

`<table border cellspacing=2>`

`<table border cellpadding=2 cellspacing=2>`

58. How to create a button which acts like a link?

To create buttons which act as a hyperlink, there are two ways:

`<FORM ACTION="[url]" METHOD=get>`

`<INPUT TYPE=submit VALUE="Text on button">`

`</FORM>`

`<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Go to my link location"`

`ONCLICK=" http://www.careerride.com/;" />`

59. What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

The differences between HTML and XHTML are:

1. HTML is an application of Standard Generalized Markup Language(SGML) whereas XML is an application

of Extensible Markup Language(XML).

2. HTML is a static Web Page whereas XHTML is dynamic Web Page.

3. HTML allows programmers to perform changes in the tags and use attribute minimization whereas When a user needs a new markup tag then the user can define it in this.

4. HTML is about displaying information whereas XHTML is about describing the information.

Q60.How many types of CSS can be included in HTML?

There are three ways to include the CSS with HTML:

1. Inline CSS : It is used when only a small context is to be styled.

- To use inline styles add the style attribute in the relevant tag.

2. External Style Sheet : Is used when the style is applied to many pages.

- Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head sect<head>

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

```
</head>
```

3. Internal Style Sheet : Is used when a single document has a unique style. - Internal styles sheet needs to put in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, lik<head>

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
hr {color:sienna}
```

```
p {margin-left:20px}
```

```
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif")}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

Q61. What are logical and physical tags in HTML?

- Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is tag. When we enclosed text in a strong tag then it tell the browser that enclosed text is more than other text.

- Physical text is used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag. Some example of the physical tags are: , <big>, <i>

Q62. Does HTML support Javascripts?

Yes, HTML supports JavaScripts. We can use JavaScript anywhere in the HTML Coding. Mainly other sections where we can add JavaScript in HTML.

1. Head Section : We can add JavaScript in the Head section of HTML.

`<head>.....Javascript.... </head>`

2. Body Section : `<body>..... Javascript...</body>`

3. Head and Body both : We can add Javascript in both head and body sections.

`<body...Javascript...</body>` and `<head>.....Javascript.... </head>`

4. External File : Script in an external file and then include in `<head> </head>` section.

Q62. Explain marquee tag.

Marquee tag : Marquee tag is used when we want some text or content moved in the web page horizontally or vertically.

Syntax of Marquee tag:

`<marquee>move text</marquee>`

Attributes of Marquee tag are: bgcolor, direction, height, width, vspace etc.

Q63 . How do I add midi music to my web page?

We can add midi Music in our HTML web page using following tag:

`<bgsound src="music.mid" loop="1">`

Attribute LOOP = 1 : Shows that music.mid is played only for one time. We can also set the value of infinite. This tag is supported by Netscape and Internet Explorer.

Example:

`<embed src="canyon.mid" Autostart=TRUE Width=145 Height=60 Loop=true>`

What are new Media Elements in HTML5? Following are the New Media

Elements are present in HTML5:

1. **<audio> tag** : For playing audio.
2. **<video> tag** : For playing video.
3. **<source> tag** : For media resources for media elements. 4.
- <embed> tag** : For embedded content.
5. **<track> tag** : For text tracks used in media players.

Q64. Explain various HTML list tags.

In HTML we can list the element in two ways:

1. **Ordered list** : In this list item are marked with numbers.

Syntax:

```
<ol>
```

```
<li> first item </li>
```

```
<li>second item </li></ol>
```

Display as:

1. First item
2. Second item.

2. **Unordered Lists** : In this item are marked with bullets.

Syntax:

```
<ul>
```

```
<li> first item</li>
```

```
<li>second item </li></ul>
```

Display as:

- First item
- Second item.

Q65. Explain HTML background.

There are two types of background in HTML:

1. **Colored Background** : In this the background of the html is colored.

The Syntax is:

```
<body bgcolor = "red">
```

The value of the bgcolor can be set in three ways by hexadecimal number, an RGB value and Color n

Example:

```
<body bgcolor = "black">
```

```
<body bgcolor = "rgb(0,0,0)">
```

```
<body bgcolor = "#000000">
```

2. Image Background : In this we set the background of the website by an image. Syntax used for the<body background="study.gif">

Q66. What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. By using CSS with HTML we can change the look of the web by changing the font size and color of the font. CSS plays an important role in building the website. Well CSS file can be used to change the presentation of each web page. By including only one CSS file. It allows website developers and users more control over the web pages.

Q67. What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?

The differences between HTML and HTML5 are:

1. Documentation of HTML is very large as compared to HTML5.
2. Audio and Video tags are not present in HTML whereas HTML5 contains audio and video tags.
3. Vector technology is not an integral part of HTML whereas HTML5 Vector technology is the integral part.
4. HTML supported by all old browsers whereas HTML5 is supported by new browser.
5. In HTML web sockets are not available whereas in HTML5 Full duplex communication channel is present.

Q68. How to insert Javascript in HTML?

We can insert JavaScript in HTML using <Script tag>. JavaScript can be enclosed in <script type = text/javascript> and ending with </script>.

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
<script type="text/javascript">
...JavaScript....
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Q69. What is the Use of SPAN in HTML and give one example?

SPAN : Used for the following things:

1. Highlight the any color text
2. For adding colored text
3. For adding background images to text.

Example:

```
<p>
<span style="color:#000000;">
In this page we use span.
</span>
</p>
```

Q70.What are the different ways in which website layout can be made?

Website layout describes how the webpage of the website will look. It describes the content that has been placed in columns i.e. it can be either one or many columns. There are two ways in which different layout are created and these are called using table method or using div method.

There are basically two tags that are used <table> and <div>.

<table> : Using this is the simplest way to create a layout.

The example code is given as:

```
<html>
<body>
<table width="500" border="0">
```

```

<tr>
<td colspan="2" style="background-color:#FFA500;">
<h1>Main Title</h1>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2" style="background-color:#FFA500;text-align:center;">
This is my page</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

<div> : It is used as a block element and is defined to group HTML elements together in one. The <div> is used to create multiple layouts.

The sample code is given as:

```

<html>
<body>
<div id="container" style="width:500px">
<h1 style="margin-bottom:0;">Main Title of Web Page</h1></div>
<b>Menu</b><br />
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

What is the importance of Doctype in HTML?

Doctype tag is not a HTML tag, it is just an instruction that is passed to the web browser to check for information that is being provided by the markup language in which the page is written. Doctype is referred to as Document type definition (DTD) that describes some rules that has to be followed while we markup language so as to make the web browser understand the language and the content correctly. Doctype is very important to be placed in the beginning of the HTML and before the <HTML> tag to allow easy reuse of the pages that are used.

Differentiate different types of Doctypes from one another

Doctype helps the web browser to correctly render the web pages. There are different types of Doctype available and they are as follows:

1. Strict Doctype : It consists of all the HTML elements and it is also known as DTD (Document type definition) but it doesn't include the presentational and deprecated elements i.e. font, center, etc. Related elements are also not allowed in this.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

2. Transitional Doctype : It consists of all the HTML elements and attributes. It is also known as DT (Document type definition). It includes the presentational and deprecated elements i.e. font, center, etFramesets related elements are also not allowed in this.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

3. Frameset Doctype : It consists of all the HTML elements and attributes. It is also known as DTD (Document type definition). It includes the presentational and deprecated elements i.e. font, center, etFramesets related elements are also allowed in this.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
```

```
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

Why it is important to set the meta information?

Metadata is the data about the data or the information about the data. There is a tag <meta> that is provided for the HTML document. This information won't be displayed anywhere and will not be visible. It will be parsable by the machine which will parse it according to the requirement. It consists of elements that are related to the page description, keywords, and document related elements. The tag that is used resides in the <head> section in HTML. The meta information is being used by the web browser search engines to rank and let the user find the pages easily.

The meta information is being written as:

```
<meta name="description" content="Here you will get everything" />
```

What are the different types of entities in HTML?

The different types of entities that are present in HTML are < (less than) or > (greater than). It allows special or reserved characters to be matched with the source code and then it is saved. **The sample code is being given by:**

`&entity_name;`

OR

`&#entity_number;`

There is always a concept associated with it that will create more simpler provision to avoid the spaces being coming in between the characters or the text.

What does the elements mean in syntax given for URLs in HTML?

URL stands for Uniform Resource locator. This helps just like the Internet pooling concept where they recognize themselves and other people connected together with each other. URL allows a document located on the World Wide Web (www).

The example of the URL is as follows with the complete element:

`scheme://host.domain:port/path/filename`

This code has got with no meaning but there are some elements that are defined:

scheme - Is the type of internet service. HTTP can be used which has the most common type.

Host – It is used to control the host name and fetch the information from other templates as well.

Domain – It defines the internet domain that is google.com.

:port – It defines the port number on the Host where the default port that is being used is 80.

path – This defines the path of the server that consists of a hierarchical directory structure.

filename - It defines the unique name for the file or the document that saves it.

How to add helper plug-ins on the webpage using HTML?

A helper application is a program that is used in the browser to help the users with lots of information not

being provided with the applications. This helper application is known as Plug-ins. Helper application includes

audio, video, etc. The tag that is used to embed is <object>. Helper application allows easy incorporation of

audio and video that is controlled by the user. Helper applications allow the control over volume setting and other functions like play, stop, etc.

```
<object width="420" height="360" classid="clsid:02BF25D5-8C17-4B23-BC80-D3488ABDDC6B"
codebase="http://www.career.com/qtplugin.cab">
<param name="src" value="hello.wav"/>
<param name="controller" value="true"/>
</object>
```

What is the purpose of canvas in HTML?

Canvas is an element that is used for the graphics for the web page. It uses JavaScript to bring the

functionality live. It allows easy way to draw the graphics and use different types of tools to

create the web page. Canvas is just a rectangular area that controls the pixel of every

element that is used in page.

Canvas uses methods like paths, circles, etc.

The canvas element will be used as follows:

```
<canvas id="can" width="200" height="100"></canvas>
```

The canvas element includes id, width and height settings and with the javascript it gets used like: <script type="text/javascript">

```
var c=document.getElementById("can");
var ctx=c.getContext("2d");
ctx.fillStyle="#FF0000";
ctx.fillRect(0,0,150,75);
</script>
```

What is the purpose of iframe in HTML?

Iframe is called an inline frame that places one HTML document in a frame. It is different from the object element as the inline frame can be made in the target frame. The target frame consists of the links that are defined by other elements used in the web page. Iframe is used to focus on printing or viewing of the Iframe content can be used by the user in those browser that supports it. If they have used iframe also then the incompatible browser won't display the actual but display of the alternative text will take place. The code for the iframe is being written in between `<iframe>.....</iframe>`.

The sample example is given below:

```
<iframe src="http://www.abc.com"></iframe>
```

What are the different types of frames tags used in HTML?

Frames allow the display of the document visually. It allows the window to be split into segments that contain multiple different documents. It can utilize many resources and repeat some parts of the layout can be used in a frame.

Frames consist of different types of tags and they are as follows:

- 1. `<frameset>...</frameset>` :** It consists of the frames that include the layout using the attributes of `rows` and `cols`.
- 2. `<frame>` or `<frame/>` :** It consists of a single frame and gets included within the frameset. It is always with a `src` attribute that provides the source that has to be shown in a particular frame.
- 3. `<noframes>...</noframes>` :** It consists of the normal HTML content that is used to show no frame.
- 4. `<iframe>...</iframe>` :** It consists of an internal frame that will contain the `src` attribute to include the frame internal to a particular region.

Write a code to change the color of the background or text? Explain the elements involved in it.

To change the color of the background of the body or the text there is a `<body>` tag that has to be included where there are some elements that has to be used to set the properties of it. **The code is as follows:**

```
<html>
```



```
<head>
</head>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#ffffff" TEXT="#000000" LINK="#000000" VLINK="#000000"
ALINK="#ffff00"> </body>
</html>
```

The elements that are used in this tag is as follows:

- 1. BGCOLOR :** Represents the background color which will be applied totally on the body if there is Ngcolor used with any other tag internally.
- 2. TEXT :** Represents the color of the text that will be applied to the complete text present in the body.
- 3. LINK :** Represents the color of all the text links that are present inside the body.
- 4. VLINK :** Represents the color of the links that have already been visited.
- 5. ALINK :** Represents the color of the text links that will change when the page accessed will be

acti

What is the main function of <pre> tag in HTML?

<pre> tag defines the pre-formatted text that is used to display the text with the fixed width and uses a predefined font and it keeps both spaces and line breaks separate and shows the text as it is. The code that can be used to display the text that can be written in whatever way the user wants is as<pre>

```
Text in a pre element ----//
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both spaces and
line breaks
</pre>
```

How can tables be made nested in HTML?

Tables can be nested by making it come in another table. This consists of many attributes and can be used in nesting the tables.

The tags that are used for the table is as follows:

<TR> : This is the tag that has to be written after the <table> tag and before any other tags. This make table row that store the data elements.

<TD> : This tag can be used anywhere and it consists of the data that has to come on the website. **<TH>** : This tag consists of the table heading.

The sample code will explain the above explanation much better:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>this is the first cell</td>
<td>this is the second cell
<table> <!--Starting of the table that is embedded inside another table-->
<tr>
<td>this is the first cell second table</td>
<td>this is the second cell of second table</td>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How can tables be used inside a form? Explain with an example.

A form can consist of the table and its properties to display it on the web page. The form is placed with a<td> tag that includes the data of the table. This can also be used to position the form in relation to the content. The table will be added within the form.

The code is given as:

```
<FORM ACTION="[URL]">
<TABLE>
<TR>
<TH>This is the table heading</TH>
<TD><INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="account"></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TH>This is another heading for a button</TH>
```

```

<TD><INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="password"></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD> </TD>
<TD><INPUT TYPE="submit" NAME="Log On"></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</FORM>

```

In this the form elements are getting used inside the table tags like <input type>, <text area>, etc. The input will be given using the <td> tag that displays the table data and related information accordingly.

What are the different ways to use different colors for different links or a link?

The presentation is being done by CSS that is used with the HTML, to give the style to the HTML contents called as style sheet. The links can be specified in different colors by the following way: a:link {color: blue; background: white}
a:visited {color: purple; background: white}
a:active {color: red; background: white}

This is the CSS properties that is being defined to set the color for the links that are active, visited and link. User can use the class attribute in the tags like <a> to use it and see the change in the link color. shown as:
example of the link

The style sheet can be modified according to the code that is being written. The coding will include:
a.exp:link {color: yellow; background: black}
a.exp:visited {color: white; background: black}
a.exp:active {color: red; background: black}

How to upload files using HTML to a website?

The uploading of files requires some necessary configuration like : An HTTP server that acts as a transaction between the user and the server. Access to the directory of cgi-bin that consists of the rec script.

There are some scripts that are already available. Form for the implementation and the coding of it will
method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data" action="up.cgi">

The form that has to be uploaded will be done by the following given code:

```
<input type=file name=upload><br>
```

This tag will contain the file name that has to be uploaded on the website.

Any remarks about the file will be written like:

```
<input type=text name=remark><br>
```

```
<input type=submit value=Press> This form will allow users to upload their own file in an easy way.
```

```
</form>
```

Write a program to include the custom button with the form

Custom button can be given just by putting the image with the button or by using any other button the

Usually the button is being made by the <input> tag like:

```
<input type= "submit" value= submit>
```

An image can be used for the custom button as an input type like:

```
<input type = "image" value = submit>
```

The input in the image format defines the graphical button that has to be placed in the form of submit web site.

Image input type returns the x-y coordinates rather than the normal text as a value. The attribValue and

Alt will be used to set the name value attribute. The example for the same will be given as:

```
<input type="image" name="submit" alt="submit" value="submit" src="submit.jpg">
```

How to prevent the display of “Getting framed in HTML?”

Getting framed refers to the document that is being displayed in someone else's frameset in your HTwill be password protected and the permissions has to be taken before inserting the frameset. The frathe document can be avoided by using TARGET=_top applied to all the links that will lead to the docu

that are outside the scope of a particular user without permission. A javaScript can be used that will automatically handle the request to remove the existing framesets. This can be given as: <script

```
type="text/javascript">
```

```
if (top.frames.length!=0)
```

```
{
```

```

if (window.location.href.replace)
top.location.replace(self.location.href);
else
top.location.href=self.document.href;
}
</script>

```

How to include a frameset inside another frameset?

One frameset can be defined inside another frameset if the accessing permission are provided directly frameset can be stored by using the JavaScript in the document that is being written by the user and tis as follows:

```

<SCRIPT TYPE="text/javascript">
if (parent.location.href == self.location.href)
{
if (window.location.href.replace)
window.location.replace('frame.html');
else
// causes problems with back button, but works
window.location.href = 'frame.html';
}
</SCRIPT>

```

The anchor <a> tag is used to link the frameset that can be used to restore the frames that has been Restore the frame

There is always a separate frameset document written for every content document. The frameset docare generated automatically. The content document can be linked separately rather than linking them

How to update two frames at the same time using HTML?

To update the two frames at the same time there is a requirement for the HTML

based techniques that he documents with a new frameset document.

It specifies new frames that can be combined with other frames.

There is a JavaScript that will be used to link the updated frame and the method that will be onClick().

HTML based technique allow the new frameset document with the attribute of TARGET=_tothe first

frameset document uses a secondary frameset document that will be defined as the nested for

The following code explains it further:

```
<frameset cols="*,3*">
<frame src="first.html" name="first_frameset">
<frame src="second.html" name="sec_frameset">
<noframes>
</body></noframes>
</frameset>
```

The link that is given in the TARGET= “sec_frameset” attribute replaces all the frames that is definesecond.html.

What are the new features provided in HTML5?

Some of the new features provided in HTML5 are:

1. It provides support for local storage
2. New form controls, like calendar, date, time, email, url, search
3. <canvas> element is provided to facilitate 2D drawing
4. The <video> and <audio> elements are provided for media playback
5. New content-specific elements are provided. For e.g. <article>, <header><footer>, <nav>, <section>

Tell us something about the new <canvas> element.

- The new <canvas> element provided by HTML5 aids in 2D drawing. - It uses the tag <canvas>.
- This tag helps in drawing graphics through scripting, usually JavaScript.

What are the various elements provided by HTML5 for media content?

<audio> and <video> elements are provided by HTML5 for media playback The tags used are:

- 1) <audio> - It defines sound content.
- 2) <video> - It defines a video or a movie.

- 3) <source> - This tag defines the multiple media resources for <video> and <audio>.
- 4) <embed> - It provides a container for an external application or interactive content.
- 5) <track> - It defines text tracks for <video> and <audio>.

What are the new Form elements made available in HTML5?

The new Form elements in HTML5 provide for better functionality. The provided to carry out these functions are:

- 1) <datalist> - It specifies a list of options for input controls. These options are pre-defined.
- 2) <keygen> - This tag defines a key-pair generator field.
- 3) <output> - It defines the result of a calculation.

What are the various tags provided for better structuring in HTML5?

The various tags provided for better structuring in HTML 5 are:

- 1) <article> - This tag defines an article.
- 2) <aside> - It defines content other than the page content.
- 3) <bdi> - This tag isolates a part of text for formatting in a different direction from other text.
- 4) <command> - It defines a command button to be invoked by the user.
- 5) <details> - It defines additional details that can be viewed or hidden by the user.
- 6) <dialog> - It defines a dialog box.
- 7) <figure> - This tag specifies content like illustrations, diagrams, photos, listings, etc.
- 8) <figcaption> - It is used to provide a caption for a <figure> element.
- 9) <footer> - This tag defines a footer for a document or section.
- 10) <header> - This tag is used to define a header for a document or section.
- 11) <hgroup> - When there are multiple levels in a heading, it groups a set of <h1> to <h6> elements.

What are the other tags provided for better structuring in HTML5?

- 1) <mark> - It defines highlighted text.
- 2) <meter> - It defines a scalar measurement within a known range.
- 3) <nav> - It defines links for navigation.
- 4) <progress> - This tag exhibits the progress of a task.
- 5) <ruby> - It defines a ruby annotation for East Asian typography.
- 6) <rt> - It defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters for East Asian typography.
- 7) <rp> - This tag tells the system what to display in browsers that do not support ruby annotations.
- 8) <section> - It defines a section in a document.
- 9) <summary> - It provides a visible heading for a <details> element.
- 10) <time> - This tag defines a date/time.

11) <wbr> - This tag defines a line-break.

Which elements of HTML 4.01 are no more a part of HTML5? Following elements of HTML 4.01 are no more a part of HTML 5:

<acronym>
<applet>
<basefont>
<big>
<center>
<dir>

<frame>
<frameset>
<noframes>
<strike>
<tt>

What is SVG?

1. SVG is the abbreviation for Scalable Vector Graphics and is recommended by W3C.
2. It is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web.
3. The graphics are defined in XML format.
4. An important quality of SVG graphics is that their quality is maintained when they are zoomed or resized.
5. All the elements and attributes of SVG files can be animated.

What are the advantages of SVG over other image format like JPEG or GIF? Following are the main advantages of using SVG over other image format

- It is possible to scale the SVG images.
- They can be created and edited with any text editor.
- The print quality of these image is high at any resolution.
- It is possible to zoom the SVG images without any degradation in the qu-
- SVG images can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed.

Differentiate between Canvas and SVG.

The table below shows some important differences between Canvas and svg?

- Canvas is resolution dependent while SVG is not.
- Canvas does not provide any support for event handlers while SVG does- Canvas is suitable for graphic-intensive games while SVG is not suitable for gaming.
- Canvas is suitable for small rendering areas while SVG is suitable for large rendering areas like Google maps.

What is a Canvas? What is the default border size of a canvas?

- Canvas is a rectangular area on a HTML page, specified with the tag `<canvas>`.
- By default, a canvas has no border. To get a border on the canvas, a style attribute is required to be used.

Which methods are used to draw a straight line on a Canvas?

Following methods are used to draw a straight line on a Canvas:

1. `moveTo(x,y)` – It defines the starting coordinates of the line.
2. `lineTo(x,y)` – It defines the ending coordinates of the line.
3. The actual line is drawn with the help of a method like `stroke()`

What are gradients in Canvas used for? What are their different types?

Gradients in canvas are used to fill rectangles, circles, lines etc. The gradients in Canvas are of two types:

1. `createLinearGradient(x,y,x1,y1)` – It creates a linear gradient
2. `createRadialGradient(x,y,r,x1,y1,r1)` – It creates a radial/circular gradient

Which method is used to draw an image on the canvas? `drawImage(image,x,y)` method is used to draw an image on the canvas.

HTML5 provides drag and drop facility. How do you make an image draggable

To make an image draggable, the draggable attribute is set to true: ``

Can HTML5 get the geographical position of a user?

- Yes, HTML5 can get the location of a user with the use of Geolocation A- Use `getCurrentPosition()` method to get the user's current position.

What are the audio tags provided by HTML5?

HTML5 provides following audio tags:

`<audio>` - Defines sound content

`<source>` - Defines multiple media resources for media elements, such as `<video>` and `<audio>`

What are the new input types provided by HTML 5 for forms?

Following are the important, new input types for forms provided by HTML

1. color – Used for fields that should contain colour.
2. date – Allows the user to select a date.
3. datetime - Allows the user to select a date and time (with time zone).
4. datetime-local - Allows the user to select a date and time (without time zone).
5. email - Used for input fields that should contain an email address.
6. month - Allows the user to select a month and year.
7. number - Used for input fields that should contain a numeric value. Restrictions on type of numbers accepted can be set.
8. range - Used for input fields that should contain a value from a range of numbers. Restrictions on type of numbers accepted can be set here as `min` and `max`.
9. search - Used for search fields.
10. tel - Defines a field for entering a telephone number.
11. time - Allows the user to select a time.
12. url - Used for input fields that should contain a URL address.
13. week - Allows the user to select a week and year.

What is HTML5 Web Storage?

With HTML5, it is possible for the web pages to store the data locally in the user's browser. This web storage is much faster and secured than the cookies. Also, a larger amount of data can be stored without causing any adverse to the performance of the website.

The data here is not included with every server request. It is used ONLY if asked for. It is only that particular web page that can access the data itself.

Differentiate between localStorage and sessionStorage objects.

- localStorage object stores the data without an expiry date while sessionStorage object stores the data only for one session. - With localStorage object, data will not be deleted when the browser window closed while the data is deleted when the browser window closes with sessionStorage objects.

What is the concept of Application Cache in HTML5? What are its advantage

The Application Cache concept introduced by HTML5 means that a web application is cached, and accessible without an internet connection.

There are three advantages of Application Cache:

1. Offline browsing - Users can use the application when they're offline
2. Speed - Cached resources load faster
3. Reduced server load - The browser will only download updated/change resources from the server

What is a Manifest file?

A Manifest file is a simple text file that tells the browser what to cache and not to cache.

There are three sections of a Manifest file:

- 1) CACHE MANIFEST - Files listed here are cached after they are downloaded for the first time.
- 2) NETWORK - Files listed here require a connection to the server, and never cached.
- 3) FALLBACK - Files listed here specify fallback pages if a page is inaccessible

What is a Web Worker?

1. A web worker is a JavaScript which runs in the background. It exists in external files.
2. It is independent of other scripts and does not affect the performance of a page.
3. Web workers are usually used for CPU intensive tasks.

Which JavaScript objects are not accessible to web workers?

Following JavaScript objects are not accessible to web worker:

1. The window object
2. The document object
3. The parent object

What are the new attributes provided in HTML5 for <form>?

The new attributes provided in HTML5 for <form> are:

1) autocomplete

- It specifies if a form or input field should have autocomplete as on or off. – If autocomplete is on, the browser is able to fill the values based on the filled by the user earlier.
- autocomplete works for following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

2) novalidate

- This is a boolean attribute.
- When present, it signifies that the form-data should not be validated when submitted.

What are the new attributes provided in HTML5 for <input>?

Following are the new attributes provided in HTML5 for <input>

1) autofocus:

- This is a Boolean attribute.
- When present, it means that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page is loaded.

2) form:

- This attribute specifies one or more forms an <input> element belongs to

3) formaction:

- This attribute specifies the URL of a file that will process the input control the form is submitted.
- This attribute is used with type="submit" and type="image". - It overrides the action attribute of the <form> element.

4) formenctype:

- This attribute specifies how the form-data should be encoded when subit to the server.
- It is used with type="submit" and type="image".
- It overrides the enctype attribute of the <form> element.

5) formmethod:

- It defines the HTTP method for sending form-data to the action URL. - It is used with type="submit" and type="image".
- It overrides the method attribute of the <form> element.

6) formnovalidate:

- It is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that the <input> element should not be validated when submit- It is used with type="submit".
- It overrides the novalidate attribute of the <form> element.

7) formtarget:

- It specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the rest that is received after submitting the form.
- It is used with type="submit" and type="image".

8) height and width:

- It specifies the height and width of an <input> element. - It is used only with <input type="image">

9) list:

- It refers to a <datalist> element which contains pre-defined options for a<input> element.

10) min and max:

- It specifies the minimum and maximum value for an <input> element. - It works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

11) Multiple:

- It is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.
- It works with the following input types: email and file.

12) pattern:

- It specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against.
- It works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

13) placeholder:

- It specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field. It works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

14) required:

- It is a boolean attribute.
 - It specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

15) step:

- It specifies the legal number intervals for an <input> element. - It works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

1) What is HTML?

HTML is short for HyperText Markup Language, and is the language of the World Wide Web. It is the standard text formatting language used for creating and displaying pages on the Web. HTML documents are made up of two things: the content and the tags that format it for proper display on pages.

2) What are tags?

Content is placed in between HTML tags in order to properly format it. It makes use of the less than symbol (<) and the greater than symbol (>). A slash symbol is also used as a closing tag. For example:

1 sample

3) Do all HTML tags come in pair?

No, there are single HTML tags that do not need a closing tag. Examples are the tag

and
 tags.

4) What are some of the common lists that can be used when designing a page?

You can insert any or a combination of the following list types:

- ordered list
- unordered list
- definition list
- menu list
- directory list

Each of this list types makes use of a different tag set to compose

5) How do you insert a comment in html?

Comments in html begins with “<!--” and ends with “-->”. For example:

```
1 <!-- A SAMPLE COMMENT -->
```

6) Do all character entities display properly on all systems?

No, there are some character entities that cannot be displayed when the operating system that the browser is running on does not support the characters. When that happens, these characters are displayed as boxes.

7) What is image map?

Image map lets you link to many different web pages using a single image. You can define shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping.

8) What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

White spaces are blank sequence of space characters, which is actually treated as a single space character in html. Because the browser collapses multiple space into a single space, you can indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces. This enables you to organize the html code into a much more readable format.

9) Can attribute values be set to anything or are there specific values that they accept?

Some attribute values can be set to only predefined values. Other attributes can accept any numerical value that represents the number of pixels for a size.

10) How do you insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?

To insert the copyright symbol, you need to type © or & #169; in an HTML file.

11) How do you create links to sections within the same page?

Links can be created using the <a> tag, with referencing through the use of the number (#) symbol. For example, you can have one line as BACK TO TOP, which would result in the words "BACK TO TOP" appearing on the webpage and links to a bookmark named topmost. You then create a separate tag command like somewhere on the top of the same webpage so that the user will be linked to that spot when he clicked on "BACK TO TOP".

12) Is there any way to keep list elements straight in an html file?

By using indents, you can keep the list elements straight. If you indent each subnested list further than the parent list that contains it, you can at a glance determine the various lists and the elements that it contains.

13) If you see a web address on a magazine, to which web page does it point?

Every web page on the web can have a separate web address. Most of these addresses are relative to the top-most web page. The published web address that appears within magazines typically points this top-most page. From this top level page, you can access all other pages within the web site.

14) What is the use of using alternative text in image mapping?

When you use image maps, it can easily become confusing and difficult to determine which hotspots corresponds with which links. Using alternative text lets you put a descriptive text on each hotspot link.

15) Do older html files work on newer browsers?

Yes, older html files are compliant to the HTML standard. Most older files work on the newer browsers, though some features may not work.

16) Does a hyperlink apply to text only?

No, hyperlinks can be used on text as well as images. That means you can convert an image into a link that will allow user to link to another page when clicked. Just surround the image within the ... tag combinations.

17) If the user's operating system does not support the needed character, how can the symbol be represented?

In cases wherein their operating system does not support a particular character, it is still possible to display that character by showing it as an image instead.

18) How do you change the number type in the middle of a list?

The tag includes two attributes – type and value. The type attribute can be used to change the numbering type for any list item. The value attribute can change the number index.

19) What are style sheets?

Style sheets enable you to build consistent, transportable, and well-defined style templates. These templates can be linked to several different web pages, making it easy to maintain and change the look and feel of all the web pages within a site.

20) What bullet types are available?

With ordered lists, you can select to use a number of different list types including alphabetical and Roman numerals. The type attribute for unordered lists can be set to disc, square, or circle.

21) How do you create multicolored text in a webpage?

To create text with different colors, use the ... tags for every character that you want to apply a color. You can use this tag combination as many times as needed, surrounding a single character or an entire word.

22) Why are there both numerical and named character entity values?

The numerical values are taken from the ASCII values for the various characters, but these can be difficult to remember. Because of this, named character entity values were created to make it easier for web page designers to use.

23) Write a HTML table tag sequence that outputs the following:

50 pcs 100 500

10 pcs 5 50

Answer:

```

    pcs</td>
    >
    <td>10
    0</td>
    <td>50
    0</td>
    </tr>
1 2 3 4 <tr>
5 6 7 8 <tr>
<table> <td>10
<tr>    pcs</td>
<td>50 >
          9      12
10 11 <td>5<
```

```
/td> </table>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
```

24) What is the advantage of grouping several checkboxes together?

Although checkboxes don't affect one another, grouping checkboxes together helps to organize them. Checkbox buttons can have their own name and do not need to belong to a group. A single web page can have many different groups of checkboxes.

25) What will happen if you overlap sets of tags?

If two sets of html tags are overlapped, only the first tag will be recognized. You will recognize this problem when the text does not display properly on the browser screen.

26) What are applets?

Applets are small programs that can be embedded within web pages to perform some specific functionality, such as computations, animations, and information processing. Applets are written using the Java language.

27) What if there is no text between the tags or if a text was omitted by mistake? Will it affect the display of the html file?

If there is no text between the tags, then there is nothing to format, so no formatting will appear. Some tags, especially tags without a closing tag like the tag, do not require any text between them.

28) Is it possible to set specific colors for table borders?

You can specify a border color using style sheets, but the colors for a table that does not use style sheets will be the same as the text color.

29) How do you create a link that will connect to another web page when clicked?

To create hyperlinks, or links that connect to another web page, use the href tag. The general format for this is: text

Replace "site" with the actual page url that is supposed to be linked to when the text is clicked.

30) What other ways can be used to align images and wrap text?

Tables can be used to position text and images. Another useful way to wrap text around an image is to use style sheets.

31) Can a single text link point to two different web pages?

No. The <a> tag can accept only a single href attribute, and it can point to only a single web page.

32) What is the difference between the directory and menu lists and the unordered list?

The key differences is that the directory and menu lists do not include attributes for changing the bullet style.

33) Can you change the color of bullets?

The bullet color is always the same as that of the first character in the list item. If you surround the and the first character with a set of tags with the color attribute set, the bullet color and the first character will be a different color from the text.

34) What are the limits of the text field size?

The default size for a text field is around 13 characters, but if you include the size attribute, you can set the size value to be as low as 1. The maximum size value will be determined by the browser width. If the size attribute is set to 0, the size will be set to the default size of 13 characters.

35) Do <th> tags always need to come at the start of a row or column?

Any <tr> tag can be changed to a <th> tag. This causes the text contained within the <th> tag to be displayed as bold in the browser. Although <th> tags are mainly used for headings, they do not need to be used exclusively for headings.

36) What is the relationship between the border and rule attributes?

Default cell borders, with a thickness of 1 pixel, are automatically added between cells if the border attribute is set to a nonzero value. Likewise, If the border attribute is not included, a default 1-pixel border appears if the rules attribute is added to the <table> tag.

37) What is a marquee?

A marquee allows you to put a scrolling text in a web page. To do this, place whatever text you want to appear scrolling within the <marquee> and </marquee> tags.

38) How do you create a text on a webpage that will allow you to send an email when clicked?

To change a text into a clickable link to send email, use the mailto command within the href tag. The format is as follows:

1 text to be clicked

**39) Are
 tags the only way to separate sections of text?**

No. The
 tag is only one way to separate lines of text. Other tags, like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag, also separate sections of text.

40) Are there instances where text will appear outside of the browser?

By default, the text is wrapped to appear within the browser window. However, if the text is part of a table cell with a defined width, the text could extend beyond the browser window.

41) How are active links different from normal links?

The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.

42) Do style sheets limit the number of new style definitions that can be included within the brackets?

Style sheets do not limit the number of style definitions that can be included within the brackets for a given selector. Every new style definition, however, must be separated from the others by a semicolon symbol.

43) Can I specify fractional weight values such as 670 or 973 for font weight?

Implementation largely depends on the browser, but the standard does not support fractional weight values. Acceptable values must end with two zeroes.

44) What is the hierarchy that is being followed when it comes to style sheets?

If a single selector includes three different style definitions, the definition that is closest to the actual tag takes precedence. Inline style takes priority over embedded style sheets, which takes priority over external style sheets.

45) Can several selectors with class names be grouped together?

You can define several selectors with the same style definition by separating them with commas. This same technique also works for selectors with class names.

46) What happens if you open the external CSS file in a browser?

If you try to open the external CSS file in a browser, the browser cannot open the file, because the file has a different extension. The only way to use an external CSS file is to reference it using <link/> tag within another html document.

47) How do you make a picture into a background image of a web

page? To do this, place a tag code after the </head> tag as follows:

1 <body background = "image.gif">

Replace image.gif with the name of your image file. This will take the picture and make it the background image of your web page.

48) What happens if the list-style-type property is used on a non-list element like a paragraph?

If the list-style-type property is used on a non-list element like a paragraph, the property will be ignored and have no effect on the paragraph.

49) When is it appropriate to use frames?

Frames can make navigating a site much easier. If the main links to the site are located in a frame that appears at the top or along the edge of the browser, the content for those links can be displayed in the remainder of the browser window.

50) What happens if the number of values in the rows or cols attribute doesn't add up to 100 percent?

The browser sizes the frames relative to the total sum of the values. If the cols attribute is set to 100%, 200%, the browser displays two vertical frames with the second being twice as big as the first.

51) Which browsers support HTML5?

The latest versions of Google Chrome, Apple Safari, Mozilla Firefox, and Opera all support most of the HTML5 features.

52) Name two new tags included in the HTML 5

<Video> and <audio> are new tags which are included in HTML5 version. They are mainly used as a replacement for Flash, Silverlight, and similar technologies to play multimedia items.

53) Do you know which are two semantic tags are included in HTML5 version?

The <article> and <section> tags are two new tags that are included in HTML5. Articles can be composed of multiple sections that can have multiple articles. An article tag represents a full block of content which is a section of a bigger whole.

54) What is <figure> in HTML5?

This tag represents a piece of self-contained flow content. It is mostly used as a single unit as a

reference the main flow of the document.

55) What is the use of Canvas element?

The canvas element helps to build charts, graphs, bypass Photoshop to create 2D images and place them directly into HTML5 code.

56) What are the new FORM elements which is available in HTML5?

The new Form elements in HTML5 offers much better functionality than the earlier versions.

The tags given provided to carry out these functions are:

- 1) <datalist> – This tag is use to specify a list of options for input controls.
- 2) <keygen> – This tag represents a key-pair generator field.
- 3) <output> – It represents the result of any scripting calculation.

57) Tell me two benefits of HTML5 Web Storage

Two main benefits of HTML5 Web Storage:

- It can store up to 10 MB data which is certainly more than what cookies have.
- Web storage data cannot be transferred with the HTTP request. It helps to increase the performance of the application.

58) What are two types of Web Storage in HTML5?

Two storage types of HTML5 are:

Session Storage:

It stores data of current session only. It means that the data stored in session storage clears automatically when the browser is closed.

Local Storage:

Local storage is another type of HTML5 Web Storage. In local storage, data is not deleted automatically when the current browser window is closed.

59) What is the Application Cache in HTML5 and why it is used?

The Application Cache concept means that a web application is cached. It can be accessible without the need for internet connection.

Some advantages of Application Cache:

1. Offline browsing – Web users can also use the application when they are offline.
2. Speed – Cached resources load quicker
3. Reduce the server load – The web browser will only download updated resources from the server.

60) Explain five new input types provided by HTML5 for forms?

Following are the important, new data types offered by HTML5:

1. Date: It allows the user to select a date.
2. datetime-local: This input type allows the user to select a date and time without time zone.
3. datetime: This input type allows the user to select a date and time with time zone.
4. month: It allows the user to select a month and year
5. email: These input fields used to contain an e-mail address.

What is a tag?

In HTML, a tag tells the browser what to do. When you write an HTML page, you enter tags for many reasons -- to change the appearance of text, to show a graphic, or to make a link to another page.

What is the simplest HTML page?

HTML Code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>This is my page title! </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
This is my message to the world!
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser Display:

This is my message to the world!

How do I create frames? What is a frameset?

Frames allow an author to divide a browser window into multiple (rectangular) regions. Multiple documents can be displayed in a single window, each within its own frame. Graphical browsers allow these frames to be scrolled independently of each other, and links can update the document displayed in one frame without affecting the others.

You can't just "add frames" to an existing document. Rather, you must create a frameset document that defines a particular combination of frames, and then display your content documents inside those frames. The frameset document should also include alternative non-framed content in a NOFRAMES element. The HTML 4 frames model has significant design flaws that cause usability problems for web users. Frames should be used only with great care.

How can I include comments in HTML?

Technically, since HTML is an SGML application, HTML uses SGML comment syntax. However, the full syntax is complex, and browsers don't support it in its entirety anyway. Therefore, use the following simplified rule to create HTML comments that both have valid syntax and work in browsers:

An HTML comment begins with "<!--", ends with "-->", and does not contain "--" or ">" anywhere in the comment.

The following are examples of HTML comments:

```
* <!-- This is a comment. -->  
* <!-- This is another comment,  
and it continues onto a second line. -->  
* <!------>
```

Do not put comments inside tags (i.e., between "<" and ">") in HTML markup.

What is a Hypertext link?

A hypertext link is a special tag that links one page to another page or resource. If you click the link, the browser jumps to the link's destination.

How comfortable are you with writing HTML entirely by hand?

Very. I don't usually use WYSIWYG. The only occasions when I do use Dreamweaver are when I want to draw something to see what it looks like, and then I'll usually either take that design and hand-modify it or build it all over again from scratch in code. I have actually written my own desktop HTML IDE for Windows (it's called Less Than Slash) with the intention of deploying it for use in web development training. It has built in reference features, and will autocomplete code by parsing the DTD you specify in the file. That is to say, the program doesn't know anything about HTML until after it parses the HTML DTD you specified. This should give you some idea of my skill level with HTML.

What is everyone using to write HTML?

Everyone has a different preference for which tool works best for them. Keep in mind that typically the less HTML the tool requires you to know, the worse the output of the HTML. In other words, you can always do it better by hand if you take the time to learn a little HTML.

What is a DOCTYPE? Which one do I use?

According to HTML standards, each HTML document begins with a DOCTYPE declaration that specifies which version of HTML the document uses. Originally, the DOCTYPE declaration was used only by SGML based tools like HTML validators, which needed to determine which version of HTML a document used (or claimed to use).

Today, many browsers use the document's DOCTYPE declaration to determine whether to use a stricter, more standards-oriented layout mode, or to use a "quirks" layout mode that attempts to emulate older, buggy browsers.

Can I nest tables within tables?

Yes, a table can be embedded inside a cell in another table. Here's a simple example:

```
<table>  
<tr>  
<td>this is the first cell of the outer table</td>
```



```

<td>this is the second cell of the outer table,

with the inner table embedded in it
<table>
<tr>
<td>this is the first cell of the inner table</td>
<td>this is the second cell of the inner table</td>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

The main caveat about nested tables is that older versions of Netscape Navigator have problems with them if you don't explicitly close your TR, TD, and TH elements. To avoid problems, include every </tr>, </td>, and </th> tag, even though the HTML specifications don't require them. Also, older versions of Netscape Navigator have problems with tables that are nested extremely deeply (e.g., tables nested ten deep). To avoid problems, avoid nesting tables more than a few deep. You may be able to use the ROWSPAN and COLSPAN attributes to minimize table nesting. Finally, be especially sure to validate your markup whenever you use nested tables.

How do I align a table to the right (or left)?

You can use <TABLE ALIGN="right"> to float a table to the right. (Use ALIGN="left" to float it to the left.) Any content that follows the closing </TABLE> tag will flow around the table. Use <BR CLEAR="right"> or <BR CLEAR="all"> to mark the end of the text that is to flow around the table, as shown in this example:

The table in this example will float to the right.

```
<table align="right">...</table>
```

This text will wrap to fill the available space to the left of (and if the text is long enough, below) the table.

```
<br clear="right">
```

This text will appear below the table, even if there is additional room to its left.

How can I use tables to structure forms?

Small forms are sometimes placed within a TD element within a table. This can be a useful for positioning a form relative to other content, but it doesn't help position the form-related elements relative to each other. To position form-related elements relative to each other, the entire table must be within the form. You cannot start a form in one TH or TD element and end in another. You cannot place the form within the table without placing it inside a TH or TD element. You can put the table inside the form, and then use the table to position the INPUT, TEXTAREA, SELECT, and other form-related elements, as shown in the following example.

```

<FORM ACTION="[URL]">
<TABLE BORDER="0">
<TR>
<TH>Account:</TH>
<TD><INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="account"></TD>
</TR>

```

```

<TR>
<TH>Password:</TH>
<TD><INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="password"></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD> </TD>
<TD><INPUT TYPE="submit" NAME="Log On"></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</FORM>

```

How do I center a table?

In your HTML, use

```

<div class="center">
<table>...</table>
</div>

```

In your CSS, use

```

div.center {
text-align: center;
}

```

```

div.center table {
margin-left: auto;
margin-right: auto;
text-align: left;
}

```

How do I use forms?

The basic syntax for a form is: <FORM ACTION="[URL]">...</FORM>

When the form is submitted, the form data is sent to the URL specified in the ACTION attribute. This URL should refer to a server-side (e.g., CGI) program that will process the form data. The form itself should contain

- * at least one submit button (i.e., an <INPUT TYPE="submit" ...> element),
- * form data elements (e.g., <INPUT>, <TEXTAREA>, and <SELECT>) as needed, and *
- additional markup (e.g., identifying data elements, presenting instructions) as needed.

How can I check for errors?

HTML validators check HTML documents against a formal definition of HTML syntax and then output a list of errors. Validation is important to give the best chance of correctness on unknown browsers (both existing browsers that you haven't seen and future browsers that haven't been written yet).

HTML checkers (linters) are also useful. These programs check documents for specific problems, including some

caused by invalid markup and others caused by common browser bugs. Checkers may pass some invalid documents, and they may fail some valid ones.

All validators are functionally equivalent; while their reporting styles may vary, they will find the same errors given identical input. Different checkers are programmed to look for different problems, so their reports will vary significantly from each other. Also, some programs that are called validators (e.g. the "CSE HTML Validator") are really linters/checkers. They are still useful, but they should not be confused with real HTML validators. When checking a site for errors for the first time, it is often useful to identify common problems that occur repeatedly in your markup. Fix these problems everywhere they occur (with an automated process if possible), and then go back to identify and fix the remaining problems.

Link checkers follow all the links on a site and report which ones are no longer functioning. CSS checkers report problems with CSS style sheets.

Do I have to memorize a bunch of tags?

No. Most programs that help you write HTML code already know most tags, and create them when you press a button. But you should understand what a tag is, and how it works. That way you can correct errors in your page more easily.

How do I make a form so it can be submitted by hitting ENTER?

The short answer is that the form should just have one `<INPUT TYPE=TEXT>` and no `TEXTAREA`, though it can have other form elements like checkboxes and radio buttons.

How do I set the focus to the first form field?

You cannot do this with HTML. However, you can include a script after the form that sets the focus to the appropriate field, like this:

```
<form id="myform" name="myform" action=...>
<input type="text" id="myinput" name="myinput" ...>
</form>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
document.myform.myinput.focus();
</script>
```

A similar approach uses `<body onload=...>` to set the focus, but some browsers seem to process the `ONLOAD` event before the entire document (i.e., the part with the form) has been loaded.

How can I eliminate the extra space after a `</form>` tag?

HTML has no mechanism to control this. However, with CSS, you can set the `margin-bottom` of the form to 0. For example:

```
<form style="margin-bottom:0;" action=...>
```

You can also use a CSS style sheet to affect all the forms on a page:

```
form { margin-bottom: 0 ; }
```

How can I use tables to structure forms?

Small forms are sometimes placed within a TD element within a table. This can be useful for positioning a form relative to other content, but it doesn't help position the form-related elements relative to each other. To position form-related elements relative to each other, the entire table must be within the form. You cannot start a form in one TH or TD element and end in another. You cannot place the form within the table without placing it inside a TH or TD element. You can put the table inside the form, and then use the table to position the INPUT, TEXTAREA, SELECT, and other form-related elements, as shown in the following example. <form

```
action="[URL]">
<table border="0">
<tr>
<th scope="row">
<label for="account">Account:</label>
</th>
<td>
<input type="text" name="account" id="account">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th scope="row">
<label for="password">Password:
</th>
<td>
<input type="password" name="password" id="password">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> </td>
<td><input type="submit" name="Log On"></td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
```

Can I have two or more actions in the same form?

No. A form must have exactly one action. However, the server-side (e.g., CGI) program that processes your form submissions can perform any number of tasks (e.g., updating a database, sending email, logging a transaction) in response to a single form submission.

How can I use forms for pull-down navigation menus?

There is no way to do this in HTML only; something else must process the form. JavaScript processing will work only for readers with JavaScript-enabled browsers. CGI and other server-side processing is reliable for human readers, but search engines have problems following any form-based navigation.

How can I avoid using the whole URL?

The URL structure defines a hierarchy (or relationship) that is similar to the hierarchy of subdirectories (or

folders) in the filesystems used by most computer operating systems. The segments of a URL are separated by slash characters ("/"). When navigating the URL hierarchy, the final segment of the URL (i.e., everything after the final slash) is similar to a file in a filesystem. The other segments of the URL are similar to the subdirectories and folders in a filesystem.

A relative URL omits some of the information needed to locate the referenced document. The omitted information is assumed to be the same as for the base document that contains the relative URL. This reduces the length of the URLs needed to refer to related documents, and allows document trees to be accessed via multiple access schemes (e.g., "file", "http", and "ftp") or to be moved without changing any of the embedded URLs in those documents.

Before the browser can use a relative URL, it must resolve the relative URL to produce an absolute URL. If the relative URL begins with a double slash (e.g., `//www.yoursite.com/faq/html/`), then it will inherit only the base URL's scheme. If the relative URL begins with a single slash (e.g., `/faq/html/`), then it will inherit the base URL's scheme and network location.

If the relative URL does not begin with a slash (e.g., `all.html`, `./all.html` or `../html/`), then it has a relative path and is resolved as follows.

1. The browser strips everything after the last slash in the base document's URL and appends the relative URL to the result.
2. Each "." segment is deleted (e.g., `./all.html` is the same as `all.html`, and `./` refers to the current "directory" level in the URL hierarchy).
3. Each ".." segment moves up one level in the URL hierarchy; the ".." segment is removed, along with the segment that precedes it (e.g., `foo/./all.html` is the same as `all.html`, and `../` refers to the parent "directory" level in the URL hierarchy).

Some examples may help make this clear. If the base document is
<URL: `http://www.yoursite.com/faq/html/basics.html`>, then

`all.html` and `./all.html`

refer to <URL: `http://www.yoursite.com/faq/html/all.html`>

`./`

refers to <URL: `http://www.yoursite.com/faq/html/`>

`../`

refers to <URL: `http://www.yoursite.com/faq/`>

`../cgifaq.html`

refers to <URL: `http://www.yoursite.com/faq/cgifaq.html`>

`../../reference/`

refers to <URL: `http://www.yoursite.com/reference/`>

Please note that the browser resolves relative URLs, not the server. The server sees only the resulting absolute URL. Also, relative URLs navigate the URL hierarchy. The relationship (if any) between the URL hierarchy and the server's filesystem hierarchy is irrelevant.

Can I use percentage values for <TD WIDTH=...>?

The HTML 3.2 and HTML 4.0 specifications allow only integer values (representing a number of pixels) for the WIDTH attribute of the TD element. However, the HTML 4.0 DTD allows percentage (and other non

integer) values, so an HTML validator will not complain about `<TD WIDTH="xx%">`. It should be noted that Netscape and Microsoft's browsers interpret percentage values for `<TD WIDTH=...>` differently. However, their interpretations (and those of other table-aware browsers) happen to match when combined with `<TABLE WIDTH="100%">`. In such situations, percentage values can be used relatively safely, even though they are prohibited by the public specifications.

Why doesn't `<TABLE WIDTH="100%">` use the full browser width?

Graphical browsers leave a narrow margin between the edge of the display area and the content. Also note that Navigator always leaves room for a scrollbar on the right, but draws the scrollbar only when the document is long enough to require scrolling. If the document does not require scrolling, then this leaves a right "margin" that cannot be removed.

Why is there extra space before or after my table?

This is often caused by invalid HTML syntax. Specifically, it is often caused by loose content within the table (i.e., content that is not inside a TD or TH element). There is no standard way to handle loose content within a table. Some browsers display all loose content before or after the table. When the loose content contains only multiple line breaks or empty paragraphs, then these browsers will display all this empty space before or after the table itself.

The solution is to fix the HTML syntax errors. All content within a table must be within a TD or TH element.

How do I create a link that sends me email?

Use a mailto link, for example

How can I have two sets of links with different colors?

You can suggest this presentation in a style sheet. First, specify colors for normal links, like this:

```
a:link {color: blue; background: white}
a:visited {color: purple; background: white}
a:active {color: red; background: white}
```

Next, identify the links that you want to have different colors. You can use the CLASS attribute in your HTML, like this:

```
<a class="example1" href="[URL]">[link text]</a>
```

Then, in your style sheet, use a selector for links with this CLASS attribute, like this:

```
a.example1:link {color: yellow; background: black}
a.example1:visited {color: white; background: black}
a.example1:active {color: red; background: black}
```

Alternatively, you can identify an element that contains the links that you want to have different colors, like this:

```
<div class="example2">...
<a href="[URL]">[link text]</a>...
<a href="[URL]">[link text]</a>...
```

```
<a href="[URL]">[link text]</a>...  
</div>
```

Then, in your style sheet, use a selector for links in this containing element, like this:

```
.example2 a:link {color: yellow; background: black}  
.example2 a:visited {color: white; background: black}  
.example2 a:active {color: red; background: black}
```

How can I show HTML examples without them being interpreted as part of my document? Within the HTML example, first replace the "&" character with "&" everywhere it occurs. Then replace the "<" character with "<" and the ">" character with ">" in the same way.

Note that it may be appropriate to use the CODE and/or PRE elements when displaying HTML examples.

How do I get special characters in my HTML?

The special case of the less-than ('<'), greater-than ('>'), and ampersand ('&') characters. In general, the safest way to write HTML is in US-ASCII (ANSI X3.4, a 7-bit code), expressing characters from the upper half of the 8-bit code by using HTML entities.

Working with 8-bit characters can also be successful in many practical situations: Unix and MS-Windows (using Latin-1), and also Macs (with some reservations).

Latin-1 (ISO-8859-1) is intended for English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and various other western European languages. (It is inadequate for many languages of central and eastern Europe and elsewhere, let alone for languages not written in the Roman alphabet.) On the Web, these are the only characters reliably supported. In particular, characters 128 through 159 as used in MS-Windows are not part of the ISO-8859-1 code set and will not be displayed as Windows users expect. These characters include the em dash, en dash, curly quotes, bullet, and trademark symbol; neither the actual character (the single byte) nor its `&nnn;` decimal equivalent is correct in HTML. Also, ISO-8859-1 does not include the Euro currency character. (See the last paragraph of this answer for more about such characters.)

On platforms whose own character code isn't ISO-8859-1, such as MS-DOS and Mac OS, there may be problems: you have to use text transfer methods that convert between the platform's own code and ISO-8859-1 (e.g., Fetch for the Mac), or convert separately (e.g., GNU recode). Using 7-bit ASCII with entities avoids those problems, but this FAQ is too small to cover other possibilities in detail.

If you run a web server (httpd) on a platform whose own character code isn't ISO-8859-1, such as a Mac or an IBM mainframe, then it's the job of the server to convert text documents into ISO-8859-1 code when sending them to the network.

If you want to use characters not in ISO-8859-1, you must use HTML 4 or XHTML rather than HTML 3.2, choose an appropriate alternative character set (and for certain character sets, choose the encoding system too), and use one method or other of specifying this.

Should I put quotes around attribute values?

It is never wrong to quote attribute values, and many people recommend quoting all attribute values even when the quotation marks are technically optional. XHTML 1.0 requires all attribute values to be quoted. Like previous

HTML specifications, HTML 4 allows attribute values to remain unquoted in many circumstances (e.g., when the value contains only letters and digits).

Be careful when your attribute value includes double quotes, for instance when you want ALT text like "the 'King of Comedy' takes a bow" for an image. Humans can parse that to know where the quoted material ends, but browsers can't. You have to code the attribute value specially so that the first interior quote doesn't terminate the value prematurely. There are two main techniques:

- * Escape any quotes inside the value with `"`; so you don't terminate the value prematurely: `ALT="the "King of Comedy" takes a bow"`.
- * Use single quotes to enclose the attribute value: `ALT='the "King of Comedy" takes a bow'`.

Both these methods are correct according to the specification and are supported by current browsers, but both were poorly supported in some earlier browsers. The only truly safe advice is to rewrite the text so that the attribute value need not contain quotes, or to change the interior double quotes to single quotes, like this: `ALT="the 'King of Comedy' takes a bow"`.

Posting Copy and Paste HTML

For those wanting to post direct Copy and Paste HTML on screen without the use of spaces or *s etc. and the need to explain those substitutions: Use `<` to substitute for each opening tag `<` in each tagged set of HTML. Example, typing the following: `` Will show up on screen as: ``

HTML for Lists

1. Bulleted Lists: `` begins a bulleted, indented list. Each item in the list is then prefaced with the `` tag. It is not necessary to insert a break at the end of each line -- the `` tag automatically creates a new line.

- * with `<li type=disc>`
- * with `<li type=square>`
- * with `<li type=circle>`

2. Numbered Lists: `` begins a numbered, indented list. Each item in the list is then prefaced with the `` tag. You need to close the list with the `` tag. Note: You can expand the `` to specify the TYPE of numbering:

- `` 1 (decimal numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...)
- `<ol type="a">` a (lowercase alphabetic: a, b, c, d, e, ...)
- `<ol type="A">` A (uppercase alphabetic: A, B, C, D, E, ...)
- `<ol type="i">` i (lowercase Roman numerals: i, ii, iii, iv, v, ...)
- `<ol type="I">` I (uppercase Roman numerals: I, II, III, IV, V, ...)

Are there any problems with using tables for layout?

On current browsers, the entire table must be downloaded and the dimensions of everything in the table must be known before the table can be rendered. That can delay the rendering of your content, especially if your table contains images without HEIGHT or WIDTH attributes.

If any of your table's content is too wide for the available display area, then the table stretches to accomodate

the oversized content. The rest of the content then adjusts to fit the oversized table rather than fitting the available display area. This can force your readers to scroll horizontally to read your content, or can cause printed versions to be cropped.

For readers whose displays are narrower than the author anticipated, fixed-width tables cause the same problems as other oversized tables. For readers whose displays are wider than the author anticipated, fixed width tables cause extremely wide margins, wasting much of the display area. For readers who need larger fonts, fixed-width tables can cause the content to be displayed in short choppy lines of only a few words each. Many browsers are especially sensitive to invalid syntax when tables are involved. Correct syntax is especially critical. Even with correct syntax, nested tables may not display correctly in older versions of Netscape Navigator.

Some browsers ignore tables, or can be configured to ignore tables. These browsers will ignore any layout you've created with tables. Also, search engines ignore tables. Some search engines use the text at the beginning of a document to summarize it when it appears in search results, and some index only the first n bytes of a document. When tables are used for layout, the beginning of a document often contains many navigation links that appear before than actual content.

Many versions of Navigator have problems linking to named anchors when they are inside a table that uses the ALIGN attribute. These browsers seem to associate the named anchor with the top of the table, rather than with the content of the anchor. You can avoid this problem by not using the ALIGN attribute on your tables. If you use tables for layout, you can still minimize the related problems with careful markup. Avoid placing wide images, PRE elements with long lines, long URLs, or other wide content inside tables. Rather than a single full-page layout table, use several independent tables. For example, you could use a table to lay out a navigation bar at the top/bottom of the page, and leave the main content completely outside any layout tables.

How do I eliminate the blue border around linked images?

In your HTML, you can specify the BORDER attribute for the image:

```
<a href=...><img src=... alt=... border="0"></a>
```

However, note that removing the border that indicates an image is a link makes it harder for users to distinguish quickly and easily which images on a web page are clickable.

How do I eliminate the space around/between my images?

If your images are inside a table, be sure to set the BORDER, CELLSPACING, and CELLPADDING attributes to 0.

Extra space between images is often created by whitespace around the tag in the markup. It is safe to use newlines inside a tag (between attributes), but not between two tags. For example, replace this:

```
<td ...>
<img src=... alt=...>
<img src=... alt=...>
</td>
```

with this:

```
<td ...><img src=... alt=...><img src=... alt=...></td>
```

According to the latest specifications, the two should be equivalent. However, common browsers do not comply with the specifications in this situation.

Finally, extra space between images can appear in documents that trigger the "standards" rendering mode of

Gecko-based browsers like Mozilla and Firefox.

How can I specify colors?

If you want others to view your web page with specific colors, the most appropriate way is to suggest the colors with a style sheet. Cascading Style Sheets use the color and background-color properties to specify text and background colors. To avoid conflicts between the reader's default colors and those suggested by the author, these two properties should always be used together.

With HTML, you can suggest colors with the TEXT, LINK, VLINK (visited link), ALINK (active link), and BGCOLOR (background color) attributes of the BODY element.

Note that these attributes are deprecated by HTML 4. Also, if one of these attributes is used, then all of them should be used to ensure that the reader's default colors do not interfere with those suggested by the author.

Here is an example:

```
<body bgcolor="#ffffff" text="#000000" link="#0000ff" vlink="#800080" alink="#000080">
```

 Authors should not rely on the specified colors since browsers allow their users to override document-specified colors.

How do I get form data emailed to me?

The only reliable mechanism for processing form submissions is with a server-side (e.g., CGI) program. To send form data to yourself via email, you should use a server-side program that processes the form submission and sends the data to your email address.

Some web service providers make standard form-to-email programs available to their customers. Check with your service provider for details.

If you can install CGI programs on your own server, see the answer to the previous question for a list of useful resources.

If you can't run CGI programs on your own server, you can use a remotely hosted form-to-email services. Note that the provider of a remotely hosted service will have access to any data submitted via the service. Forms that use action="mailto:..." are unreliable. According to the HTML specifications, form behavior is explicitly undefined for mailto URIs (or anything else other than HTTP URIs). They may work one way with one software configuration, may work other ways in other software configurations, and may fail completely in other software configurations.

Can I prevent a form from being submitted again?

No. The server-side (e.g., CGI) program that processes the form submission must handle duplicate submissions gracefully.

You could generate the form with a server-side (e.g., CGI) program that adds a hidden field with a unique session ID. Then the server-side program that processes the form submission can check the session ID against a list of previously used session IDs. If the session ID has already been used, then an appropriate action can be taken (e.g., reject the submission, or update the previously submitted data).

Ultimately, your server-side program must be smart enough to handle resubmitted data. But you can avoid getting resubmitted data by not expiring the confirmation page from form submissions. Since you want to expire pages quickly when they have transient data, you might want to avoid putting transient data on the confirmation page. You could provide a link to a database query that returns transient data though.

How can I allow file uploads to my web site?

These things are necessary for Web-based uploads:

- * An HTTP server that accepts uploads.
 - * Access to the /cgi-bin/ to put the receiving script. Prewritten CGI file-upload scripts are available. *
- A form implemented something like this:

```
<form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data" action="fup.cgi">  
File to upload: <input type=file name=upfile><br>  
Notes about the file: <input type=text name=note><br>  
<input type=submit value=Press> to upload the file!  
</form>
```

Not all browsers support form-based file upload, so try to give alternatives where possible.

The Perl CGI.pm module supports file upload. The most recent versions of the cgi-lib.pl library also support file upload. Also, if you need to do file upload in conjunction with form-to-email, the Perl package MIME::Lite handles email attachments.

How can I require that fields be filled in, or filled in correctly?

Have the server-side (e.g., CGI) program that processes the form submission send an error message if the field is not filled in properly. Ideally, this error message should include a copy of the original form with the original (incomplete or incorrect) data filled in as the default values for the form fields. The Perl CGI.pm module provides helpful mechanisms for returning partially completed forms to the user.

In addition, you could use JavaScript in the form's ONSUBMIT attribute to check the form data. If JavaScript support is enabled, then the ONSUBMIT event handler can inform the user of the problem and return false to prevent the form from being submitted.

Note that the server-side program should not rely upon the checking done by the client-side script.

How do I change the title of a framed document?

The title displayed is the title of the frameset document rather than the titles of any of the pages within frames. To change the title displayed, link to a new frameset document using TARGET="_top" (replacing the entire frameset).

How do I link an image to something?

Just use the image as the link content, like this:

```
<a href=...><img src=... alt=...></a>
```

Should I end my URLs with a slash?

The URL structure defines a hierarchy similar to a filesystem's hierarchy of subdirectories or folders. The segments of a URL are separated by slash characters ("/"). When navigating the URL hierarchy, the final segment of the URL (i.e., everything after the final slash) is similar to a file in a filesystem. The other segments of the URL are similar to the subdirectories and folders in a filesystem.

When resolving relative URLs (see the answer to the previous question), the browser's first step is to strip everything after the last slash in the URL of the current document. If the current document's URL ends with a slash, then the final segment (the "file") of the URL is null. If you remove the final slash, then the final segment of

the URL is no longer null; it is whatever follows the final remaining slash in the URL. Removing the slash changes the URL; the modified URL refers to a different document and relative URLs will resolve differently. For example, the final segment of the URL `http://www.mysite.com/faq/html/` is empty; there is nothing after the final slash. In this document, the relative URL `all.html` resolves to `http://www.mysite.com/faq/html/all.html` (an existing document). If the final slash is omitted, then the final segment of the modified URL `http://www.mysite.com/faq/html` is `"html"`. In this (nonexistent) document, the relative URL `all.html` would resolve to `http://www.mysite.com/faq/all.html` (another nonexistent document).

When they receive a request that is missing its final slash, web servers cannot ignore the missing slash and just send the document anyway. Doing so would break any relative URLs in the document. Normally, servers are configured to send a redirection message when they receive such a request. In response to the redirection message, the browser requests the correct URL, and then the server sends the requested document. (By the way, the browser does not and cannot correct the URL on its own; only the server can determine whether the URL is missing its final slash.)

This error-correction process means that URLs without their final slash will still work. However, this process wastes time and network resources. If you include the final slash when it is appropriate, then browsers won't need to send a second request to the server.

The exception is when you refer to a URL with just a hostname (e.g., `http://www.mysite.com`). In this case, the browser will assume that you want the main index (`"/"`) from the server, and you do not have to include the final slash. However, many regard it as good style to include it anyway.

How do I specify a specific combination of frames instead of the default document? This is unfortunately not possible. When you navigate through a site using frames, the URL will not change as the documents in the individual frames change. This means that there is no way to indicate the combination of documents that make up the current state of the frameset.

The author can provide multiple frameset documents, one for each combination of frame content. These frameset documents can be generated automatically, perhaps being created on the fly by a CGI program. Rather than linking to individual content documents, the author can link to these separate frameset documents using `TARGET="_top"`. Thus, the URL of the current frameset document will always specify the combination of frames being displayed, which allows links, bookmarks, etc. to function normally.

How do I link to a location in the middle of an HTML document?

First, label the destination of the link. The old way to label the destination of the link was with an anchor using the NAME attribute. For example:

```
<h2><a name="section2">Section 2: Beyond Introductions</a></h2>
```

The modern way to label the destination of the link is with an ID attribute. For example:

```
<h2 id="section2">Section 2: Beyond Introductions</h2>
```

Second, link to the labeled destination. The URL is the URL of the document, with `"#"` and the value of the NAME or ID attribute appended. Continuing the above examples, elsewhere in the same document you could use:

```
<a href="#section2">go to Section 2</a>
```

Similarly, in another document you could use:

`go to Section 2 of my thesis`

How do I create a link?

Use an anchor element. The HREF attribute specifies the URL of the document that you want to link to. The following example links the text "Web Authoring FAQ" to `<URL:http://www.htmlhelp.com/faq/html/>`: `Web Authoring FAQ`

How do I create a link that opens a new window?

`` opens a new, unnamed window.

`` opens a new window named "example", provided that a window or frame by that name does not already exist.

Note that the TARGET attribute is not part of HTML 4 Strict. In HTML 4 Strict, new windows can be created only with JavaScript. links that open new windows can be annoying to your readers if there is not a good reason for them.

How do I let people download a file from my page?

Once the file is uploaded to the server, you need only use an anchor reference tag to link to it. An example would be:

`Download Foo Now! (100kb ZIP)`

How do I create a button which acts like a link?

This is best done with a small form:

```
<FORM ACTION="[URL]" METHOD=GET>
<INPUT TYPE=submit VALUE="Text on button">
</FORM>
```

If you want to line up buttons next to each other, you will have to put them in a one-row table, with each button in a separate cell.

Note that search engines might not find the target document unless there is a normal link somewhere else on the page.

A go-to-other-page button can also be coded in JavaScript, but the above is standard HTML and works for more readers.

How can I make a form with custom buttons?

Rather than a normal submit button (`<input type="submit" ...>`), you can use the image input type (`<input type="image" ...>`). The image input type specifies a graphical submit button that functions like a server-side image map.

Unlike normal submit buttons (which return a name=value pair), the image input type returns the x-y coordinates of the location where the user clicked on the image. The browser returns the x-y coordinates as name.x=000 and name.y=000 pairs.

For compatibility with various non-graphical browsing environments, the VALUE and ALT attributes should be set to the same value as the NAME attribute. For example:

`<input type="image" name="Send" alt="Send" value="Send" src="send-button.gif">` For the reset button, one could use `<button type="reset" ...>`, JavaScript, and/or style sheets, although none of these mechanisms work universally.

How do I specify page breaks in HTML?

There is no way in standard HTML to specify where page breaks will occur when printing a page. HTML was designed to be a device-independent structural definition language, and page breaks depend on things like the fonts and paper size that the person viewing the page is using.

How do I remove the border around frames?

Removing the border around frames involves both not drawing the frame borders and eliminating the space between the frames. The most widely supported way to display borderless frames is `<FRAMESET ... BORDER=0 FRAMEBORDER=0 FRAMESPACING=0>`.

Note that these attributes are proprietary and not part of the HTML 4.01 specifications. (HTML 4.01 does define the FRAMEBORDER attribute for the FRAME element, but not for the FRAMESET element.) Also, removing the border around a frame makes it difficult to resize it, as this border is also used in most GUIs to change the size of the frame.

Which should I use, &entityname; or &#number; ?

In HTML, characters can be represented in three ways:

1. a properly coded character, in the encoding specified by the "charset" attribute of the "Content-type:" header;
2. a character entity (&entityname;), from the appropriate HTML specification (HTML 2.0/3.2, HTML 4, etc.);
3. a numeric character reference (&#number;) that specifies the Unicode reference of the desired character. We recommend using decimal references; hexadecimal references are less widely supported.

In theory these representations are equally valid. In practice, authoring convenience and limited support by browsers complicate the issue.

HTTP being a guaranteed "8-bit clean" protocol, you can safely send out 8-bit or multibyte coded characters, in the various codings that are supported by browsers.

A. HTML 2.0/3.2 (Latin-1)

By now there seems no convincing reason to choose &entityname; versus &#number;, so use whichever is convenient.

If you can confidently handle 8-bit-coded characters this is fine too, probably preferred for writing heavily accented languages. Take care if authoring on non-ISO-8859-based platforms such as Mac, Psion, IBM mainframes etc., that your upload technique delivers a correctly coded document to the server. Using &entityname;-representations avoids such problems.

B. A single repertoire other than Latin-1

In such codings as ISO-8859-7 Greek, koi8-r Russian Cyrillic, and Chinese, Japanese and Korean (CJK) codings, use of coded characters is the most widely supported and used technique.

Although not covered by HTML 3.2, browsers have supported this quite widely for some time now; it is a valid option within the HTML 4 specifications--use a validator such as the WDG HTML Validator or the W3C HTML Validation Service which supports HTML 4 and understands different character encodings.

Browser support for coded characters may depend on configuration and font resources. In some cases, additional programs called "helpers" or "add-ins" supply virtual fonts to browsers.

"Add-in" programs have in the past been used to support numeric references to 15-bit or 16-bit code protocols such as Chinese Big5 or Chinese GB2312.

In theory you should be able to include not only coded characters but also Unicode numeric character references, but browser support is generally poor. Numeric references to the "charset-specified" encoding may appear to produce the desired characters on some browsers, but this is wrong behavior and should not be used. Character entities are also problematical, aside from the HTML-significant characters `<`, `&`, etc.

C. Internationalization per HTML 4

Recent versions of the popular browsers have support for some of these features, but at time of writing it seems unwise to rely on this when authoring for a general audience.

Is there a way to prevent getting framed?

"Getting framed" refers to having your documents displayed within someone else's frameset without your permission. This can happen accidentally (the frameset author forgot to use `TARGET="_top"` when linking to your document) or intentionally (the frameset author wanted to display your content with his/her own navigation or banner frames).

To avoid "framing" other people's documents, you must add `TARGET="_top"` to all links that lead to documents outside your intended scope.

Unfortunately, there is no reliable way to specify that a particular document should be displayed in the full browser window, rather than in the current frame. One workaround is to use `<BASE TARGET="_top">` in the document, but this only specifies the default target frame for links in the current document, not for the document itself.

If the reader's browser has JavaScript enabled, the following script will automatically remove any existing framesets:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
if (top.frames.length!=0) {
if (window.location.href.replace)
top.location.replace(self.location.href);
else
top.location.href=self.document.href;
}
</script>
```

An alternative script is

```
<script type="text/javascript">
function breakOut() {
if (self != top)
window.open("my URL", "_top", "");
}
</script>
</HEAD>
<BODY onLoad="breakOut()">
```

Why aren't my frames the exact size I specified?

Older versions of Netscape Navigator seems to convert pixel-based frame dimensions to whole percentages, and to use those percentage-based dimensions when laying out the frames. Thus, frames with pixel-based dimensions will be rendered with a slightly different size than that specified in the frameset document. The rounding error will vary depending on the exact size of the browser window.

Furthermore, Navigator seems to store the percentage-based dimensions internally, rather than the original pixel-based dimensions. Thus, when a window is resized, the frames are redrawn based on the new window size and the old percentage-based dimensions.

There is no way to prevent this behavior. To accommodate it, you should design your site to adapt to variations in the frame dimensions. This is another situation where it is a good idea to accommodate variations in the browser's presentation.

How can I specify background images?

With HTML, you can suggest a background image with the BACKGROUND attribute of the BODY element. Here is an example:

```
<body background="imagefile.gif" bgcolor="#ffffff" text="#000000" link="#0000ff" vlink="#800080"
alink="#000080">
```

If you specify a background image, you should also specify text, link, and background colors since the reader's default colors may not provide adequate contrast against your background image. The background color may be used by those not using your background image. Authors should not rely on the specified background image since browsers allow their users to disable image loading or to override document-specified backgrounds.

How can I copy something from a webpage to my webpage?

- 1: Plaintext or any text information viewable from your browser can be easily copied like any other text from any other file.
- 2; HTML and web scripts - you will need to view the web page's source code. In the page's source code, copying the <script> and </script> tags as well as all the information in-between these tags will usually enable the script to work on your web page.
- 3: Images, sounds, or movies - Almost all images, sounds, and movies can be copied to your computer and then viewed on your webpage. Images can be easily copied from a webpage by right-clicking an image and selecting "Save Picture as" or "Save Image as". Unless the sound or movies file has a direct link to download and save the file to a specified location on your hard disk drive or to view your Internet browser's cache and locate the sound or

movie file saved in the cache.

4. Embedded objects - Looking at the source code of the object to determine the name of the file and how it is loaded, and copy both the code and the file.

Is it possible to make the HTML source not viewable?

In short, there is no real method or script for making standard HTML source code not viewable. You may consider doing any of the below if they are concerned about your source code.

1. Create the web page in Macromedia Flash or a similar program. The visitor would need to download the Macromedia Flash plug-in and would be unable to view the source code for the flash applet.
2. There are various scripts that will disable the right click feature, preventing the user from saving images or viewing the source. However, this will not protect the source code of your page. For example, Internet Explorer users may still click "View" and "Source" to view the source code of the page, or a user could disable scripts and images can be saved by simply saving the web page to the hard drive.
3. There are several programs that will help scramble your code, making it difficult (not impossible) to read. Again, this is not going to prevent someone from viewing your code.

Why doesn't my title show up when I click "check it out"?

You're probably looking at the wrong part of the screen. The Title usually shows up in the Title Bar on the Window, to the left of the minimize/maximize buttons on graphical browsers.

How do I make a thumbnail for my image(s)?

Thumbnails are very useful, but they take a little bit of time to make. All you need is a graphics editing program that has functions to resize an image (sometimes it's under a function called image attributes). Be advised--when you have made a thumbnail, you will need to save it as something different than the original. Also, you will generally want to link to the larger graphic when you are done.

Here are the steps:

1. Load a copy of the image into your graphics editing program.
2. Determine the ratio the thumbnail to be. (Do you want it to be half the size? One third of the size? One quarter of the size? One tenth of the size?)
3. Find the resize (or change attributes) function of your program. Most programs will recognize a percentage, for example you can type in 25% for height and width if you want the thumbnail to be a quarter of the size. (If it doesn't do percentages, you can calculate it by multiplying the pixels by the percentage. If you have a graphic that is 400 by 100, and you want it 25% of the size, multiple each measurement by .25. In this case, you'll get 100 and 25.)
4. Once you are satisfied with the thumbnail, think of a name for the image. Choose Save As and enter that name. (Tip: I like to just add t after the image name. For taco.jpg I'd use tacot.jpg)
5. Upload the image to your site, and edit your HTML to load the new image name with the new, smaller size. If you wish, you can link to the larger image around the image.

Example: You have taco.jpg which is 400 pixels wide and 100 pixels high. You made a thumbnail of it called tacot.jpg, which is now 100 pixels wide and 25 pixels high. After you have both images uploaded, here's the

code:

```
<a href="taco.jpg"></a>
```

You'll find border=0 to be helpful in eliminating a link-colored box around your thumbnail.

What is the difference between the HTML form methods GET and POST?

The method parameter specifies which method the client is using to send information to the WEB server. The method determines which parameter you will find the CGI request data in:

- * POST - post_args
- * GET - httpargs

How do I rename all the files from .htm to .html after copying them from a PC to a UNIX machine?

UNIX's mv ('move') command won't handle wildcard filenames. However, there's a program called htmaddl (for 'HTM-add-'L'), so you can login and type htmaddl. This will rename all .htm files to .html. If you haven't got this program on your UNIX machine, you can type it into a file called htmaddl: #!

```
/bin/sh
```

```
for f in *.htm; do
base=`basename $f .htm`
mv $f $base.html
done
```

After saving it and exiting your editor, make it executable by typing the command
chmod ugo+x htmaddl

Best of all, move it into your ~/bin directory, or ask your WebMeister to put it in /usr/local/bin so everyone can use it.

How do I put sounds for older versions of Internet Explorer?

For older versions of Internet Explorer, this technique was used <BG SOUND="sound.ext">.

Can I use any HTML in the box?

Yes. Any HTML tag that your browser supports will work in the box. So you can carry tags from chapters to chapters and mix and match...

How to transferring user to new web page automatically?

You will need to use the below meta tag.

```
<META HTTP-EQUIV="Refresh" CONTENT="2"; URL="http://www.yourname.com">
```

Placing the above tag in your <HEAD></HEAD> will load yousite.com in 2 seconds. Changing the 2 value on CONTENT="2" to another value will increase or decrease the delay until loading the new page.

I'm trying to 'include' a HTML document in another document...Is there a way to do this? Yes, there are several ways to do this. But remember, HTML is not a programming language - it doesn't have 'directives': it's a markup language, so trying to compare it to C or Pascal is not going to be very meaningful.

SGML already provides the standard way to do this, using an entry in the DocType Declaration for a file:

```
<!doctype html public "-//IETF//DTD HTML 3.0//EN" [  
<!entity foo system "bar.html">  
>
```

...
and then later when you want to include the file

...
&foo;

This is the General Entity mechanism used universally in normal SGML work and does exactly what is wanted, with the added benefit that you can have multiple occurrences of &foo; if you need to include some text at more than one place. Unfortunately none of the browsers except Panorama support it, basically because very few of the programmers who write browsers bothered to read up on what can be done. * The second way is to use the facilities of your server. This has to be enabled by someone with access to the server configuration files (ask your WebMeister). For example, the NCSA server lets you embed a command inside an SGML comment:

```
<!--#exec cmd="cat myfile.html"-->
```

Provided this occurs in a file with a special file type (eg .shtml, and this is what has to be specified in the server configuration), the server will parse the file and send out the result of the command embedded in the document.

* There is in fact a vastly easier way to do this. SGML provides a PI mechanism (Processing Instruction) in the form:

```
<?cat myfile>
```

SGML/HTML couldn't care what you put inside (except it must not, for obvious reasons, contain the '>' character!). This would be a great way to specify a page break, for example: suppose you were processing an SGML file using PostScript, you could say <?showpage>...but again, none of the browsers except Panorama support this, again because they guys who write them have never bothered to actually read up on how SGML works.

How do I keep people from stealing my source code and/or images?

Because copies of your HTML files and images are stored in cache, it is impossible to prevent someone from being able to save them onto their hard drive. If you are concerned about your images, you may wish to embed a watermark with your information into the image. Consult your image editing program's help file for more details.

The colors on my page look different when viewed on a Mac and a PC.

The Mac and the PC use slightly different color palettes. There is a 216 "browser safe" color palette that both platforms support; the Microsoft color picker page has some good information and links to other resources about this. In addition, the two platforms use different gamma (brightness) values, so a graphic that looks fine on the Mac may look too dark on the PC. The only way to address this problem is to tweak the brightness of your image so that it looks acceptable on both platforms.

How do you create tabs or indents in Web pages?

There was a tag proposed for HTML 3.0, but it was never adopted by any major browser and the draft

specification has now expired. You can simulate a tab or indent in various ways, including using a transparent GIF, but none are quite as satisfactory or widely supported as an official tag would be.

My page looks good on one browser, but not on another.

There are slight differences between browsers, such as Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer, in areas such as page margins. The only real answer is to use standard HTML tags whenever possible, and view your pages in multiple browsers to see how they look.

How do I make sure my framed documents are displayed inside their frameset? When the sub-documents of a frameset state are accessed directly, they appear without the context of the surrounding frameset.

If the reader's browser has JavaScript support enabled, the following script will restore the frameset:

```
<SCRIPT TYPE="text/javascript">
if (parent.location.href == self.location.href) {
if (window.location.href.replace)
window.location.replace('frameset.html');
else
// causes problems with back button, but works
window.location.href = 'frameset.html';
}
</SCRIPT>
```

A more universal approach is a "restore frames" link: `Restore Frames`

Note that in either case, you must have a separate frameset document for every content document. If you link to the default frameset document, then your reader will get the default content document, rather than the content document he/she was trying to access. These frameset documents should be generated automatically, to avoid the tedium and inaccuracy of creating them by hand.

Note that you can work around the problem with bookmarking frameset states by linking to these separate frameset documents using `TARGET="_top"`, rather than linking to the individual content documents.

How do I update two frames at once?

There are two basic techniques for updating multiple frames with a single link: The HTML-based technique links to a new frameset document that specifies the new combination of frames. The JavaScript-based solution uses the `onClick` attribute of the link to update the additional frame (or frames).

The HTML-based technique can link to a new frameset document with the `TARGET="_top"` attribute (replacing the entire frameset). However, there is an alternative if the frames to be updated are part of a nested frameset. In the initial frameset document, use a secondary frameset document to define the nested frameset. For example:

```
<frameset cols="*,3*">
<frame src="contents.html" name="Contents">
<frame src="frameset2.html" name="Display">
<noframes>
<!-- Alternative non-framed version -->
```

```
</body></noframes>
</frameset>
```

A link can now use the TARGET="Display" attribute to replace simultaneously all the frames defined by the frameset2.html document.

The JavaScript-based solution uses the onClick attribute of the link to perform the secondary update. For example:

```
<a href="URL1" target="Frame1" onClick="top.Frame2.location='URL2';">Update frames
```

 The link will update Frame1 with URL1 normally. If the reader's browser supports JavaScript (and has it enabled), then Frame2 will also be updated (with URL2).

Can I have two or more Submit buttons in the same form?

Yes. This is part of HTML 2.0 Forms support (some early browsers did not support it, but browser coverage is now excellent).

The submit buttons must have a NAME attribute. The optional VALUE attribute can be used to specify different text for the different submit buttons.

To determine which submit button was used, you need to use different values for the NAME and/or VALUE attributes. Browsers will send to the server the name=value pair of the submit button that was used. Here is an example:

```
<input type="submit" name="join" value="I want to join now">
<input type="submit" name="info" value="Please send full details">
```

Note that if you are using image submit buttons, you need to provide different NAME attributes for them too. Also, browser behavior can be inconsistent when the form is submitted without a submit button (e.g., by hitting ENTER).

If you're unsure what results you're going to get when you submit your form, TipJar has a standard script which you can use. Code this, for example (assuming method "post"):

```
<form method="post" action="http://www.yoursite.com/cgi-bin/test">
and then go through the motions of submitting your form. The TipJar server decodes the form input, and displays the result to you.
```

How do I make a link or form in one frame update another frame?

In the frameset document (the HTML document containing the <frameset> <frame> tags), make sure to name the individual frames using the NAME attribute. The following example creates a top frame named "navigation" and a bottom frame named "content":

```
<frameset rows="*,3*">
<frame name="navigation" src="navigation.html">
<frame name="content" src="content.html">
<noframes><body>
<!-- Alternative non-framed version -->
</body></noframes>
</frameset>
```

Then, in the document with the link, use the TARGET attribute to specify which frame should be used to display the link. (The value of the TARGET attribute should match the value of the target frame's NAME attribute.) For example:

```
<a target="content" href=...>
```

To target a form submission, use the TARGET attribute of the FORM element, like this:

```
<form target="content" action=...>
```

Note that when forms are processed entirely by JavaScript, the target frame must be specified in the JavaScript. The value of the TARGET attribute is irrelevant.

Normally, the default target frame is the current frame ("_self"). To change the default target for every link/form on the page, use the TARGET attribute of the BASE element, like this:

```
<base target="content">
```

When I try to upload my site, all my images are X's. How do I get them to load correctly?

They are a few reasons that this could happen. The most common are:

1. You're attempting to use a .bmp or .tif or other non-supported file format. You can only use .gif and .jpg on the web. You must convert files that are not .gif or .jpg into a .gif or .jpg with your image/graphics program.
2. You've forgotten to upload the graphic files. Double-Check.
3. You've incorrectly linked to the images. When you are starting out, try just using the file name in the tag. If you have cat.jpg, use
`img src="cat.jpg">`.
4. Image file names are case-sensitive. If your file is called CaT.JpG, you cannot type cat.jpg, you must type CaT.JpG exactly in the src.
5. If all of the above fail, re-upload the image in BINARY mode. You may have accidentally uploaded the image in ASCII mode.

Is there a site that shows which tags work on which browsers?

There have been several attempts to do this, but I'm not aware of any really good source of comparisons between the browsers. The trouble is that there are many different versions of each browser, and many different tags. All current browsers should support the tags in the official HTML 3.2 specification, but the major ones also support nonstandard tags and sometimes have slightly different implementations. One place that has fairly good compatibility info is Browsercaps.

Why does the browser show my plain HTML source?

If Microsoft Internet Explorer displays your document normally, but other browsers display your plain HTML source, then most likely your web server is sending the document with the MIME type "text/plain". Your web server needs to be configured to send that filename with the MIME type "text/html". Often, using the filename extension ".html" or ".htm" is all that is necessary. If you are seeing this behavior while viewing your HTML documents on your local Windows filesystem, then your text editor may have added a ".txt" filename extension automatically. You should rename filename.html.txt to filename.html so that Windows will treat the file as an HTML document.

How can I display an image on my page?

Use an IMG element. The SRC attribute specifies the location of the image. The ALT attribute provides alternate text for those not loading images. For example:

```

```

Why do my links open new windows rather than update an existing frame?

If there is no existing frame with the name you used for the TARGET attribute, then a new browser window will be opened, and this window will be assigned the name you used. Furthermore, TARGET="_blank" will open a new, unnamed browser window.

In HTML 4, the TARGET attribute value is case-insensitive, so that abc and ABC both refer to the same frame/window, and _top and _TOP both have the same meaning. However, most browsers treat the TARGET attribute value as case-sensitive and do not recognize ABC as being the same as abc, or _TOP as having the special meaning of _top.

Also, some browsers include a security feature that prevents documents from being hijacked by third-party framesets. In these browsers, if a document's link targets a frame defined by a frameset document that is located on a different server than the document itself, then the link opens in a new window instead.

How do I get out of a frameset?

If you are the author, this is easy. You only have to add the TARGET attribute to the link that takes readers to the intended 'outside' document. Give it the value of _top.

In many current browsers, it is not possible to display a frame in the full browser window, at least not very easily. The reader would need to copy the URL of the desired frame and then request that URL manually. I would recommend that authors who want to offer readers this option add a link to the document itself in the document, with the TARGET attribute set to _top so the document displays in the full window if the link is followed.

How do I make a frame with a vertical scrollbar but without a horizontal scrollbar? The only way to have a frame with a vertical scrollbar but without a horizontal scrollbar is to define the frame with SCROLLING="auto" (the default), and to have content that does not require horizontal scrolling. There is no way to specify that a frame should have one scrollbar but not the other. Using SCROLLING="yes" will force scrollbars in both directions (even when they aren't needed), and using SCROLLING="no" will inhibit all scrollbars (even when scrolling is necessary to access the frame's content). There are no other values for the SCROLLING attribute.

Are there any problems with using frames?

The fundamental problem with the design of frames is that framesets create states in the browser that are not addressable. Once any of the frames within a frameset changes from its default content, there is no longer a way to address the current state of the frameset. It is difficult to bookmark - and impossible to link or index - such a frameset state. It is impossible to reference such a frameset state in other media. When the sub documents of such a frameset state are accessed directly, they appear without the context of the surrounding frameset. Basic

browser functions (e.g., printing, moving forwards/backwards in the browser's history) behave differently with framesets. Also, browsers cannot identify which frame should have focus, which affects scrolling, searching, and the use of keyboard shortcuts in general.

Furthermore, frames focus on layout rather than on information structure, and many authors of framed sites neglect to provide useful alternative content in the NOFRAMES element. Both of these factors cause accessibility problems for browsers that differ significantly from the author's expectations and for search engines.

Do search engines dislike frames?

Search engines can link directly to framed content documents, but they cannot link to the combinations of frames for which those content documents were designed. This is the result of a fundamental flaw in the design of frames. Search engines try to provide their users with links to useful documents. Many framed content documents are difficult to use when accessed directly (outside their intended frameset), so there is little benefit if search engines offer links to them. Therefore, many search engines ignore frames completely and go about indexing more useful (non-framed) documents.

Search engines will index your <NOFRAMES> content, and any content that is accessible via yo