

## Tutorial 1: Using HTML to Create Web Pages

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

# Around the World Music

## Store Information

Gina D'Angelo, owner of Around the World Music, is an avid music fan. She offers a collection of new and used CDs, DVDs, and more.

Around the World Music has a **listening station** so you can listen to CDs before you buy. *for, we will order it!* Special orders require **prepayment**.

## Genres

## Popular Annual Music Festivals

## Contact Information

Copyright © Around the World Music

```
<p>Copyright &copy; Around the World Music</p>
```

- Heading elements \_\_\_\_, like the ones shown in the accompanying figure, identify important parts of the Web page.
  - 1 through 6
  - 1 through 9
  - 1 through 8
  - 1 through 10

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 2
- Special characters not found on the keyboard can be entered using \_\_\_\_ elements, as shown in the accompanying figure.
  - binary
  - character
  - decimal
  - integral

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 2
- As shown in the accompanying figure, the \_\_\_\_ element is a block-level element that adds white space above and below.
  - subhead
  - comment
  - paragraph
  - narrative

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 2

4. During the 1970s and 1980s, the primary users of the Internet were \_\_\_\_ institutions.
- a. commercial
  - b. educational
  - c. research
  - d. both b and c

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

5. The software application used to download and view Web pages is called a \_\_\_\_.
- a. navigator
  - b. browser
  - c. viewer
  - d. surfer

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

6. Which of the following is Google's Web browser?
- a. Chrome
  - b. Internet Explorer
  - c. Firefox
  - d. Safari

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

7. Which of the following is Apple's Web browser?
- a. Chrome
  - b. Internet Explorer
  - c. Firefox
  - d. Safari

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

8. \_\_\_\_ is/are technology that allows you to click a link that points to a file.
- a. Bullets
  - b. Markup
  - c. Headers
  - d. Hypertext

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

9. When you create a Web page, the \_\_\_\_ includes the words, images, and other media.
- a. content
  - b. placement
  - c. formatting
  - d. baseline

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

10. When you create a Web page, the \_\_\_\_ is where the Web page items are physically located in the browser window.
- a. baseline
  - b. placement
  - c. orientation
  - d. design basis

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

11. When you create a Web page, the \_\_\_\_ is the look of the items, including styles, color, and borders.
- a. content
  - b. baseline
  - c. XML
  - d. formatting

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

12. Which of the following is a variant of HTML?
- a. DML
  - b. BHTML
  - c. XHTML
  - d. TML

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

13. \_\_\_\_ is more like a set of rules applied to HTML to ensure the code conforms to standards.

- a. DML
- b. BHTML
- c. XHTML
- d. TML

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

14. These days, most Web developers are using \_\_\_\_.
- a. HTML 1.x
  - b. HTML 4.01
  - c. HTML5
  - d. HTML6

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

15. \_\_\_\_ specifies formatting and placement.
- a. CSS
  - b. XML
  - c. DHTML
  - d. XHTML

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

16. Interpreting a file that contains HTML and CSS and then displaying the resulting Web page is called \_\_\_\_.
- a. formatting
  - b. rendering
  - c. interpolating
  - d. cascading

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

17. \_\_\_\_ is a technology that allows you to click a link that points to a file.
- a. Differential linking
  - b. CSS
  - c. Hypertext
  - d. XHTML

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 4

18. \_\_\_\_ languages are a system of codes that describe something about the content.
- a. Background
  - b. Header
  - c. Keytext
  - d. Markup

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 5

19. HTML is a \_\_\_\_ language with the functionality of hypertext.
- a. background
  - b. header
  - c. keytext
  - d. markup

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 5

20. The standards for HTML are set by the \_\_\_\_.
- a. W3C
  - b. NSA
  - c. NSF
  - d. both b and c

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 5

21. A proprietary feature supported by a Web browser is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- a. integration
  - b. intention
  - c. amalgam
  - d. extension

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 5

22. HTML and XHTML are \_\_\_\_ markup languages.
- a. differential
  - b. baseline
  - c. tagged
  - d. static

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 6

23. Tags are codes encapsulated in \_\_\_\_.
- a. braces
  - b. angle brackets
  - c. parentheses
  - d. curly brackets

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 6

24. Single tags are also called \_\_\_\_ tags.
- a. empty
  - b. external
  - c. inline
  - d. dynamic

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 6

25. End tags are differentiated from start tags by including a(n) \_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the end tag.
- a. ampersand
  - b. caret
  - c. backslash
  - d. slash

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 6

26. Every HTML document should begin with a(n) \_\_\_\_ tag.
- a. HEAD
  - b. DOCTYPE
  - c. HTML
  - d. BODY

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 7

27. The \_\_\_\_ tag instructs validators to compare the code in the document to the HTML5 rules.
- a. HEAD
  - b. DOCTYPE
  - c. HTML
  - d. BODY

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 7

28. Which of the following is NOT an example of metadata?
- a. keywords
  - b. length of document
  - c. author
  - d. description of content

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 8

29. The content between the <title> tags appears \_\_\_\_.
- a. at the top of the browser window
  - b. in the browser document window
  - c. at the bottom of the browser window
  - d. none of the above

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 8

30. Which of the following provides some context help for programming languages and some features such as line numbers and troubleshooting help, but not tools for managing an entire Web site?
- a. Notepad
  - b. Context
  - c. TextEdit
  - d. Adobe Dreamweaver

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 10

31. Which of the following provides features for previewing, drag-and-drop editing, and managing an entire Web site that consists of multiple files?
- a. Notepad
  - b. Notepad++
  - c. Microsoft Expression Web
  - d. TextEdit

ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 10

32. Which of the following is a no-frills editor that saves plain text files?
- a. Microsoft Expression Web
  - b. Notepad++
  - c. Adobe Dreamweaver
  - d. Notepad

ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 10

33. Given the filename resume.doc, the \_\_\_\_ is doc.
- a. extension
  - b. path
  - c. attribute
  - d. type

ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 11

34. Avoid using the number \_\_\_\_ in a filename.
- a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 4
  - d. 7

ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 11

35. Another name for a Web page address is \_\_\_\_.
- a. URS
  - b. URL
  - c. URT
  - d. URX

ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 11

36. It is confusing to read and type a Web page address if it includes a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- a. space
  - b. symbol
  - c. underscore
  - d. all of the above

ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 11

37. The Mac TextEdit application saves files by default in \_\_\_\_.
- a. HTML
  - b. DOC
  - c. RTF
  - d. DOCX

ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 11

38. In Internet Explorer, you can press the \_\_\_\_ key to refresh a page.
- a. F3
  - b. F5
  - c. Refresh
  - d. Enter

ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 14

39. \_\_\_\_ can appear anywhere in HTML code and can be used to identify sections of the code.
- a. Tiers
  - b. Indices
  - c. Comments
  - d. Valences

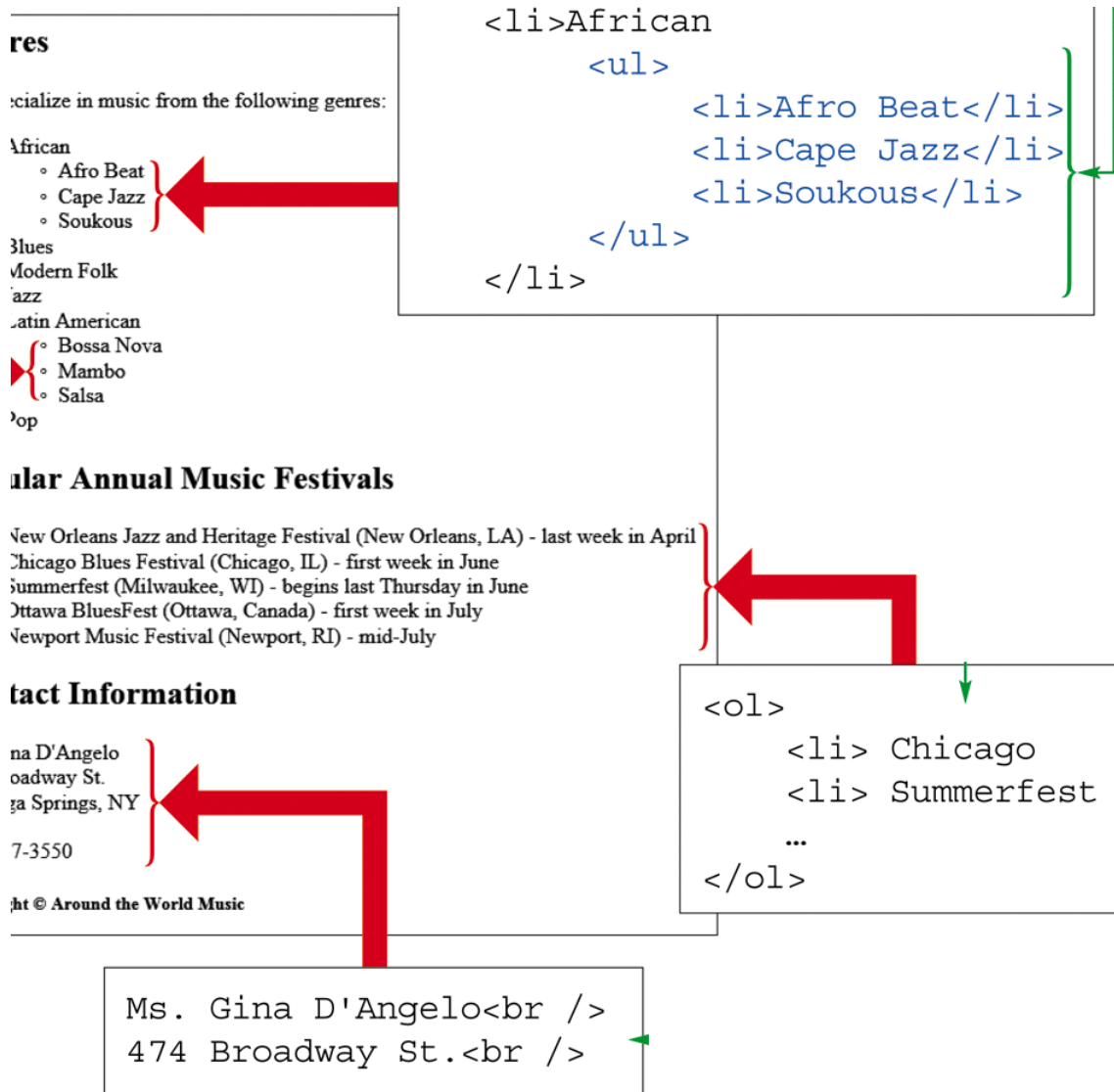
ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 15

40. There are \_\_\_\_ points in a vertical inch.
- a. 12
  - b. 24
  - c. 72
  - d. 128

ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 16

41. To bring attention to important parts of the Web page, the \_\_\_\_ elements are used.





49. In the accompanying figure, Afro Beat and Soukous appear as items in a(n) \_\_\_\_ list.
- a. indexed
  - b. nested
  - c. interpolated
  - d. integrated

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 27

50. In the accompanying figure, Chicago and Summerfest appear as items in a(n) \_\_\_\_ list.
- a. unordered
  - b. definition
  - c. ordered
  - d. empty

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 27

51. Although a(n) \_\_\_\_ image loses some detail and clarity, the image downloads faster.
- a. uncompressed
  - b. pixelated
  - c. interpolated
  - d. compressed

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 28

52. What is the main reason to not use bitmap files as Windows graphics?
- a. Image quality is not as good as with other file formats.
  - b. It takes much longer to download them.







59. In the accompanying figure, the text marked with a green arrow is the result of having a(n) \_\_\_\_ attribute in the code.

- a. alt
- b. src
- c. name
- d. img

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 32

60. A(n) \_\_\_\_ list is a bulleted list.

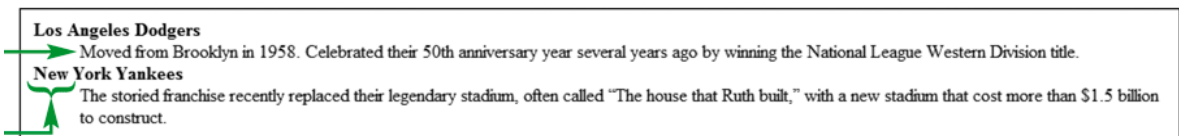
- a. unordered
- b. description
- c. definition
- d. ordered

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 35

61. A(n) \_\_\_\_ list uses a hanging indent format, where the list items are indented.

- a. description
- b. unordered
- c. ordered
- d. both b and c

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 35



62. The item in the accompanying figure is a(n) \_\_\_\_ list.

- a. ordered
- b. definition
- c. unordered
- d. baseline

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 44

63. In the accompanying figure, “Los Angeles Dodgers” is a \_\_\_\_ element above an indented dd element.

- a. dp
- b. dx
- c. dt
- d. dk

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 44

64. In the accompanying figure, the \_\_\_\_ formats the first line of text to hang to the left of the text that follows.

- a. orphan
- c. widow



72. Where can Alice get images from?
- a. digital cameras
  - b. image editing software
  - c. clip art Web sites
  - d. all of the above
- ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 28                      TOP: Critical Thinking
73. If Alice wants to provide a brief description of an image, which attribute does Sam tell her to use?
- a. alt
  - b. desc
  - c. name
  - d. this
- ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 31                      TOP: Critical Thinking
74. Alice wants to find the image dimensions of an image on a Mac computer. What does Sam tell her that she can press?
- a. Command+F
  - b. Command+E
  - c. Command+I
  - d. Command+O
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 32                      TOP: Critical Thinking
75. According to Sam, which of the following specify the dimensions of the area of a Web page where an image will be rendered?
- a. depth and resolution
  - b. space and color depth
  - c. height and width
  - d. pixel ratio and aspect ratio
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 32                      TOP: Critical Thinking

**Case-Based Critical Thinking Questions**  
**Case 1-2**

John is trying to increase traffic through the Web site he created. He also would like to validate the code he developed. He posted several questions he had on one of the online forums and got clear answers from professional Web developers.

76. What should be used to identify the content of the Web site?
- a. keywords
  - b. metadata
  - c. description
  - d. all of the above
- ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 47                      TOP: Critical Thinking
77. What must John do to anticipate how users might enter the keywords?
- a. Include as many different keywords as possible.
  - b. Put all metadata at the very top of the page, right after the <html> tag.
  - c. Include common misspellings and a variety of capitalization options.
  - d. Contact the most popular search engines.
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 47                      TOP: Critical Thinking
78. The name and content within the <meta> tags are \_\_\_\_.
- a. keywords
  - b. values
  - c. attributes
  - d. labels
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 47                      TOP: Critical Thinking
79. What organization offers a free HTML or XHTML validation service?
- a. the World Wide Web
  - c. the W3C



10. A Web browser interprets and renders text from top to bottom, one line at a time.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 8

11. Creating a file that contains HTML and CSS code requires specialized software.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 8

12. You do not need to save a file before you can see the Web page in a browser.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 10

13. Your operating system may not display file extensions by default when displaying lists of files.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 11

14. Web designers avoid using the space and underscore characters when naming files.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 11

15. All comments placed in the code will be displayed in the browser.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 15

16. h1 headings are the smallest text size, and h6 headings are the largest.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 16

```
<h2>Store Information</h2>

<p>Gina D'Angelo, owner of Around the World Music, is an avid
music fan. She loves music from many different cultures and
locations around the world. Around the World Music offers a
collection of new and used CDs, DVDs, and vinyl records.</p>

<p>Around the World Music has a listening station so you can
listen to CDs before you make your purchasing decision. If we
don't have what you're looking for, we will order it! Special
orders require prepayment.</p>

<h2>Genres</h2>
```

17. The paragraph element shown in the accompanying figure is a block-level element.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 19

18. A numeric character reference has the following form: *& number*.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   REF: HTML 22

19. To insert an image on a Web page, one must use the image element.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 28

20. One of the most important uses of meta elements is to help search engines to find the Web site.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 47

**MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE**

1. The original large internetwork between the U.S. Department of Defense, Berkeley, and MIT was known as the World Wide Web. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F  
Internet  
internet

PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 4

2. The Internet is the technology that provides the ability to download Web pages.  
\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F  
World Wide Web  
world wide web  
Web  
web

PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 4

3. In HTML and XHTML, the language instructions are provided using tags.  
\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 6

4. The tags in the head section are processed after the tags in the body section.  
\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, before

PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 8

5. The text editor TextEdit comes with Microsoft Windows. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, Notepad

PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 8

6. The text editor Notepad comes with Apple OS X. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, TextEdit

PTS: 1                    REF: HTML 8

7. The group of characters to the left of the period in a filename is known as the extension. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, right

PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 11

8. Empty elements do not mark any content. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: T                                              PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 14

9. The forward slash at the end of an empty element is required. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F  
optional  
not required

PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 14

10. When comments are used to identify sections of the code, some developers refer to them as internal documentation. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: T                                              PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 15

11. Heading size is measured in millimeters. \_\_\_\_\_

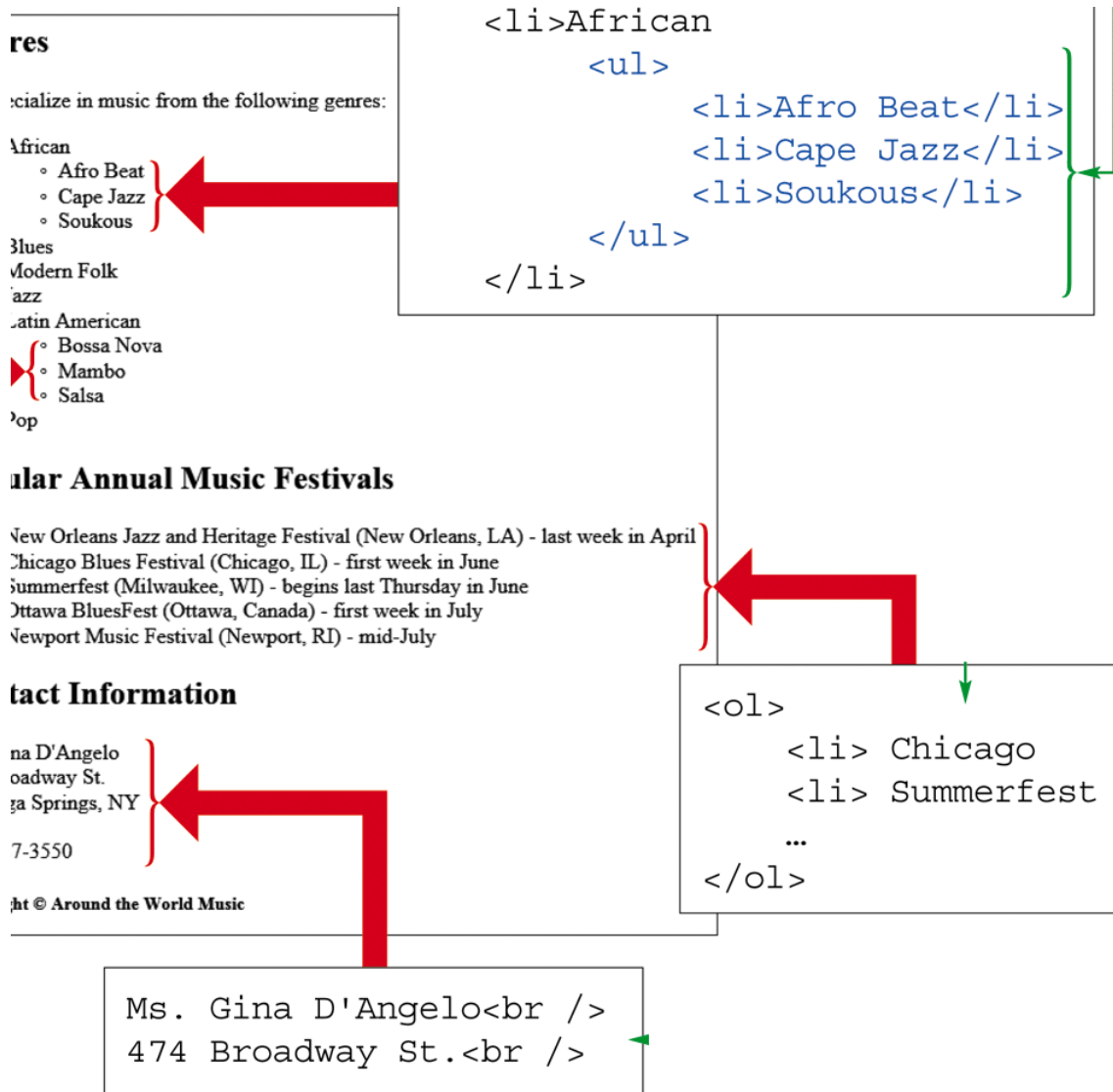
ANS: F, points

PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 16

12. A character entity is one that you can enter from the keyboard. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F  
can't  
cannot  
cant  
don't  
do not  
dont

PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 22



13. The `<br />` tag shown in the accompanying figure is used at the end of each line of text when the text is to be wrapped as a paragraph. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, not to be

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 27

14. The photo element is used to insert an image into a Web page. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, image

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 28

15. An unordered list should be placed within the `<ol>` and `</ol>` tags. \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: F, `<ul>` and `</ul>`

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 35



## COMPLETION

1. When two or more networks are connected together, this is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: internetwork

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 4

2. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ language is a system of codes that describes something about the content.

ANS: markup

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 5

3. When an advanced feature only works in specific Web browsers, this issue is called \_\_\_\_\_ compatibility.

ANS: cross-browser

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 5

4. Most tags are \_\_\_\_\_, with a start tag and an end tag occurring as a set.

ANS: paired

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 6

5. Some tags are \_\_\_\_\_, occurring only as single tags.

ANS: unpaired

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 6

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ element is the root element of a Web document.

ANS: html

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 7

7. An HTML \_\_\_\_\_ is software that provides error messages and warnings if the code in a document does not conform to the rules of the specified version of HTML.

ANS: validator

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 7

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ element of a document is the container for all the other elements on the Web page.

ANS: root

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 7

9. Tags that are not paired are called \_\_\_\_\_ elements.

ANS: empty

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 14

10. If a window is narrow, the text in a Web page will \_\_\_\_\_ to fit the narrow window.

ANS: rewrap

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 18

```
<h2>Store Information</h2>

<p>Gina D'Angelo, owner of Around the World Music, is an avid
music fan. She loves music from many different cultures and
locations around the world. Around the World Music offers a
collection of new and used CDs, DVDs, and vinyl records.</p>

<p>Around the World Music has a listening station so you can
listen to CDs before you make your purchasing decision. If we
don't have what you're looking for, we will order it! Special
orders require prepayment.</p>

<h2>Genres</h2>
```

11. An element such as the one shown in red in the accompanying figure has white space around the edge known as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: padding

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 19

12. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ character is one you cannot enter from the keyboard.

ANS: special

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 22

13. An example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ entity is the copyright symbol or a fraction such as ½.

ANS: character

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 22

14. Some people refer to drawn illustrations as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS:  
clipart  
clip art

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 28

15. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ specifies the name of a property related to a Web page element and the value for that property.

ANS: attribute

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 29

16. When a user passes the mouse pointer over an image, the alternate text is displayed in some browsers as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS:

ToolTip

Tooltip

tooltip

tool tip

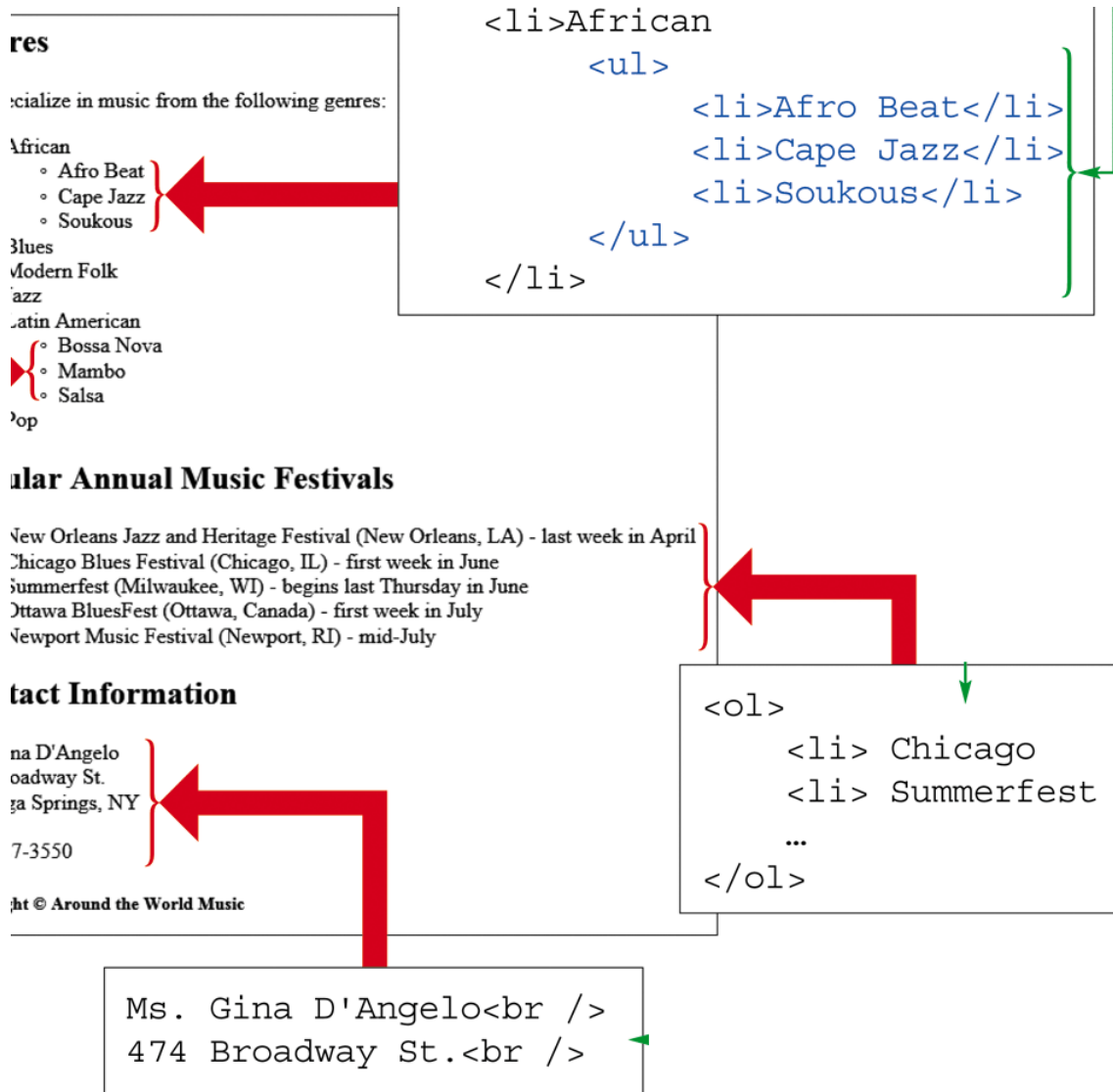
ScreenTip

Screentip

screentip

screen tip

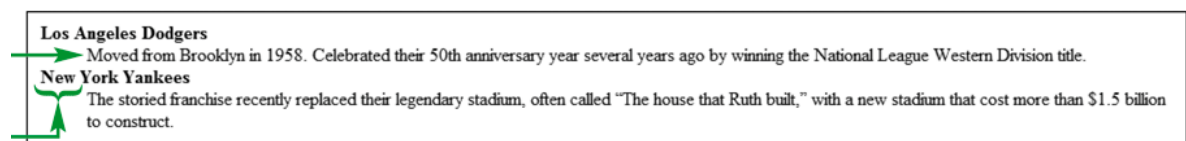
PTS: 1 REF: HTML 31



17. As shown in the accompanying figure, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ element is one that is inside another element.

ANS: nested

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 38



18. A common use of the type of list shown in the accompanying figure is to create a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which is a list of events in time order.

ANS: chronology

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 43

19. A common use of the type of list in the accompanying figure is to create a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which is an alphabetic list of terms and their definitions.

ANS: glossary

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 43

20. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is one that is nested inside a list item of another list.

ANS:  
sublist  
second-level list  
second level list

PTS: 1 REF: HTML 38

## MATCHING

*Identify the letter of the choice that best matches the phrase or definition.*

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. paragraph      | g. metadata        |
| b. Internet       | h. URL             |
| c. World Wide Web | i. extension       |
| d. hypertext      | j. heading element |
| e. network        | k. inline element  |
| f. validator      | l. em element      |

1. Includes communications technologies such as email, file transfers, and other data transfers from one network to another
2. A technology that allows you to click a link that points to a file
3. Navigated with software called a browser
4. Contained within a block-level element and not surrounded by additional white space
5. By default, renders text in italic
6. For HTML files; html or htm
7. Information about a document, such as its keywords
8. When two or more computers are connected together
9. A block-level element that adds white space above and below
10. Software that provides error messages and warnings if the code in a document does not conform to the rules of the specified version of HTML
11. A Web page address
12. Used to mark the importance of content and to bring attention to important topics on the page

- |            |        |              |
|------------|--------|--------------|
| 1. ANS: B  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 4  |
| 2. ANS: D  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 4  |
| 3. ANS: C  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 4  |
| 4. ANS: K  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 20 |
| 5. ANS: L  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 20 |
| 6. ANS: I  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 11 |
| 7. ANS: G  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 8  |
| 8. ANS: E  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 4  |
| 9. ANS: A  | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 2  |
| 10. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | REF: HTML 7  |

11. ANS: H                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 11  
12. ANS: J                      PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 16

## ESSAY

1. There are many options available for creating HTML files. List and briefly describe three different options, and explain when to use which kind of option.

ANS:

- A plain text editor such as Notepad or TextEdit—These are no-frills editors that save plain text files.
- A programmer’s text-editing application such as Notepad++ or Context—These editors have some context help for programming languages and provide features such as line numbers and troubleshooting help.
- A sophisticated editor such as Adobe Dreamweaver or Microsoft Expression Web—These development environments have many features for previewing, drag-and-drop editing, and managing an entire Web site that consists of multiple files.

If you are just creating and editing very simple Web pages, a plain text editor or a programmer’s editor will do the job. If you are managing and editing multiple Web pages and multiple Web sites, then a robust development environment will make the job much easier.

If there are more advanced tools for creating Web pages, such as Adobe Dreamweaver and Microsoft Expression Web, why bother to learn HTML? While HTML-editing software makes code entry more efficient, there often comes a time when you need to fix an issue by editing the code. Your best strategy is to learn HTML and CSS first, and then graduate to Web-editing software and other Web development languages such as JavaScript.

PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 10                      TOP: Critical Thinking

2. The computing industry is well known for rapid changes and growth, and Internet technologies have certainly evolved and grown quickly. With this trend in mind, how can you avoid having to recreate your Web pages when the technologies change? How can you ensure your Web pages will continue to be viewable in a Web browser? Provide four guidelines to help minimize the effort needed to update your Web pages.

ANS:

- Keep it simple. Use a simple design and standard HTML elements.
- Avoid using the most cutting-edge technologies until they become mainstream. Using the cutting-edge technologies can also be high maintenance as bugs are found or as the technology falls out of favor.
- Load your Web page in several Web browsers. Your Web page should be readable and functional in the current versions of the most popular Web browsers. Know who your target audience is and which Web browsers they are likely to use. You should also load your Web page in several versions of those Web browsers. Don’t assume that the Web page will look the same or remain functional in all Web browsers.
- Pay attention to structure and industry conventions. Use a code validator to validate your HTML code and fix any errors. Use industry best practices such as indenting content contained within sections.

PTS: 1                      REF: HTML 18                      TOP: Critical Thinking

3. Provide four tips and hints for keeping your HTML code error free.

ANS:

- Type all code in lowercase. Type your HTML code in lowercase, but type content as you normally would.
- Filenames should also be typed in lowercase, using only letters and numbers. Avoid using the numbers *1* and *0* in filenames because they are too easily confused with the lowercase versions of the letters *L* and *O*.
- Paragraph your code by indenting elements that are inside other elements. Indent tags that are embedded in sections or other containers. You could enter all of the elements and content in a Web page one after the other on a single long line and Web browsers would still render your code. However, paragraphing code neatly is an industry best practice because it ensures that code is easy to read and, as a result, much easier to troubleshoot.
- Use vertical white space. A blank line or two separating paragraphs, headings, and other sections of HTML code ensures the code sections are easy to find. This also helps to minimize troubleshooting time.

PTS: 1

REF: HTML 25

TOP: Critical Thinking