**HTML Interview Questions**

A list of top frequently asked HTML interview questions and HTML5 interview questions HTML5 Interview Questions

**1) What is HTML?**

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a language of World Wide Web. It is a standard text formatting language which is used to create and display pages on the Web. It makes the text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links. More details.

**2) What are Tags?**

HTML tags are composed of three things: an opening tag, content and ending tag. Some tags are unclosed tags.

HTML documents contain two things: content, and tags

When a web browser reads an HTML document, the browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

Syntax

<tag> content </tag>

Content is placed between tags to display data on the web page.

**3) Do all HTML tags have an end tag?**

No. There are some HTML tags that don't need a closing tag. For example: <image> tag, <br> tag. More details.

**4) What is formatting in HTML?**

The HTML formatting is a process of format the text for a better look and feel. It uses different tags to make text bold, italicized, underlined. More details.

**5) How many types of heading does an HTML contain?**

The HTML contains six types of headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. Each type of heading tag displays different text size from another. So, <h1> is the largest heading tag and <h6> is the smallest one. For example: .

**6) How to create a hyperlink in HTML?**

The HTML provides **an anchor tag to create a hyperlink** that links one page to another page. These tags can appear in any of the following ways:

Unvisited link - It is displayed, underlined and blue.

Visited link - It is displayed, underlined and purple.

Active link - It is displayed, underlined and red.

**7) Which HTML tag is used to display the data in the tabular form?**

The HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row \* column). It also manages the layout of the page, e.g., header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section. Here is the list of tags used while displaying the data in the tabular form:

Tag Description

<table> It defines a table.

<tr> It defines a row in a table.

<th> It defines a header cell in a table.

<td> It defines a cell in a table.

<caption> It defines the table caption.

<colgroup> It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.

<col> It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column.

<tbody> It is used to group the body content in a table.

<thead> It is used to group the header content in a table.

<tfooter> It is used to group the footer content in a table.

**8) What are some common lists that are used when designing a page?**

There are many common lists which are used to design a page. You can choose any or a combination of the following list types:

Ordered list - The ordered list displays elements in numbered format. It is represented by <ol> tag.

Unordered list - The unordered list displays elements in bulleted format. It is represented by <ul> tag.

Definition list - The definition list displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

**9) What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?**

HTML elements communicate to the browser to render text. When the elements are enclosed by brackets <>, they form HTML tags. Most of the time, tags come in a pair and surround content.

**10) What is semantic HTML?**

Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content. For example: In semantic HTML <b> </b> tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is used for italic. Instead of these we use <strong></strong> and <em></em> tags.

**11) What is an image map?**

Image map facilitates you to link many different web pages using a single image. It is represented by <map> tag. You can define shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping.

**12) How to insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?**

You can insert a copyright symbol by using &copy; or &#169; in an HTML file.

**13) How to create a nested webpage in HTML?**

The HTML iframe tag is used to display a nested webpage. In other words, it represents a webpage within a webpage. The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame. For example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>HTML Iframes example</h2>

<p>Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:</p>

<iframe src="https://www.javatpoint.com/" height="300" width="400"></iframe>

</body>

</html>

**14) How do you keep list elements straight in an HTML file?**

You can keep the list elements straight by using indents.

**15) Does a hyperlink only apply to text?**

No, you can use hyperlinks on text and images both. The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML anchor tag.

<a href = "..........."> Link Text </a>

**16) What is a style sheet?**

A style sheet is used to build a consistent, transportable, and well-designed style template. You can add these templates on several different web pages. It describes the look and formatting of a document written in markup language.

**17) Can you create a multi-colored text on a web page?**

Yes. To create a multicolor text on a web page you can use <font color ="color"> </font> for the specific texts you want to color.

**18) Is it possible to change the color of the bullet?**

The color of the bullet is always the color of the first text of the list. So, if you want to change the color of the bullet, you must change the color of the text.

**19) Explain the layout of HTML?**

HTML layout specifies a way in which the web page is arranged.

Every website has a specific layout to display content in a specific manner.

Following are different HTML5 elements which are used to define the different parts of a webpage.

<header>: It is used to define a header for a document or a section.

<nav>: It is used to define a container for navigation links

<section>: It is used to define a section in a document

<article>: It is used to define an independent, self-contained article

<aside>: It is used to define content aside from the content (like a sidebar)

<footer>: It is used to define a footer for a document or a section

**20) What is a marquee?**

Marquee is used to put the scrolling text on a web page. It scrolls the image or text up, down, left or right automatically. You should put the text which you want to scroll within the <marquee>......</marquee> tag.

**21) How many tags can be used to separate a section of texts?**

Three tags are used to separate the texts.

<br> tag - Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line

<p> tag - The <p> tag contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

<blockquote> tag - It is used to define a large quoted section. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within <blockquote>.............</blockquote> tag.

**22) How to make a picture of a background image of a web page?**

To make a picture a background image on a web page, you should put the following tag code after the </head> tag.

<body background = "image.gif">

Here, replace the "image.gif" with the name of your image file which you want to display on your web page.

**23) What are empty elements?**

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements. For example: <br>, <hr> etc.

**24) What is the use of a span tag? Give one example.**

The span tag is used for following things:

For adding color on text

For adding background on text

Highlight any color text

Example:

<p>

<span style="color:#ffffff;">

In this page we use span.

</span>

</p>

**25) What is the use of an iframe tag?**

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

Syntax:

<iframe src="URL"></iframe>

Example:

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.html" width="200px" height="200px"></iframe>

Target to a link:

<iframe src="http://www.javatpoint.com" name="iframe\_a"></iframe>

**26) What are the entities in HTML?**

The HTML character entities are used as a replacement for reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities. These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML.

**27) Why is a URL encoded in HTML?**

An URL is encoded to convert non-ASCII characters into a format that can be used over the Internet because a URL is sent over the Internet by using the ASCII character-set only. If a URL contains characters outside the ASCII set, the URL has to be converted. The non-ASCII characters are replaced with a "%" followed by hexadecimal digits.

**28) Does a <!DOCTYPE html> tag is a HTML tag?**

No, the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration is not an HTML tag. There are many type of HTML e.g. HTML 4.01 Strict, HTML 4.01 Transitional, HTML 4.01 Frameset, XHTML 1.0 Strict, XHTML 1.0 Transitional, XHTML 1.0 Frameset, XHTML 1.1 etc. So, <!DOCTYPE html> is used to instruct the web browser about the HTML page.

**29) What is the canvas element in HTML5?**

The <canvas> element is a container that is used to draw graphics on the web page using scripting language like JavaScript. It allows for dynamic and scriptable rendering of 2D shapes and bitmap images. There are several methods in canvas to draw paths, boxes, circles, text and add images. For Example:

<canvas id="myCanvas1" width="300" height="100" style="border:2px solid;">

Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.

</canvas>

**30) What is SVG?**

HTML SVG is used to describe the two-dimensional vector and vector/raster graphics. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files. So as XML files, you can create and edit an SVG image with the text editor. It is mostly used for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate system.

<svg width="100" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" />

</svg>

**31) What are the different new form element types in HTML 5?**

Following is a list of 10 frequently used new elements in HTML 5:

Color, Date, Datetime-local, Email, Time, Url, Range, Telephone, Number, Search

**32) Is there any need to change the web browsers to support HTML5?**

No. Almost all browsers (updated versions) support HTML 5. For example Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Safari, IE.

**33) Which type of video formats are supported by HTML5?**

HTML 5 supports three types of video format:

mp4, WebM, Ogg

**34) Is audio tag supported in HTML 5?**

Yes. It is used to add sound or music files on the web page. There are three supported file formats for HTML 5 audio tag.

mp3, WAV, Ogg.

**35) What is the difference between progress and meter tag?**

The progress tag is used to represent the progress of the task only while the meter tag is used to measure data within a given range.

**36) What is the use of figure tag in HTML 5?**

The figure tag is used to add a photo in the document on the web page. It is used to handle the group of diagrams, photos, code listing with some embedded content.

<p>The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage."</p>

<figure>

<img src="htmlpages/images/tajmahal.jpg" alt="Taj Mahal"/>

</figure>

**37) What is the use of figcaption tag in HTML 5?**

The <figcaption> element is used to provide a caption to an image. It is an optional tag and can appear before or after the content within the <figure> tag. The <figcaption> element is used with <figure> element and it can be placed as the first or last child of the <figure> element.

<figure>

<img src="htmlpages/images/tajmahal.jpg" alt="Taj Mahal"/>

<figcaption>Fig.1.1 - A front view of the great Taj Mahal in Agra.</figcaption>

</figure>

**38) What is button tag?**

The button tag is used in HTML 5. It is used to create a clickable button within the HTML form on the web page. It is generally used to create a "submit" or "reset" button. Let's see the code to display the button.

<button name="button" type="button">Click Here</button>

**39) What is the use of details and summary tag?**

The details tag is used to specify some additional details on the web page. It can be viewed or hidden on demand. The summary tag is used with details tag.

**40) What is datalist tag?**

The HTML 5 datalist tag provides an autocomplete feature on the form element. It facilitates users to choose the predefined options to the users to select data.

<label>

Enter your favorite cricket player: Press any character<br />

<input type="text" id="favCktPlayer" list="CktPlayers">

<datalist id="CktPlayers">

<option value="Sachin Tendulkar">

<option value="Brian Lara">

<option value="Jacques Kallis">

</datalist>

</label>

**41) How are tags migrated from HTML4 to HTML5?**

No. Typical HTML4 Typical HTML5

1) <div id="header"> <header>

2) <div id="menu"> <nav>

3) <div id="content"> <section>

4) <div id="post"> <article>

5) <div id="footer"> <footer>

Header and Footer Example

HTML 4 Header

<div id="header">

<h1>Monday Times</h1>

</div>

HTML 5 Header and Footer:

<header>

<h1>Monday Times</h1>

</header>

**42) If I do not put <!DOCTYPE html> will HTML 5 work?**

No, the browser will not be able to identify that it is an HTML document and HTML 5 tags do not function properly..

**43) What is the use of the required attribute in HTML5?**

It forces a user to fill text on the text field or text area before submitting the form. It is used for form validation.

Example:

Name: <input type="text" name="name" required>

**44) What are the new <input> types for form validation in HTML5?**

The new input types for form validation are email, URL, number, tel, and date.

Example:

<input type="email">

**44) Do all character entities display properly on all systems?**

No, there are some character entities that cannot be displayed when the operating system that the browser is running on does not support the characters. When that happens, these characters are displayed as boxes.

**45 ) What is the advantage of collapsing white space?**

White spaces are a blank sequence of space characters, which is treated as a single space character in HTML. Because the browser collapses multiple spaces into a single space, you can indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces. This enables you to organize the HTML code into a much more readable format.

**46) Is there any way to keep list elements straight in an HTML file?**

By using indents, you can keep the list elements straight. If you indent each subnested list in further than the parent list that contains it, you can at a glance determine the various lists and the elements that it contains.

**47) Do older HTML files work on newer browsers?**

Yes, older HTML files are compliant to the HTML standard. Most older files work on the newer browsers, though some features may not work..

**48) 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.

**49) State  bullet types available in HTML**

With ordered lists, you can select to use some different list types including alphabetical and Roman numerals. The type attribute for unordered lists can be set to disc, square, or circle.

**50) What is the advantage of grouping several checkboxes together?**

Although checkboxes don’t affect one another, grouping checkboxes together help to organize them. Checkbox buttons can have their name and do not need to belong to a group. A single web page can have many different groups of checkboxes.

**51) What will happen if you overlap sets of tags?**

If two sets of HTML tags are overlapped, only the first tag will be recognized. You will find this problem when the text does not display properly on the browser screen.

**52) 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.

**53) What if there is no text between the tags or if a text was omitted by mistake? Will it affect the display of the HTML file?**

If there is no text between the tags, then there is nothing to format. Therefore no formatting will appear. Some tags, especially tags without a closing tag like the <img> tag, do not require any text between them.

**54) Is it possible to set specific colors for table borders?**

You can specify a border color using style sheets, but the colors for a table that does not use style sheets will be the same as the text color.

**55) What other ways can be used to align images and wrap text?**

Tables can be used to position text and images. Another useful way to wrap text around an image is to use style sheets.

**56) What are the limits of the text field size?**

The default size for a text field is around 13 characters. However, 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.

**57) 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.

**58) What happens if you open the external CSS file in a browser?**

When you try to open the external CSS file in a browser, the browser cannot open the file, because the file has a different extension. The only way to use an external CSS file is to reference it using <link/> tag within another HTML document.

**59) Do you know which are two semantic tags are included in HTML5 version?**

The <article> and <section> tags are two new tags that are included in HTML5. Articles can be composed of multiple sections that can have multiple articles. An article tag represents a full block of content which is a section of a bigger whole.

**60) What are the new FORM elements which are available in HTML5?**

The new Form elements in HTML5 offers much better functionality than the earlier versions.

The tags given provided to carry out these functions are:

1) <datalist> – This tag is use to specify a list of options for input controls.

2) <keygen> – This tag represents a key-pair generator field.

3) <output> – It represents the result of any scripting calculation.

**61) Tell me two benefits of HTML5 Web Storage**  
Two main benefits of HTML5 Web Storage:

* It can store up to 10 MB data which is certainly more than what cookies have.
* Web storage data cannot be transferred with the HTTP request. It helps to increase the performance of the application.

**62) What are two types of Web Storage in HTML5?**

Two storage types of HTML5 are:

**Session Storage:** It stores data of current session only. It means that the data stored in session storage clear automatically when the browser is closed.

**Local Storage:** Local storage is another type of HTML5 Web Storage. In local storage, data is not deleted automatically when the current browser window is closed.

**63) What is the Application Cache in HTML5 and why it is used?**

The Application Cache concept means that a web application is cached. It can be accessible without the need for internet connection.

**Some advantages of Application Cache:**

1. Offline browsing – Web users can also use the application when they are offline.
2. Speed – Cached resources load quicker
3. Reduce the server load – The web browser will only download updated resources from the server.

**60) Explain five new input types provided by HTML5 for forms?**

Following are the important, new data types offered by HTML5:

1. Date: It allows the user to select a date.
2. datetime-local: This input type allows the user to select a date and time without time zone.
3. datetime: This input type allows the user to select a date and time with time zone.
4. month: It enables the user to select a month and year
5. email: These input fields used to contain an e-mail address.

**61) What is a physical tag and logical tag in HTML?**

A **Physical tag** has physical text which is used to tell the browser how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag.

**Example** for the physical tags are: **<big>, <b>, <i>**

**Logical tags** are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text in it. The example of the logical tag is <Important>….</Important> tag. When we enclose text in Important tag then it tell the browser that enclosed text is more important than other text.

**62) What is the XHTML?**

[XHTML](https://www.onlineinterviewquestions.com/xhtml-interview-questions/) means Extensible Hypertext Markup Language, which is basically a part of Family of XML markup language. It usually extends the most popularly used HTML i.e. Hypertext Markup Language, the pages in which the web pages are formulated.

**63) What isCell Spacing and Cell Padding?**

**Cell Spacing** is referred to space/gap between the two cells of the same table.  
**Cell Padding** is referred to the gap/space between the content of the cell and cell wall or Cell border.

**Example:**

<table border cellspacing=3>

<table border cellpadding=3>

<table border cellspacing=3 cellpadding=3>

**64) List the media types and formats supported by HTML ?**

HTML supports a wide range of media formats for sound, music, videos, movies, and animations. Below is the list extensions supported by each media format.

| **Media Type** | **Formats Supported** |
| --- | --- |
| Images | png, jpg, jpeg, gif, apng, svg, bmp, BMP ico, png ico |
| Audio | MIDI, RealAudio, WMA, AAC, WAV, Ogg, MP3, MP4 |
| Video | MPEG, AVI, WMV, QuickTime, RealVideo, Flash, Ogg, WebM, MPEG-4 or MP4 |

**65) What is Semantic HTML ?**

**Semantic HTML** or Semantic Markup is HTML that introduces meaning to the web page rather than just presentation.

**<form>**, **<table>**, and **<article>** are examples of Semantic Elements.

Below are the list of few new Semantic Elements introducted HTML5

* <article> , <aside>, <details>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <header>
* <main>, <mark>, <nav>, <section>, <summary>, <time>

**66) Who is Known as the father of World Wide Web (WWW)**

**Tim Berner Lee(Tim Berners-Lee)** is known as the father of "World Wide Web".

**67) What is the difference between a tag and an element in HTML?**

**HTML tag** is just opening or closing entity.

**Example:** <p> and </p> are called HTML tags

HTML element encompasses opening tag, closing tag, content (optional for content-less tags)

**Example:** <p>This is the content</p> : This complete thing is called an HTML element

source: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8937384/what-is-the-difference-between-html-tags-and-elements>

### 68) Compare HTML & XML

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **HTML** | **XML** |
| Deployed for | Rendering things on screen | Describing what things are |
| Functioning area | Human to computer interaction | Computer to computer interaction |
| Can explain what data means | No | Yes |

**69) What is $() in jQuery library?**

The $() function is an alias of jQuery() function, at first it looks weird and makes jQuery code cryptic, but once you get used to it, you will love it’s brevity. $() function is used to wrap any object into jQuery object, which then allows you to call various method defined jQuery object. You can even pass a selector string to $()function, and it will return jQuery object containing an array of all matched DOM elements. I have seen this jQuery asked several times, despite it’s quite basic, it is used to differentiate between developer who knows jQuery or not.

**70) What are the advantage of using jQuery?**

* Easy to use and learn.
* Easily expandable.
* Cross-browser support (IE 6.0+, FF 1.5+, Safari 2.0+, Opera 9.0+)
* Easy to use for DOM manipulation and traversal.
* Large pool of built in methods.
* AJAX Capabilities.
* Methods for changing or applying CSS, creating animations.
* Event detection and handling.
* Tons of plug-ins for all kind of needs.

**71) Difference between ID selector and class selector in jQuery?**

If you have used CSS, then you might know the difference between ID and class selector, It’s same with jQuery. ID selector uses ID e.g. #element1 to select element, while class selector uses CSS class to select elements. When you just need to select only one element, use ID selector, while if you want to select a group of element, having same CSS class than use class selector. There is good chance that, Interview will ask you to write code using ID and class selector. From syntax perspective, as you can see, another difference between ID and class selector is that former uses “#” and later uses “.” character. More detailed analysis and discussion, see answer.

**72) Difference between $(this) and this keyword in jQuery?**

Could be a tricky questions for many jQuery beginners, but indeed it’s simplest one. $(this) returns a jQuery object, on which you can call several jQuery methods e.g. text() to retrieve text, val() to retrieve value etc, while this represent current element, and it’s one of the JavaScript keyword to denote current DOM element in a context. You can not call jQuery method on this, until it’s wrapped using $() function i.e. $(this).

**73) What is main advantage of loading jQuery library using CDN?**

This is slightly advanced jQuery question, and don’t expect that jQuery beginners can answer that. Well, apart from many advantages including reducing server bandwidth and faster download, one of the most important is that, if browser has already downloaded same jQuery version from same CDN, than it won’t download it again. Since now days, almost many public websites use jQuery for user interaction and animation, there is very good chance that browser already have jQuery library downloaded. Curious reader, please see the answer for in depth analysis.

**74) What is a class? What is an ID?**

A class is a style (i.e., a group of CSS attributes) that can be applied to one or more HTML elements. This means it can apply to instances of the same element or instances of different elements to which the same style can be attached. Classes are defined in CSS using a period followed by the class name. It is applied to an HTML element via the class attribute and the class name.  
The following snippet shows a class defined, and then it being applied to an HTML DIV element.  
.test {font-family: Helvetica; font-size: 20; background: black;}

test

Also, you could define a style for all elements with a defined class. This is demonstrated with the following code that selects all P elements with the column class specified.  
p.column {font-color: black;}  
An ID selector is a name assigned to a specific style. In turn, it can be associated with one HTML element with the assigned ID. Within CSS, ID selectors are defined with the # character followed by the selector name.  
The following snippet shows the CSS example1 defined followed by the use of an HTML element’s ID attribute, which pairs it with the CSS selector.  
#example1: {background: blue;}

**75) What is Grouping?**

When more than one selector shares the same declaration, they may be grouped together via a comma-separated list; this allows you to reduce the size of the CSS (every bit and byte is important) and makes it more readable. The following snippet applies the same background to the first three heading elements.h1, h2, h3 {background: red;}

**76) What is grouping in HTML?**

Grouping is used to group several HTML controls like input, textarea, selects as well as labels ( <label>) within a web form. In HTML <fieldset> element is used for Grouping.

**77) What is a Fieldset in HTML ?**

The <fieldset> is a tag in HTML that is used to group related elements in a form. It draws a box around the related elements.

**78) What is a block element?**

A block level element in HTML always starts with a new line on document and expand to full width of the page or container. <address>, <p>,<dir>,<div>,<figure>, <header> are few examples of block level elements in HTML.

**79) What is an inline text?**

Inline text or inline elements does not cause a line break on a HTML Page or container they takes only space bounded by its opening and closing tag. <span>, <a>, <b>,<input>, <kbd>, <label> are few examples of inline elements in HTML.

**80) What is the head tag used for?**

Head tag (<head>) in Html is used to specify important information (metadata) about certain webpage.Common elements placed between <head> tag of html are <base>, <link>, <meta>, <noscript>, <script>, <style> <title>

**81) What is the HTML document?**

An HTML document is a file used for displaying Hypertext, media, and information on web. It is written in hypertext markup language and contains HTML tags with information.HTML document is either saved with .html or .htm extension.

**82) What is HTML DOM?**

HTML DOM is an object model for HTML and Application Programming Interface(API) for Javascript to work with HTML elements, properties and their methods.

### 83) How can we produce a horizontal line on a webpage?

A horizontal line can be produced on a web page using the <hr> tag. The other point to note about the hr tag is that it doesn’t have an end tag as most of the HTML tags do.

### 84) Why is the div tag so useful in developing HTML web pages?

The HTML div tag (ie <div>...</div>) is used to create a section of a web page. It can hold another sections or elements in it. It is also possible to hold direct text in it, but not the one that is used.

### 85) Define span tag.

A span tag is similar to div section but is used to divide the screen into even smaller sections. <span>...</span>

### 86) Define Meta tags.

Meta tags are the tags that provide more information to our web pages. Some of the tags that are examples for meta are:

* **Link**: Defines a relation between the web page and an external source.
* **Style**: Inserts styles (CSS) details to the web page.
* **Title**: Provides a title to the web page.

### 87) Explain Graphics in HTML5.

HTML5 has two types of providing graphics, SVG and Canvas. SVG is helpful when using devices like tablets, iPads etc. Whereas, Canvas is an area in the document or HTML page where graphics can be drawn.

### 88) How can you hide  HTML source code?

It is not possible to hide the HTML source code as the browser needs to understand the code.

### 89) What are the different kinds of Doctypes available?

The three kinds of Doctypes which are available:

* Strict Doctype, Transitional Doctype, Frameset Doctype

### 90) How do we comment HTML code in an HTML page?

HTML code can be commented using <!-- all the code written here will be commented -->

### 91) List the API’s available in HTML5.

The available API’s in HTML are:

* DOM Level 1
* DOM Level 2 Core
* DOM Level 2 HTML
* DOM Level 3

### 92) Explain Application Cache.

Application Cache is a mechanism in which the web applications can also run offline. One of the advantages of using the application cache is that the resources load faster.

### 93) How are Web Workers APIs used in HTML5?

Using Web Workers APIs provide a way to run something in the background with which certain tasks can be performed without distracting the user interface.

### 94) What is MathML in HTML5?

MathML stands for Mathematical Markup Language and is used to show mathematical and scientific content on the web page. This expression should be inserted in a math tag.

### 95) Explain WHATWG.

WHATWG stands for **Web HyperText Application Technology Working Group** which is an organization that develops and also maintains the HTML and API for web applications.

### 96) Explain Microdata in HTML5.

Using Microdata, the metadata is nested within existing content on web pages. Search engines extract the microdata from a web page to provide a good browsing experience.

### 97. What is an API in HTML5?

API stands for Application Programming Interfaces and is a way to create applications. They use pre-built components. Using the available APIs, developers can integrate the features into their websites.

### 98) List the API’s available in HTML5.

The HTML5 standard introduced a number of new APIs. Here is a small list:

* Constraint Validation API
* Text Track API
* Media API
* Command API
* User Interaction
* Data Transfer API
* History API
* Application Cache API

### 99) What is a manifest file in HTML?

With the introduction of application cache, a web application is accessible without an internet connection. Every page of the web application should hold the manifest attribute to get cached.

### 100) What is the difference between the font size units em and rem?

By default, the font size in a browser is 16px and can be increased or decreased in the browser settings. 1em equals the font-size given in the browser. Whereas, the rem value depends on root element that is HTML tag.

### 101) What are the two methods that are used in form elements action attribute?

A form has an action attribute that takes two values, Post and Get (default). The Post method is used to submit (insert\update\delete) data whereas, Get method is used to get some data.

### 102) What is Web SQL?

HTML5 has introduced a database connection to store values on the client side. Web SQL is such a database in the browser which holds client information. It is important to note that Web SQL does not store critical data (like passwords) in it.

### 103) What are the minimum number of HTML tags are required to create an HTML page?

A minimum of 3 tags (HTML, head, and body) are required to create a working HTML page.