HTML Interview Questions & Answers

Sheet 1: Interview Questions

1. What is HTML?

2. What does <!DOCTYPE html> do?

3. What are semantic elements?

4. Difference between <div> and <section>?

5. What is the use of <meta> tag?

6. How do you embed an image in HTML?

7. How to create a hyperlink in HTML?

8. Difference between <strong> and <b>?

9. What is the <head> tag for?

10. What are void elements in HTML?

11. What is the <title> tag used for?

12. What is the use of <alt> attribute?

13. How many heading levels are there?

14. What is the difference between block and inline elements?

15. How do you make a list in HTML?

16. What are data attributes?

17. How do you add a comment in HTML?

18. What is the use of <iframe>?

19. What does the <form> tag do?

20. What is the purpose of <label>?

21. Difference between <input type='text'> and <textarea>?

22. What is the use of <fieldset> and <legend>?

23. What is the <nav> element?

24. Difference between id and class?

25. What is the default method of <form>?

26. What is <canvas> used for?

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27. How to embed audio in HTML?

28. What is responsive web design?

29. What is the <source> tag used for?

30. What are global attributes?

31. What is HTML5?

32. What is the use of <base> tag?

33. How do you open links in a new tab?

34. What is localStorage?

35. How do you make a table in HTML?

36. How to create a dropdown list?

37. What is the <details> and <summary> tag?

38. How to include an external CSS?

39. What is the difference between <script> and <noscript>?

40. What is the purpose of <output> tag?

41. What are the limitations of HTML?

42. Can a page have multiple <main> elements?

43. What are ARIA roles?

44. What is a favicon?

45. How do you create tooltips in HTML?

46. What is the <mark> tag used for?

47. What is the use of <time> tag?

48. How to auto-focus an input field?

49. What is the use of tabindex?

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1. HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language for creating web pages.

2. It defines the document type and version of HTML (HTML5 here).

3. Tags that clearly define their meaning, e.g., <article>, <footer>, <nav>.

4. <div> is generic, <section> is semantic and used for grouping related content.

5. Defines metadata such as description, author, charset, etc.

6. Using <img src='image.jpg' alt='description'>.

7. Using Link Text.

8. <strong> is semantic for importance, <b> is only visual bold.

9. Contains metadata like title, meta tags, links, and scripts.

10. Self-closing tags like <img>, <br>, <hr>, <input>.

11. Defines the title shown in the browser's tab.

12. Provides alternative text for images, improves accessibility.

13. 6 - from <h1> to <h6>, <h1> being the most important.

14. Block takes full width; inline fits content width.

15. Using <ul> or <ol> with <li> tags.

16. Custom attributes prefixed with data-, e.g., data-id, used in JavaScript.

17. <!-- This is a comment -->.

18. Embeds another HTML document within the current one.

19. Creates an HTML form for user input.

20. Provides label text for form elements, improving accessibility.

21. <input> for single line, <textarea> for multiple lines.

22. Groups related fields; <legend> gives the group a title.

23. Defines a block of navigation links.

24. id is unique; class can be reused on multiple elements.

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25. GET method is default.

26. To draw graphics on the fly using JavaScript.

27. Use <audio controls><source src='file.mp3'></audio>.

28. Design that works on all screen sizes and devices.

29. Defines media resources for <audio> and <video>.

30. Attributes that can be used on any HTML element, e.g., id, class, style.

31. The latest version of HTML with new semantic, multimedia, and API features.

32. Sets a base URL for all relative URLs.

33. Use <a href='url' target='_blank'>.

34. Web storage to store data persistently in the browser.

35. Using <table>, <tr>, <th>, <td>.

36. Use <select> with <option> elements.

37. <details> makes content collapsible, <summary> is the visible label.

38. <link rel='stylesheet' href='style.css'>.

39. <script> runs JS, <noscript> shows fallback if JS is disabled.

40. Displays the result of a calculation.

41. No logic, no database connection; needs CSS/JS for dynamic behavior.

42. No, only one <main> per page is valid.

43. Attributes to enhance accessibility for screen readers.

44. A small icon shown in the browser tab using <link rel='icon'>.

45. Using the title attribute: <p title='This is a tooltip'>Text</p>.

46. Highlights text, useful for search results.

47. Represents time or date in machine-readable format.

48. Use the autofocus attribute: <input autofocus>.

49. Controls tab order when using keyboard navigation.