**HTML TERMINOLOGY & DEFINITIONS (Answers)**

1. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
2. HTML
3. CSS
4. An HTML tag is a piece of markup language used to indicate the beginning and end of an HTML element in an HTML document. Opening tags tell the browser that this is the start of an HTML element. They are comprised of a keyword enclosed in angle brackets **< >**. For example, an opening paragraph tag looks like this: **<p>.** Closing tags tell the browser where an element ends. They are almost the same as opening tags; the only difference is that they have a forward slash before the keyword. For example, a closing paragraph tag looks like this: **</p>**
5. Most HTML elements consists of 3 parts:
   1. The opening tag: **<p>**
   2. The content: “some text content”
   3. The closing tag: **</p>**
6. There are some HTML elements that do not have a closing tag. These elements often look like this: **<br />** or **<img/>**, but some can also be used without the closing forward slash such as **<br>** or **<img>**. These are known as self-closing tags or empty elements because they don’t wrap any content. We will encounter a few of these in later lessons, but for the most part, elements will have both opening and closing tags.
7. Every HTML page starts with a doctype declaration. The doctype’s purpose is to tell the browser what version of HTML it should use to render the document.
8. After we declare the doctype, we need to provide an **<html>** element. This is what’s known as the root element of the document, meaning that every other element in the document will be a descendant of it.
9. The **<head>** element is where we put important meta-information about or webpages, and stuff required for our webpages to render correctly in the browser. Inside the **<head> we should not use** any element that displays content on the webpage.
10. The final element needed to complete the HTML boilerplate is the **<body>** element. This is where all the content that will be displayed to users will go – the text, images, lists, links and so on.
11. A paragraph can be created with the **<p>** opening tag followed by some text content and ending with the **</p>** closing tag.
12. A heading can be created with the **<h(1-6)>** opening tag followed by some text content and ending with the **</h(1-6)>** closing tag.
13. There are 6 different levels of headings starting from **<h1>** to **<h6>**. The number within a heading tag represents that heading’s level. The largest and most important heading is h1, while h6 is the tiniest heading at the lowest level.
14. The **<strong>** element makes text bold. It also semantically marks text as important; this affects tools, like screen readers, that users with visual impairments will rely on to use your website. The tone of voice on some screen readers will change to communicate the importance of the text within a strong element. To define a strong element, we wrap the content in a **<strong>** tag.
15. The **<em>** element makes text italic. It also semantically places emphasis on the text, which again may affect things like screen readers. To define an emphasized element, we wrap text content in a **<em>** tag.
16. When we nest elements within other elements, we create a parent and child relationship between them. The nested elements are the children and the element they are nested within is the parent. Just as in human relationships, HTML parent elements can have many children.
17. Elements at the same level of nesting are considered to be siblings.
18. HTML comments are created by enclosing any text within the **<!--** and  **-->** tags.
19. Unordered lists are created using the **<ul>** element, and each item within the list is created using the list item element **<li>**. Each list item in an unordered list begins with a bullet point.
20. Ordered lists are created using the **<ul>** element, and each item within the list is created using the list item element **<li>**. Each list item in an ordered list begins with a number.
21. Each list item within an ordered and an unorder list is created using the **<li>** element. Each list item in an unordered list begins with a bullet point, while each list item in an ordered list begins with a number.
22. To create a link in HTML, we use the anchor element. An anchor element is defined by wrapping the text or another HTML element we want to be a link with an **<a>** tag.
23. An HTML attribute gives additional information to an HTML element and always goes in the element’s opening tag. An attribute is usually made up of two parts: a name, and a value; however, not all attributes require a value.
24. The href (hyperlink reference) attribute is the destination we want our link to go to.
25. Absolute links are links to pages on other websites on the internet. A typical absolute link will be made up of the following parts: **protocol://domain/path**. An absolute link will always contain the protocol and domain of the destination. On the contrary, relative link are called the links to other pages within our own website. Relative links do not include the domain name, since it is another page on the same site, it assumes the domain name will be the same as the page we created the link on. Relative links only include the file path to the other page, *relative*to the page you are creating the link on.
26. To display an image, we use the **<img>** element. Unlike the other elements we have encountered, the **<img>** element is self-closing. Empty, self-closing HTML elements do not need a closing tag.
27. Images always need to have the src (source) and alt (alternative text) attributes. The src attribute works much like the href attribute for anchor tags. It can embed an image using both absolute and relative paths. The alt attribute on the other hand, is used to describe an image. It will be used in place of the image if it cannot be loaded. It is also used with screen readers to describe what the image is to visually impaired users.
28. To access the parent directory we need to use two dots at the start of a file path **../filePath**. Using ../ in a filepath is kind of like stepping out from the room you are currently in to the main hallway so you can go to another room.
29. The four main image formats in use on the the web are the ***.jpg, .gif, .png*** and ***.svg*** formats.