1. What is HTML? How does it work?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language, it’s a computer language used to create websites. It allows you to annotate text, these annotations offer a meaning to the information you’re adding so the browser will display it in the way you told it to.

1. What are the required tools to develop HTML code?

A text editor to write the code and a web browser to see the results.

1. How can HTML code be debugged?

By using the web developer tools in the web browser, or using an online code validator.

1. What is the basic structure of an HTML file?

<! DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> </h1>

<p> </p>

</body>

</html>

1. What is HTML5?

It’s the latest version of HTML.

1. What new features does HTML5 bring?

You do not need to close all tags, and new elements and attributes will

be introduced. There are new tags like <header> and <footer> used to group elements instead of using divs. The use of canvas and svg elements.

1. What is XHTML?

It’s HTML 4 but following the rules of XML. There are three versions, strict, transitional and frameset.

1. What is DHTML?

DHTML stands for Dynamic HyperText Markup Language, is a collection of technologies used together to create interactive and animated web sites by using a combination of a s HTML, a client-side scripting language (such as JavaScript), CSS, and the Document Object Model (DOM).

1. What new markup options are available in HTML5?

There are many tags that has been added to HTML 5, the new <!doctype html> tag to tell the browser we are using the 5th version. The addition of audio and video by using the tags with the same names without using flash plug ins, more grouping tags like <header> and <footer>.

1. What are the advantages, if any, of the addition of semantic elements?

It helps the browser to display the webpage in an appropriate format for the user, each semantic tag has a default style as any other html tag, by using them you get to display relevant information for the users and they notice it.

1. How is backwards compatibility handled?

HTML 5 is supported for all modern browsers, there are attributes that still being tested and not yet implemented, older browsers that do not know the new HTML5 elements

will automatically treat them as inline elements.

1. What is CSS? What are its advantages?

CSS stands for Cascade Style Sheets, is a styling language used to style HTML-based web pages.

1. What is the application cache? How does it work?

The files that are stored in someone’s computer when viewing a webpage, when visiting a website for the first time, your browser will automatically store the files needed in a temporary folder in the user desktop and every time the user comes to the website there’s no need to download all the files again.

1. What is a web application?

It is a client-server software application in which the client (or user interface) runs in a web browser, for example an online chat to offer support to the customers.

1. Is there a difference between a web application and a website? Explain.

A website is a set of pages that contain information and it’s displayed in a web browser, which make them static because the user is not allowed to interact but to see, a web application allows the user to provide information and interact in the site because is dynamic.

1. Name a few of the challenges of web development.

Targeting an audience.

Having a clear idea of the way you want your website looks like.

Creating a website that can be visualized for most of people.

Provide support for as many browsers as possible.

The way the information is displayed (RWD)

1. What is Progressive enhancement?

It is a strategy for web design that emphasizes accessibility, semantic HTML markup, and external stylesheet and scripting technologies. It starts by establishing a basic level of user experience that all browsers will be able to provide when rendering your web site, but you also build in more advanced functionality that will automatically be available to browsers that can use it.

1. What is graceful degradation?

It is the practice of building your web functionality so that it provides a certain level of user experience in more modern browsers, but it will also degrade gracefully to a lower level of user in experience in older browsers.

1. How is CSS inserted into a web page?

In html you must specify whether is an external or internal CSS style, do that as it follows:

External.

<head>

<title>External CSS</title>

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

</head>

Internal

<head>

<title>Internal CSS</title>

<style type="text/css">

body {

font-family: arial;

background-color: rgb(185,179,175);}

h1 {

color: rgb(255,255,255);}

</style>

</head>

\*It is recommended to use external style sheets when creating a webpage.

1. How is javaScript inserted into a web page?

By using the <script> tag, you can add more than one script in a webpage, so you can do it in the body or in the head.

<script>

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "My First JavaScript";

</script>

1. What sort of information can be specified in the head section?

A description of the webpage, the elements that must be there are: <meta>, <title> and the external CSS location (<link>).

1. Does the location of where a javaScript file is loaded affect performance?

No, a script can be putted pretty much everywhere in a html file, by adding it to the header, you can be sure that the script will be available at the time of the webpage is loaded and by putting it after the body tag the user can interact with the page before the JavaScript has loaded.

1. What does *server-side* and *client-side* mean?

Server-side allows you to store data, and is not visible for the user and it has no response to user inputs.

Client-side

1. What is a ***tag***?

Tags act like containers. They tell you something about the information that lies between their opening and closing tags. Example: <h1> this is a heading tag

1. What is an ***element***?

The characters that live inside angled brackets. Elements are usually made up of two tags: an opening tag and a closing tag. Example: <p> p is the element

1. What is an ***attribute***?

Attributes provide additional information about the contents of an element. They come after the element they have a name and a value.

1. Is it possible to add comments to HTML? If so, how?

Yes, by using angle brackets as any other tag in html.

<! --Add your comments here -->