1. How can I allow file uploads to my web site?

<form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data" action="fup.cgi"></form>

1. How do I link an image to something?

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

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

<a target="\_blank" href=...>

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

<a href="../files/foo.zip">Download Foo Now! (100kb ZIP)</a>

1. 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.

1. How do I remove the border around frames?

<FRAMESET ... BORDER=0 FRAMEBORDER=0 FRAMESPACING=0>.

1. How to transferring user to new web page automatically?

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

1. I'm trying to `include' a HTML document in another document...Is there a way to do this?

<!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;

1. 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.

1. 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.

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

If all of the above fail, re-upload the image in BINARY mode. You may have accidentally uploaded the image in ASCII mode

1. How can I display an image on my page?

<img src="logo.gif" alt="ACME Products">

1. Are there any problems with using frames? 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

1. 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.

1. If the user’s operating system does not support the needed character, how can the symbol be represented?

display that character by showing it as an image instead.

1. How do you change the number type in the middle of a list?

The <li> 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.

1. **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.

1. **How do you create multicolored text in a webpage?**

<font color=”color”>…</font>

1. **What will happen if you overlap sets of tags?**

If two sets of html tags are overlapped, only the first tag will be recognized.

1. **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

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **Are <br> tags the only way to separate sections of text?**

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

1. **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.

1. **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.

1. **WHAT ARE THE NEW APIS PROVIDED BY THE HTML 5 STANDARD? GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH?  
   Ans:**  
   **The canvas element: Canvas consists of a drawable region defined in HTML code with height and width attributes. JavaScript code may access the area through a full set of drawing functions similar to other common 2D APIs, thus allowing for dynamically generated graphics. Some anticipated uses of the canvas include building graphs, animations, games, and image composition.  
   • Timed media playback  
   • Offline storage database  
   • Document editing  
   • Drag-and-drop  
   • Cross-document messaging  
   • Browser history management  
   • MIME type and protocol handler registration**
2. **WHAT OTHER ADVANTAGES DOES HTML5 HAVE?  
   Ans:**  
   **a) Cleaner markup  
   b) Additional semantics of new elements like <header>, <nav>, and <time>  
   c) New form input types and attributes that will (and in Opera’s case, do) take the hassle out of scripting forms.**
3. **Can a <section> contain <article> elements? Can an <article> contain <section> elements? Provide usage examples**.

The answer to both questions is yes; i.e., a <section> can contain <article> elements, and an <article> ccan ontain <section> elements.

For example, a personal dashboard page might contain a <section> for social network interactions as well as a <section> for the latest news articles, the latter of which could contain several <article> elements.

Conversely, an <article> might contain a <section> at the end for reader comments.

1. Can a web page contain multiple <header> elements? What about <footer>elements?

Yes to both. In fact, both the <header> and <footer> tags are designed to serve their respective purposes in relation to whatever their parent “section” may be. So not only can the page <body> contain a header and a footer, but so can every <article> and <section> element. In fact, a <header> should be present for all of these, although a <footer> is not always necessary.

1. How do you indicate the character set being used by an HTML5 document? How does this differ from older HTML standards?

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">

1. Describe the relationship between the <header> and <h1> tags in HTML5.

In previous specifications of HTML, only one <h1> element was typically present on a page, used for the heading of the entire page. HTML5 specifies that <h1> represents the top-level heading of a “section”, whether that be the page <body>, or an <article> or <section> element. In fact, every <header> element should at least contain an <h1> element. If there is no natural heading for the section, it is a good indication it should not use an <article> or <section> tag.

1. Write the code necessary to create a 300 pixel by 300 pixel <canvas>. Within it, paint a blue 100 pixel by 100 pixel square with the top-left corner of the square located 50 pixels from both the top and left edges of the canvas.

<canvas id="c" width="300" height="300"></canvas>

<script>

var canvas = document.getElementById( "c" );

var drawing\_context = canvas.getContext( "2d" );

drawing\_context.fillStyle = "blue";

drawing\_context.fillRect( 50, 50, 100, 100 );

</script>

1. What were some of the key goals and motivations for the HTML5 specification?

Deliver rich content (graphics, movies, etc.) without the need for additional plugins (e.g., Flash).

Provide better semantic support for web page structure through the introduction of new structural element tags.

Provide a stricter parsing standard to simplify error handling, ensure more consistent cross-browser behavior, and simplify backward compatibility with documents written to older standards.

Provide better cross-platform support (i.e., to work well whether running on a PC, Tablet, or Smartphone).