

HTML Interview Question

1) What is HTML?

Ans : HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a language of World Wide Web. on the Web. It makes the text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links.

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?

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

4) How many types of heading does an HTML contain?

5) How to create a hyperlink in HTML?

Ans : 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.

6) What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?

Ans : 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.

7) What is semantic HTML?

Ans : 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 tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is used for italic. Instead of these we use and tags.

8) What is an image map?

Ans : 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.

9) How to insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?

Ans : You can insert a copyright symbol by using © or © in an HTML file.

10) How to create a nested webpage in HTML?

Ans : 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.

11) What is a style sheet?

Ans : 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.

12) Is it possible to change the color of the bullet?

Ans : 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.

13) Explain the layout of HTML?

Ans : 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.

1. <header>: It is used to define a header for a document or a section.
2. <nav>: It is used to define a container for navigation links
3. <section>: It is used to define a section in a document
4. <article>: It is used to define an independent, self-contained article

5. <aside>: It is used to define content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
6. <footer>: It is used to define a footer for a document or a section

14) What are empty elements?

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

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

The span tag is used for following things:

1. For adding color on text
2. For adding background on text
3. Highlight any color text

Example:

<p>

In this page we use span.

</p>

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

Ans : 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.

17) What is the canvas element in HTML5?

Ans : 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>
```

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

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

1. Color
2. Date
3. Datetime-local
4. Email
5. Time
6. Url
7. Range
8. Telephone
9. Number
10. Search

19) Which type of video formats are supported by HTML5?

Ans : HTML 5 supports three types of video format:

1. mp4
2. WebM
3. Ogg

20) Is audio tag supported in HTML 5?

Ans : 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.

1. mp3
2. WAV
3. Ogg

21) What is the difference between progress and meter tag?

Ans : 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.

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

Ans : 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.

For Example:

```
<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>
```

```
  
```

</figure>

22) What is button tag?

Ans : 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.

For Example :

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

23) What is the use of details and summary tag?

Ans : 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.

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

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

25) What is the use of the required attribute in HTML5?

Ans : 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>

26) What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans : Tags are the primary component of the HTML that defines how the content will be

structured/ formatted, whereas Attributes are used along with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element. For example, <p align=" center">Interview questions</p>, in this the 'align' is the attribute using which we will align the paragraph to show in the center of the view

27) What are void elements in HTML?

Ans : HTML elements which do not have closing tags or do not need to be closed are Void elements. For Example
, , <hr />, etc.

28) What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

Ans : The class attribute is used to specify the class name for an HTML element. Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value. Also, it is mainly used to associate the styles written in the stylesheet with the HTML elements.

29) What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

Ans : Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value, whereas a value of id attribute of one element cannot be associated with another HTML element.

30) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans : HTML has various formatting tags:

1. - makes text bold
2. <i> - makes text italic
3. - makes text italic but with added semantics importance
4. <big> - increases the font size of the text by one unit
5. <small> - decreases the font size of the text by one unit

6. <sub> - makes the text a subscript
7. <sup> - makes the text a superscript
8. - displays as strike out text
9. - marks the text as important
10. <mark> - highlights the text
11. <ins> - displays as added text

31) What is the difference between , tags and , <i> tags?

Ans : The effect on a normal webpage of the tags , and , <i> is the same. and <i> tags stand for bold and italic. These two tags only apply font styling and bold tag , just adds more ink to the text, these tags don't say anything about the text.

Whereas, and tags represent that the span of text is of strong importance or more importance and emphatic stress respectively than the rest of the text. These tags have semantic meaning.

32) Can we display a web page inside a web page or Is nesting of webpages possible?

Ans : Yes, we can display a web page inside another HTML web page. HTML provides a tag <iframe> using which we can achieve this functionality.

33) How to specify the link in HTML and explain the target attribute?

Ans : HTML provides a hyperlink - <a> tag to specify the links in a webpage. The 'href' attribute is used to specify the link and the 'target' attribute is used to specify, where do we want to open the linked document. The 'target' attribute can have the following values:

- **_self:** This is a default value. It opens the document in the same window or tab as it was clicked.
- **_blank:** It opens the document in a new window or tab.

- **_parent:** It opens the document in a parent frame.
- **_top:** It opens the document in a full-body window

34) In how many ways can we specify the CSS styles for the HTML element?

Ans : There are three ways in which we can specify the styles for HTML elements:

- **Inline:** Here we use the 'style' attribute inside the HTML element.
- **Internal:** Here we use the <style> tag inside the <head> tag. To apply the style we bind the elements using 'id' or 'class' attributes.
- **External:** Here we use the <link> tag inside <head> tag to reference the CSS file into our HTML code. Again the binding between elements and styles is done using 'id' or 'class' attributes.

35) How to include javascript code in HTML?

Ans : HTML provides a <script> tag using which we can run the javascript code and make our HTML page more dynamic.

36) When to use scripts in the head and when to use scripts in the body?

Ans : If the scripts contain some event-triggered functions or jquery library then we should use them in the head section. If the script writes the content on the page or is not inside a function then it should be placed inside the body section at the bottom. In short, follow below three points:

- Place library scripts or event scripts in the head section.
- Place normal scripts that do not write anything on the page, in the head section until there is any performance issue.
- Place scripts that render something on the web page at the bottom of the body section

37) How to handle events in HTML?

Ans : HTML allows event trigger actions in browsers using javascript or JQuery. There are a lot of events like 'onclick', 'ondrag', 'onchange', etc.

38) Is the <datalist> tag and <select> tag same?

Ans : No. The <datalist> tag and <select> tag are different. In the case of <select> tag a user will have to choose from a list of options, whereas <datalist> when used along with the <input> tag provides a suggestion that the user selects one of the options given or can enter some entirely different value.

39) Explain the concept of web storage in HTML5.

Ans : This web storage helps in storing some of the static data in the local storage of the browser so that we do not need to fetch it from the server every time we need it. There is a size limit based on different browsers. This helps in decreasing the load time and a smooth user experience. There are two types of web storage that are used to store data locally in HTML5:

- **Local Storage** - This helps in storing data that will be retained even though the user reopens the browser. It is stored for each webapp on different browsers.
- **Session Storage** - This is used for one session only. After the user closes the browser this gets deleted.

40) What is the Geolocation API in HTML5?

Ans : Geolocation API is used to share the physical location of the client with websites. This helps in serving locale-based content and a unique experience to the user, based on their location. This works with a new property of the global navigator object and most of the modern browsers support this.

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