1. **What is HTML**

Hyper Text Markup Language

Used for creation and display of attractive, interactive and dynamic web pages

**2. Importance of Doctype in HTML**

Written at the top of html document

Not a tag

Tells the browser about the HYML version

**3. Do all HTML tags need a closure?**

No. Not all tags

E.g. <img>, <br>, <hr>

**4. What do you know about metadata?**

Information about the data

Set using <meta> tag

Information not displayed anywhere

Consists of elements related to page description, keywords

Information used by search engines

**5. Purpose of iframe in HTML**

<iframe> - specifies inline frame

Used to embed documents, videos, interactive media within a page

E.g. <iframe src=<http://www.abc.com>></iframe>

**6. Function of <pre> tag**

Specifies the pre formatted text

Displays the text as it is – keeps spaces & line breaks intact

E.g. <pre> Space

and the break maintained </pre>

Output

Space

and line break maintained

**7. The <span> tag**

Used for grouping and applying styles to inline elements

Similar to <div> which is a block-level tag

**8. GET vs POST**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GET | POST |
| Request the data from specified source | Submits the data to a specified resources for processing |
| Data encoded into a URL by browser | Sends data via HTTP headers |
| Has length restriction | No data size restrictions |
| Data visible in URL | Data not visible in URL |
| Not good for sensitive data | Safer for sensitive data |

**9. Use of CSS**

CSS- Cascading Style Sheets

Used to format web-page layout

Helps web developers create a uniform look across several web pages

**10. HTML5 vs HTML**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HTML5 | HTML |
| Support for video & audio | No audio / video support |
| Storage options- Application cache, SQL database, web storage | Temporary storage – Cache memory |
| Default vector graphics support using Canvas and SVG | Vector graphics support possible with outside tools |
| Capable of handling inaccurate syntax and other errors | Not capable |
| User tracking with JavaScript GeoLocation API | Difficult |

**11. Inserting a Copyright symbol**

&copy;

&#169;

**12. Advantages of using frames**

Allows multiple documents to be viewed with a single web page

Easier navigation

Static navigation can be kept visible on the website at all times

**13. Marquee**

Function to add scrollable text/image on your web page

<marquee>……. </marquee>

**14. Inline vs Block level elements**

**Inline**

- Take as much width as required

**Block level**

- Consume the full width available & starts from new line

- E.g. <h1>,<p>,<div>

**15. Viewport and how to set it up….**

Visible area of a web page on a browser

Changes based on the device size

**Syntax**

<meta name=”viewport” content=”width=device-width”>

**16. Visibility : hidden vs Display : none**

**Visibility : hidden**

- Simply hides the element

- Space is allocated for it on the page

**Display : none**

- Hides the element and no space allocated for it on the page

- Page appears as if no element is present

**17. Cell Spacing vs Cell Padding**

**Cell Spacing**

- Amount space between the two cells of same table

**Cell Padding**

- Space between the content inside the cell & its borders

**18. Convert inline element into block level element**

Change the display property of element to display:block

E.g.

a {

display : block;

}

**19. What is Web workers?**

JavaScript which runs in the background

Doesn’t disturb page’s performance

**20. What is SVG element?**

Scalable Vector Graphics

<svg> - container for svg graphics

XML based and used to define graphics for the Web

Resolution independent