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TEST OF DEVELOPMENT OF WEB USER INTERFACE

1.a) html is used to build up the website

css is used to style the website (by changing the background giving your website a colour depending on how you want it)

java script is used to allow the user and the creator interact and help the creator to know what the user want

b) the html Make up the website while the css style it and give it a great look for the user to like it then the javascript allow the user to access some buttons and interact with the user

5. Main causes:

- Different rendering engines .
- supported CSS/JS features.
- Default browser styles (user agent stylesheets).
- older specifications.

Two ways to minimize them:

use CSS resets or normalize.css to standardize styles.

Test across browsers and use progressive enhancement

4. Users access websites on many devices (phones, tablets, laptops). responsive design ensures content adapts to screen size, improving accessibility and user experience.

CSS Media Queries, flexible images

sectionB

7) key attributes

- action: url where form data is sent.
- method: http method (GET or POST).
- name: identifies form fields for data processing.
- required: Ensures mandatory input.

b) Improved Form:

```
<form action="/submit" method="POST"> <label for="name">Name:</label> <input id="name" name="name" placeholder="Enter name" required> <button type="submit">Send</button></form>
```

9) correct code :<body>

```
<section>  
  <h1>Main Title</h1>  
  <p><strong>This page explains HTML.</strong></p>  
    
</section>  
</body>
```

8) HTML Atts

Role: Attributes provide extra information about elements (e.g., behavior, appearance, metadata).

Examples: Global: id, class, title, style.

Tag-specific: — improves accessibility

Attributes enhance interactivity and structure.

section

11.a) Components:

Content: The actual text/image. Padding: Space between content and border. Border: Surrounds padding. Margin: Space outside the border.

(b) Scenario:

If a developer forgets that padding adds to total width