

1. What are some of the advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions?
Some advantages of HTML5 are:-

- > It has Multimedia Support.
- > It has capabilities to store offline data using SQL databases and application cache.
- > Javascript can be run in the background.
- > HTML5 also allows users to draw various shapes like rectangles, circles, triangles, etc.
- > Included new Semantic tags and form control tags.

2. How can we include audio or video in a webpage?

HTML5 provides two tags: <audio> and <video> tags using which we can add the audio or video directly in the webpage.

3. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

No. HTML elements are defined by a starting tag, may contain some content and a closing tag. For example, <h1>Heading 1</h1> is a HTML element but just <h1> is a starting tag and </h1> is a closing tag.

4. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Tags are the primary component of the HTML which 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.

5. What are void elements in HTML?

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

6. Inline and block elements in HTML?

Inline

Inline elements just take up the space that is absolutely necessary for the content and does not start from a new line. Example:- , <a>, , , <button>, , <select>, <abbr>, <label>, <sub>, <cite>, <abbr>, <script>, <label>, <i>, <input>, <output>, <q>, etc.

Block

Block elements start on a new line and consume the full width of the page available. Example:- <div>, <p>, <header>, <footer>, <h1>...<h6>, <form>, <table>, <canvas>, <video>, <blockquote>, <pre>, , , <figcaption>, <figure>, <hr>, <article>, <section>, etc.

7. What is the difference between , tags and , <i> tags?

The effect on a normal webpage of the tags , and , <i> is the same. and <i> tags stands 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 represents 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.

8. What is the difference between <figure> tag and tag?

The <figure> tag specifies the self-contained content, like diagrams, images, code snippets, etc. <figure> tag is used to semantically organize the contents of an image like image, image caption, etc., whereas the tag is used to embed the picture in the HTML document.

9. How to specify the metadata in HTML?

To specify we can use <meta> tag which is a void tag, i.e., it does not have a closing tag. Some of the attributes used with meta tags are: name, content, http-equiv, etc. The below image tells how to specify the metadata.

10. What is the significance of <head> and <body> tag in HTML?

<head> tag provides the information about the document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. This tag contains the metadata about the webpage and the tags which are enclosed by head tag like <link>, <meta>, <style>, <script>, etc. are not displayed on the web page. Also, there can be only 1 <head> tag in the entire HTML document and will always be before the <body> tag.

<body> tag defines the body of the HTML document. It should always be enclosed in the <html> tag. All the contents which need to be displayed on the web page like images, text, audio, video, contents, using elements like <p>, , <audio>, <heading>, <video>, <div>, etc. will always be enclosed by the <body> tag. Also, there can be only 1 body element in an HTML document and will always be after the <head> tag.

12. Can we display a web page inside a web page or Is nesting of webpages possible?

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

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<iframe src="url of the web page to embed" />
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14. What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

In HTML, a blank sequence of whitespace characters is treated as a single space character. Because the browser collapses multiple spaces into a single space character and this helps a developer to indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces and maintain readability and understandability of HTML codes.

15. What are Semantic Elements?

Semantic elements are those which describe the particular meaning to the browser and the developer. Elements like <form>, <table>, <article>, <figure>, etc., are semantic elements.

19. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Cell Spacing is the space or gap between two consecutive cells. Whereas, Cell Padding is the space or gap between the text/ content of the cell and the edge/ border of the cell.

20. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

HTML provides two table attributes "rowspan" and "colspan" to make a cell span to multiple rows and columns respectively.

21. Is it possible to change an inline element into a block level element?

Yes, it is possible using the "display" property with its value as "block", to change the inline element into a block-level element.

22. In how many ways can we position an HTML element? Or what are the permissible values of the position attribute?

There are mainly 7 values of position attribute that can be used to position an HTML element:

static: Default value. Here the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document.

absolute: Here the element is positioned relative to its parent element. The final position is determined by the values of left, right, top, bottom.

fixed: This is similar to absolute except here the elements are positioned relative to the <html> element.

relative: Here the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document and positioned relative to its original/ normal position.

initial: This resets the property to its default value.

inherit: Here the element inherits or takes the property of its parent.

23. In how many ways you can display HTML elements?

inline: Using this we can display any block-level element as an inline element. The height and width attribute values of the element will not affect.

block: using this, we can display any inline element as a block-level element.

inline-block: This property is similar to inline, except by using the display as inline-block, we can actually format the element using height and width values.

flex: It displays the container and element as a flexible structure. It follows flexbox property.

inline-flex: It displays the flex container as an inline element while it's content follows the flexbox properties.

grid: It displays the html elements as a grid container.

none: Using this property we can hide the HTML element.

24. What is the difference between "display: none" and "visibility: hidden", when used as attributes to the HTML element.

When we use the attribute "visibility:hidden" for an HTML element then that element will be hidden from the webpage but still takes up space. Whereas, if we use the "display: none" attribute for an HTML element then the element will be hidden, and also it won't take up any space on the webpage.

25. What is the difference between <meter> tag and <progress> tag?

<progress> tag should be used when we want to show the completion progress of a task, whereas, if we just want a scalar measurement within a known range, or fraction value. Also, we can specify multiple extra attributes for <meter> tags like 'form', 'low', 'high', 'min', etc.

26. How to specify the link in HTML and explain the target attribute?

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.

27. Which type of video formats are supported by HTML5?

HTML 5 supports three types of video format:

mp4

WebM

Ogg

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 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.

30. Difference between link tag <link> and anchor tag <a>?

The anchor tag <a> is used to create a hyperlink to another webpage or to a certain part of the webpage and these links are clickable, whereas, link tag <link> defines a link between a document and an external resource and these are not clickable.