



HTML INTERVIEW Q&A





BEGINNER LEVEL

1. What is HTML?

- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create and design the content of web pages.
- It tells the web browser what to show on the screen — like text, images, buttons, and links — and how to organize them.

2. What does HTML stand for?

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
- HyperText means text that links to other pages or websites.
- Markup means using special tags to describe how the content should look.
- Language means a way to write instructions that the computer can understand.

3. What are HTML tags?

- HTML tags are special codes used to tell the browser what each part of a web page is.
- Tags usually come in pairs, like `<p>` to start a paragraph and `</p>` to end it.
- They are written between angle brackets (`<>`) and help structure and format the content.

4. What is the structure of an HTML document?

- A basic HTML document has the following structure:

```
● ● ●  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Page Title</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <p>This is the main content.</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

- `<html>` wraps the whole page.
- `<head>` contains the page's settings and title.
- `<body>` holds the visible content like text, images, and links.

5. What is the `<html>` tag used for?

- The `<html>` tag is the root element of an HTML document.
- It tells the browser, “This is an HTML page,” and it wraps around all the other HTML code on the page.



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6. What does the <head> tag contain?

The <head> tag holds information about the page that is not shown on the screen.

- This includes:
- The page title (<title>)
- Links to stylesheets
- Meta data (like the description of the page)

7. What is the purpose of the <body> tag?

The <body> tag contains all the content that appears on the screen — such as:

- Text
- Images
- Buttons
- Videos
- Forms

In short, everything the user sees and interacts with is inside the <body>.

8. What is the difference between <div> and ?

Both <div> and are used to group parts of a webpage, but they behave differently:

- <div> is a block-level element — it takes up the whole width and starts on a new line. It's used for big sections.
- is an inline element — it stays inside a line with other text. It's used for small pieces of content.

9. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

You can create a link using the <a> tag (which stands for “anchor”).

- Example:



```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Visit Google</a>
```

- href is the attribute that holds the link's destination.
- The text between the tags is what the user clicks on.



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10. How do you insert an image in HTML?

Use the `` tag to show an image on a web page.

- Example:



```

```

- `src` is the source of the image (file path or URL).
- `alt` is the alternate text shown if the image doesn't load — it's also good for accessibility.

11. What are void elements in HTML?

- Void elements are tags that don't need a closing tag.
- They are self-contained and do not have any content inside.

Examples include:

- `
` (line break)
- `` (image)
- `<hr>` (horizontal line)
- They work on their own like a one-word sentence!

12. What is the purpose of the `<title>` tag?

- The `<title>` tag sets the name of the web page, which appears at the top of the browser tab.
- It also helps search engines understand what your page is about.
- Example:



```
<title>My First Website</title>
```

13. What is the use of the `
` tag?

- The `
` tag means line break.
- It moves the text to a new line — like when you press “Enter” on the keyboard.
- Example:



```
Hello<br>World
```



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13. What is the use of the
 tag?

- Shows as:



```
Hello  
World
```

14. How do you make a list in HTML?

You can make two types of lists:

- Ordered list (numbered) using
- Unordered list (bullets) using

Inside both, you use for each item.

- Example:



```
<ul>  
  <li>Apple</li>  
  <li>Banana</li>  
</ul>
```

15. What is the difference between , , and ?

- = Unordered list (bullets)
- = Ordered list (numbers)
- = List item (each thing in the list)

They work together to make neat lists.

16. What are HTML attributes?

- Attributes give extra information about an HTML element.
- They go inside the opening tag.

Example:



```

```

- src tells where the image is
- alt describes the image



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17. How do you create a table in HTML?

Tables are made using the <table> tag. You also use:

- <tr> for table row
- <td> for table data (cell)
- <th> for table heading

Example:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

18. How do you open a link in a new tab?

- Use the target="_blank" attribute inside the <a> tag.

Example:

```
<a href="https://example.com" target="_blank">Open Website</a>
```

- This tells the browser to open the link in a new tab.

19. What is the use of the alt attribute in ?

- The alt attribute shows alternate text if the image doesn't load.
- It also helps people using screen readers know what the image is.



Example:

```

```

20. How do you add comments in HTML?

- Comments are notes in your code that don't show up on the web page.
- They help you remember things or explain the code.



Syntax:

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```



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21. What is the difference between block-level and inline elements?

- Block-level elements take up the full width of the page and always start on a new line.
- Examples: `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>`
- Inline elements only take up as much space as needed and stay in the same line as other elements.
- Examples: ``, `<a>`, ``
- Think of block elements as full-size boxes, and inline ones as small stickers inside a sentence.

22. What is the purpose of the id attribute?

- The id attribute gives an element a unique name.
- It's used when you want to style, find, or control that one specific element.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<p id="welcome">Welcome to my site!</p>
```

- Only one element can have that exact id on the page

23. How is the class attribute used?

- The class attribute is used to group multiple elements together with the same name.
- This is helpful for applying the same style or behavior to many elements.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<p class="info">This is info text.</p>  
<p class="info">This is more info.</p>
```

- Now both `<p>` tags can be styled the same using CSS.

24. What is semantic HTML?

- Semantic HTML uses tags that have meaning, so both people and computers understand the structure of the content.

Examples:

- `<header>` – for the top section
- `<footer>` – for the bottom section
- `<article>` – for a blog or post
- Instead of just using `<div>` everywhere, semantic tags describe what the content is.



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25. What is the <form> tag used for?

- The <form> tag is used to collect user input.
 - *For example, it helps build things like:*
 - Contact forms
 - Login forms
 - Signup pages
-
- It holds all the input fields, buttons, and labels.

26. What are the input types in HTML?

- HTML has different types of <input> elements for different kinds of user input:
 - text – for typing text
 - password – for secret text
 - email – for email addresses
 - checkbox – for multiple choice
 - radio – for one choice
 - submit – for sending the form
 - file – for uploading files
 - number – for numbers only
-
- Each one is used based on what kind of data you need.

27. What is the <label> tag used for?

- The <label> tag is used to give a name to an input field, so the user knows what to type.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<label for="name">Your Name:</label>  
<input type="text" id="name">
```

- It also makes clicking on the label focus the input box — helpful for accessibility.

28. What is the difference between <input type="text"> and <textarea>?

- <input type="text"> is used for short, single-line text.
- <textarea> is used for long, multi-line text, like a message or comment.



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28. What is the difference between <input type="text"> and <textarea>?

Example:



```
<input type="text">
```



```
<textarea></textarea>
```

- Use <textarea> when the user needs more space to write.

29. How do you create a checkbox in HTML?

- You can use <input type="checkbox"> to let users select one or more options.

Example:



```
<label><input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="apple">  
Apple</label>
```

- Checkboxes are great for selecting multiple items like "I agree to terms" or favorite colors.

30. How do you create radio buttons?

- Radio buttons are made with <input type="radio">.
- They let users choose only one option from a group.
- Example:



```
<label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male</label>  
<label><input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">  
Female</label>
```

- All buttons with the same name are connected — so only one can be selected at a time.



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31. What is the purpose of the <select> tag?

- The <select> tag is used to create a drop-down menu.
- It lets users choose one (or sometimes more) options from a list.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<select>  
  <option>Apple</option>  
  <option>Banana</option>  
</select>
```

32. What is the <option> tag used for?

- The <option> tag is used inside a <select> tag to show the different choices in the drop-down menu.
- Each <option> is one item in the list.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<select>  
  <option value="dog">Dog</option>  
  <option value="cat">Cat</option>  
</select>
```

33. What are meta tags?

- Meta tags go inside the <head> of an HTML page and give extra information about the page — like its description, author, or keywords.
- They help search engines understand the page better.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<meta name="description" content="This is my portfolio website.">
```

34. How do you include a favicon in HTML?

- A favicon is the small icon that shows in the browser tab next to the page title.
- You add it using a <link> tag in the <head> section.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
```



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35. What is the role of the **action** attribute in a form?

- The action attribute tells the browser where to send the form data when the user clicks “Submit.”

Example:



```
<form action="/submit-form">
```

- If action is left empty, the form submits to the same page.

36. What is the difference between **GET** and **POST** in forms?

- GET sends the form data in the URL (visible). Best for simple searches.
- POST sends the data securely in the background. Best for login or passwords.

Example:



```
<form method="GET"> or <form method="POST">
```

- Use POST when sending private information.

37. What is the **<fieldset>** and **<legend>** used for?

- **<fieldset>** is used to group related form fields together with a box around them.
- **<legend>** gives the group a title.

Example:



```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Personal Info</legend>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Your name">
</fieldset>
```

38. What is the use of the **<iframe>** tag?

- An **<iframe>** is used to embed another webpage inside your webpage.
- It's like putting one website inside a small window on another site.

Example:



```
<iframe src="https://example.com" width="300" height="200">
</iframe>
```



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39. What is the purpose of the <nav> tag?

- The <nav> tag is used to hold navigation links.
- It shows the part of the page that helps people move around — like a menu or navbar.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
  
<nav>  
  <a href="/home">Home</a>  
  <a href="/about">About</a>  
</nav>
```

40. What is the use of the <footer> and <header> tags?

- <header> is used for the top section of a page — like the logo or site name.
- <footer> is used for the bottom section — like contact info or copyright.
- They help organize the page semantically (with meaning).

Example:

```
● ● ●  
  
<header>  
  <h1>My Website</h1>  
</header>  
  
<footer>  
  <p>© 2025 All rights reserved.</p>  
</footer>
```



INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

41. What is the DOM in HTML?

- The DOM (Document Object Model) is like a family tree for your HTML page.
- It turns everything (tags, text, etc.) into boxes or objects that browsers can understand and change using JavaScript.
- You can think of it like Lego blocks — each part of the page is a piece that can be moved, edited, or deleted.

42. What are HTML5 semantic elements?

- Semantic elements in HTML5 are special tags that have meaning — they tell us what the content is, not just how it looks.

Examples:

- <header> = top part of a page
- <footer> = bottom part
- <nav> = navigation links
- <article>, <section>, <main> = content areas
- They help search engines and developers understand the structure better.

43. What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?

- HTML is the older version.
- HTML5 is the newer version with more features,

like:

- Built-in audio/video
- New tags like <main>, <section>, <article>
- Better mobile support
- HTML5 is faster, smarter, and easier for modern web development.

44. What is the <article> tag used for?

- The <article> tag is used to hold independent content, like:
 - A blog post
 - A news story
 - A forum post
- It means the content can stand alone and make sense by itself.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
  
<article>  
  <h2>My Travel Blog</h2>  
  <p>I went to the mountains last week!</p>  
</article>
```



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45. What is the <section> tag used for?

- The <section> tag is used to group related content on a page.
- It's like dividing a book into chapters. Each section has a theme or topic.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<section>  
  <h2>Our Services</h2>  
  <p>We offer web design and SEO.</p>  
</section>
```

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

- The <aside> tag is used for side information — like a sidebar, tips, or ads that relate to the main content but aren't the main story.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<aside>  
  <h4>Did You Know?</h4>  
  <p>Cats sleep for 13–16 hours a day!</p>  
</aside>
```

47. What is the purpose of the <main> tag?

- The <main> tag holds the main content of the page.
- It shows what the page is really about — not the header, footer, or menu.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<main>  
  <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>  
  <p>This is where you'll find all my blog posts.</p>  
</main>
```

48. How do you embed audio and video in HTML?

- To add audio or video, use the <audio> or <video> tags with the src attribute and controls.

Example for audio:

```
● ● ●  
<audio controls>  
  <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">  
</audio>
```



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48. How do you embed audio and video in HTML?

Example for audio:



```
<video width="300" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

49. What is the use of the <canvas> element?

- The <canvas> tag is used to draw things on the page — like shapes, graphs, games, or animations — using JavaScript.
- It's like a blank drawing board in your browser.

Example:



```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"></canvas>
```

50. How does the <svg> element differ from <canvas>?

- <svg> is for drawing shapes with code using XML. The shapes stay sharp and editable.
- <canvas> is for drawing with JavaScript. It's more like a painting — once drawn, you can't easily change parts.
- Use <svg> for icons and charts.
- Use <canvas> for games and complex drawings.

51. What are custom data attributes in HTML5?

- Custom data attributes let you store extra information in HTML elements using data-* format.

Example:



```
<div data-user-id="123" data-role="admin">John</div>
```

- You can later access these values using JavaScript.
- They're useful when you want to pass small bits of custom data without affecting the layout.



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52. How do you create a responsive image in HTML?

- To make an image responsive, use the width="100%" in CSS or add a class.

Example:



```

```

- This way, the image resizes itself to fit the screen, whether it's on a mobile or desktop.

53. What is lazy loading in HTML?

- Lazy loading means images or content load only when needed — like when the user scrolls near them.
- Add loading="lazy" to your tag:



```

```

- It helps your page load faster and saves data.

54. What is the autocomplete attribute in forms?

- The autocomplete attribute lets the browser remember and suggest values the user typed before.

Example:



```
<input type="email" autocomplete="on">
```

- You can turn it on or off. It's useful for login or checkout forms.

55. What is the purpose of the required attribute?

- The required attribute makes sure the user must fill in the field before submitting the form.

Example:



```
<input type="text" required>
```

- If it's left empty, the browser will show a warning.



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56. What is the difference between disabled and readonly?

Attribute	Can Edit?	Submits Value?	Grayed Out?
readonly	✗ No	✓ Yes	✗ No
disabled	✗ No	✗ No	✓ Yes

- Use readonly when you want to show a value that can't be edited but still submitted.
- Use disabled when you don't want it submitted or used at all.

57. What is the purpose of the placeholder attribute?

- placeholder shows light gray text inside an input box to guide the user about what to type.

Example:



```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
```

- It disappears when the user starts typing.

58. What is the pattern attribute in HTML input?

- The pattern attribute lets you set a specific format using a regular expression.

Example (for 5-digit ZIP code):



```
<input type="text" pattern="\d{5}" title="Enter 5 digits">
```

- If the user enters something else, the browser shows an error message.

59. What is the novalidate attribute in forms?

- If you add novalidate to a <form>, the browser won't check for errors before submitting.

Example:



```
<form novalidate>
  ...
</form>
```

- Use it when you want to handle validation yourself with JavaScript.



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60. What are global attributes in HTML?

- Global attributes are the ones you can use on any HTML tag.

Some examples:

- id
 - class
 - style
 - title
 - hidden
 - data-*
-
- These help you style, identify, or interact with elements more easily.

61. What is the contenteditable attribute?

- The contenteditable attribute makes any HTML element editable by the user.

Example:



```
<div contenteditable="true">Click here to edit this text</div>
```

- It's useful when you want users to type directly on your web page.

62. What is the draggable attribute?

- The draggable attribute lets you move elements around using drag and drop.

Example:



```

```

- You can later use JavaScript to handle what happens when it's dragged.

63. What is the hidden attribute?

- The hidden attribute hides the element from the page — it's there in the code, but users can't see it.

Example:



```
<p hidden>This text is hidden</p>
```

- You can show it later using JavaScript.



INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

64. What is the difference between **** and ****?

Tag	Appearance	Meaning (Semantics)
	Makes text bold	Just visual – no meaning
	Makes text bold	Shows importance

- So, use **** when you want to show something important.

65. What is the difference between **<i>** and ****?

Tag	Appearance	Meaning (Semantics)
<i>	Italic text	Just visual style
	Italic text	Shows emphasis

- Use **** to stress a word in a sentence.

66. How do you create a tooltip in HTML?

- You can use the title attribute. When you hover over the element, a small box (tooltip) appears.

Example:



```
<button title="Click to submit the form">Submit</button>
```

- The text inside title shows as a tooltip.

67. What is the target attribute used for?

- The target attribute tells the browser where to open the link.

Example:



```
<a href="https://example.com" target="_blank">Open in new tab</a>
```

Common values:

- _self – same tab (default)
- _blank – new tab



INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

68. How do you link CSS to HTML?

- You link CSS using the `<link>` tag inside the `<head>` section.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
  
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">  
</head>
```

- This connects your HTML to an external stylesheet.

69. What is the difference between inline, internal, and external CSS?

Type	Where It's Written	Use Case
Inline	Inside the tag using <code>style</code>	For quick styling
Internal	Inside <code><style></code> in <code><head></code>	For one page only
External	In a separate .css file	For multiple pages

- *Example:*



```
<p style="color: red;">Hello</p>
```

70. What are deprecated tags in HTML5?

- Deprecated tags are old HTML tags that should not be used anymore because better options exist.

Examples:

- `` → use CSS instead
- `<center>` → use CSS `text-align: center`
- `<big>`, `<strike>`, `<u>` → use modern styles

- These tags still work in browsers but are not recommended.



INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

71. What is the <noscript> tag used for?

- The <noscript> tag is used to show a message or content only when JavaScript is turned off in the browser.

Example:



```
<noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
```

- It's a backup message for users who can't run JavaScript.

72. What is the purpose of the <base> tag?

- The <base> tag sets a default URL for all relative links and images on the page.

Example:



```
<base href="https://example.com/">
```

- If you have a link like , it will go to https://example.com/about.html.

73. What is the rel attribute in <link>?

- The rel attribute describes the relationship between the current HTML file and the linked file.

Example:



```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

- In this case, it tells the browser, "This file is a stylesheet for this page."

74. What is the difference between synchronous and asynchronous script loading?

Type	Description
Synchronous	Scripts load one at a time, stopping other tasks.
Asynchronous	Scripts load in the background without stopping the page.

- Asynchronous loading is faster and better for user experience.



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75. What is the srcset attribute used for in ?

- The srcset attribute lets the browser choose the best image size based on the screen size or resolution.

Example:



```

```

- This helps make your website responsive and faster on all devices.

76. What are ARIA roles in HTML?

- ARIA (Accessible Rich Internet Applications) roles help screen readers and assistive tools understand what an element does.

Example:



```
<div role="button">Click Me</div>
```

- It improves web accessibility for people with disabilities.

77. How do you create a progress bar in HTML?

- Use the <progress> tag.

Example:



```
<progress value="60" max="100"></progress>
```

- This creates a progress bar that's 60% complete.

78. How do you use the <meter> tag?

- The <meter> tag shows a value within a known range, like speed or temperature.

Example:



```
<meter value="6" min="0" max="10">6 out of 10</meter>
```

- It's for measurement, not progress.



INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

79. How do you specify language in HTML?

- You use the lang attribute in the <html> tag.

Example:



```
<html lang="en">
```

- This tells the browser (and search engines) the page is in English.

80. What is the lang attribute used for?

- The lang attribute helps browsers, screen readers, and translators know the language of the text.

For example:

- lang="en" – English
 - lang="hi" – Hindi
 - lang="gu" – Gujarati
-
- It improves accessibility and SEO.



ADVANCED LEVEL

81. What are microdata and how are they used in HTML?

- Microdata is a way to add extra information to your HTML that helps search engines better understand your content.

Example (adding product info):

```
● ● ●  
<div itemscope itemtype="https://schema.org/Product">  
  <span itemprop="name">Apple iPhone</span>  
  <span itemprop="price">$699</span>  
</div>
```

- Why it matters: It improves search engine results (like rich snippets with prices, reviews, etc.).

82. What is the Shadow DOM and how is it related to HTML?

- Shadow DOM is a special hidden part of the DOM. It lets developers create components (like buttons or cards) with their own private HTML and CSS, so it doesn't mess up the rest of the page.
- *Why it's useful: It keeps the component's code isolated and reusable.*

Example (in JavaScript):

```
● ● ●  
const shadow = element.attachShadow({ mode: "open" });  
shadow.innerHTML = "<p>I'm inside Shadow DOM!</p>";
```

83. How do Web Components work in HTML?

- Web Components are a set of technologies (including Shadow DOM) that let you create custom, reusable HTML elements.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<my-button></my-button>
```

- You define how it behaves using JavaScript, and it works like any other HTML tag.

Web Components include:

- Custom Elements
- Shadow DOM
- HTML Templates



ADVANCED LEVEL

84. What is the purpose of the <template> tag?

- The <template> tag holds HTML that won't show up when the page loads but can be used later with JavaScript.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
  
<template id="card-template">  
  <div class="card">This is a card</div>  
</template>
```

- Used to clone or insert elements dynamically.

85. What is the use of the <slot> element?

- The <slot> element is used inside a Web Component to mark a spot where outside content will go.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
  
<custom-box>  
  <span slot="title">Hello!</span>  
</custom-box>
```

- Inside the component:

```
● ● ●  
  
<slot name="title"></slot>
```

- It helps build flexible and customizable components.

86. What is the Accessibility Tree in HTML?

- The Accessibility Tree is what screen readers and assistive tools use to understand your web page.

It's built from:

- HTML structure
- ARIA roles
- Element attributes like alt, label, role
- Making your HTML clear and semantic helps people with disabilities access your site.



ADVANCED LEVEL

87. What are differences between HTML5 APIs like Web Storage, Geolocation, and Web Workers?

API	Purpose
Web Storage	Store data in the browser (localStorage/sessionStorage)
Geolocation	Get user's location (latitude & longitude)
Web Workers	Run JavaScript in the background for faster apps

- These APIs make HTML more powerful and interactive.

88. How does `<script defer>` differ from `<script async>`?

Attribute	Behavior
defer	Loads script in background, waits to run it after HTML is loaded
async	Loads and runs script as soon as it's ready, may interrupt HTML

- Use defer for scripts that depend on the page structure.

89. What is the purpose of the `srcdoc` attribute in `<iframe>`?

- The `srcdoc` attribute lets you write HTML directly inside an `<iframe>`.

Example:



```
<iframe srcdoc="

# Hello from iframe!

"></iframe>
```

- It's useful for showing small snippets or demos without loading another page.

90. What is CORS and how does it relate to HTML?

- CORS stands for Cross-Origin Resource Sharing. It controls which websites are allowed to use data from another domain.
- Example: Your HTML page on example.com tries to load data from api.othersite.com. If that site doesn't allow it, you'll get a CORS error.
- Browsers use CORS to protect users and data.



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91. What are Service Workers and how do they relate to HTML?

A Service Worker is a script that runs in the background of your website. It helps with features like:

- Offline support
- Faster loading (by caching files)
- Push notifications

Though not written in HTML, they work with HTML pages to make them more powerful and app-like.

92. What is the manifest file and how is it linked in HTML?

- The manifest file is a JSON file that tells the browser how your web app should behave when installed on a phone or desktop.

It includes:

- App name
- Icons
- Theme colors

You link it in HTML like this:

```
● ● ●  
<link rel="manifest" href="manifest.json">
```

- It makes your website feel more like a real mobile app (PWA).

93. How does the <picture> tag work?

- The <picture> tag lets you show different images based on screen size or device type.

Example:

```
● ● ●  
<picture>  
  <source media="(min-width: 800px)" srcset="large.jpg">  
    
</picture>
```

- Great for responsive images, improving performance and design on all devices.



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94. How do you optimize HTML for SEO?

- SEO (Search Engine Optimization) helps your site rank higher on Google.

To optimize your HTML:

- Use semantic tags (`<article>`, `<header>`, etc.)
- Add proper titles and meta descriptions
- Use alt text on images
- Structure content with headings (`<h1>`, `<h2>`)
- Good HTML structure makes your website easier to find online.

95. What are the security concerns in HTML?

While HTML itself is not dangerous, security issues can arise from:

- Untrusted scripts (JavaScript)
- Form misuse (like stealing login data)
- Embedding malicious content
- HTML needs to be used carefully with secure coding practices.

96. How do you prevent XSS in HTML forms?

- XSS (Cross-Site Scripting) is when attackers put harmful scripts into your forms.

To prevent it:

- Validate and sanitize user input
- Use HTML escaping (`<`, `>`, `"`, etc.)
- Don't insert raw input into HTML/JS
- Always treat user input as untrusted.

97. What is the difference between XHTML and HTML5?

Feature	XHTML	HTML5
Syntax strict	Yes (must be perfect)	No (more forgiving)
Tags closed	Must be closed (<code>
</code>)	Not always required
Based on	XML	HTML

- HTML5 is newer, more flexible, and widely used today.



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98. How do you validate an HTML document?

- You can use online tools like the W3C Validator to check your HTML code.

It helps you find:

- Missing tags
- Errors in syntax
- Accessibility issues
- Validating your code makes it cleaner and more reliable.

99. What are the limitations of HTML?

HTML is great for structure but has limits:

- Can't add logic (like conditions or loops)
- Can't store or process data
- Can't style pages (that's CSS)
- Can't create interactions (that's JavaScript)
- It needs CSS and JavaScript to build full websites.

100. How does HTML interact with CSS and JavaScript in modern web development?

HTML works as the structure of a webpage.

- CSS makes it look good (colors, fonts, layouts)
- JavaScript makes it interactive (clicks, animations, data handling)
- Together, they form the foundation of modern websites.

- HTML5 is newer, more flexible, and widely used today.



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