Basic Information

- Web Development :
  - It refers to creating, building & maintaining of websites.
  - It includes aspects such as web design, web publishing, web programming & DBMS.

- Frontend Develpment.
  - The part of website where the user interacts directly is termed as front end.
  - It is also referred to as the 'client side' of the appⁿ.

- ☐ HTML
- ☐ CSS
- ☐ Javascript
- ☐ Bootstrap (CSS framework)
- ☐ Angular JS (JS framework)
- ☐ Vue JS (JS f.)
- ☐ React JS (JS f.).

- Backend Development.
  - Backend is the server side of website
  - It is part of website that users cannot see & interact with.
  - It is portion of software that does not come in direct contact with users
  - It is used to store & arrange data.

Frontend.

Development.

Basic Termology.

① Network :
- A collection of interconnected devices, such as computers, printers & servers that can communicate with each other.

② Internet :
- The Internet is global system of interconnected comp. n/w that uses the internet protocol suit (TCP/IP) to communicate betn n/w & devices.

③ WWW - World wide web.
- It refers to all the public websites or pages that users can access on their local computers & other devices through the internet

④ IP Address :
- A unique numerical identifier assigned to each device on a n/w, used to identify & communicate with other devices

⑤ Browser :
- A browser is appn that allows both users & developers to view webpages on internet

⑥ Client / Server :
- The home to your hosting platform, a server stores & manages all of your websites files, appn & databases.

⑦ Website :
- It is collectn of related web pages that may contain text, images, audio & video.

⑧ HTTP : Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- It is set of rules or protocols used to transfer info, such as text, images, sound & video, over the internet.

⑨ Cache :
- It is a form of web storage used in website development that helps improve the loading speed of webpages & its elements.

⑩ Framework :
- A framework in programming is a tool that provides ready-made components or soln that are customized to speed up development.

⑪ Git :
- Git is a version control system that allows developers to keep track of their codebase, monitor changes & collaborate on projects with other developers.

⑫ Github :
- Github is cloud-based version control platform that provides developers with a secure & collaborative environment to store their codebase, track changes, & partner on project with other developer.

⑬ Web Server :
- Web server is the actual location where your website resides on.

HTML

Intro.

- HTML - HyperText Markup Language.
- It used to design web pages.
- It is Combⁿ of HyperText & Markup language.
- HyperText - Link betⁿ web pages
- Markup Lang. - The text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages.
- It is human readable.
- HTML was created by Tim Berners Lee in 1991.

HTML Page Structure.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>        ← Tells version of HTML
<html>                 ← HTML Root Element

<head>                 ← Used to contain page HTML metadata
  <title> Page Title </title>  ← Title of HTML Page

</head>
<body>                 ← Hold content of HTML
  <h2> Heading Content </h2>  ← HTML heading tag
  <p> Paragraph Content </p>  ← HTML paragraph tag.

</body>
</html>
```

- <!DOCTYPE html>
- This is the doc. type declaratn.
- It declares a doc. as being an HTML doc
- It is not case sensitive

- <html>
- This is called the HTML root element.
- All other elements are contained within it.

- <head>
- The head tag contains the "behind the scenes" elements for webpage.
- Elements within the head aren't visible on front-end of webpage.
- HTML elements used inside the <head> element include :

- <style>
- This html tag allows us to insert styling into webpages.

- <title>
- It contains the title of webpages that you are viewing.

- <base>
- It specifies the base URL for all relative URL's in doc.

- <noscript>
- Defines a section of HTML that is inserted when the scripting has been turned off in the users browser.

- <script>
- This tag is used to add functionality in the website with the help of JS.

- <meta>
- This tag includes the meta data of website that must be loaded every time the website is visited.

- <link>
- The 'link' tag is used to tie together HTML, CSS & JS.
- It is self closing

- <body>
- The body tag is used to enclose all the visible content of webpage.
- The body content is what the browser will show on front-end.

- Features :
- It is easy to learn & easy to use
- It is platform-independent.
- Implementn is easy
- Used to create website

- Adv:
- Used to build websites
- Supported by all browsers.

- Disadv.:
- HTML create only static web page (not dynamic)
- Large amount of code
- Security feature is not good.

Comment in HTML

Control - Slash (/)

First Program - Hello Duniya (tut 1).

tut 1 : Creating my first basic website

Div tag :

- The div tag defines a division or a section in HTML doc.
- It is used as container for HTML elements
- It is easily styled by using class or id attribute.

Tags (tut 2)

- It provide web browsers with instruct^n about the web page, such as where to display images, & how the doc. is structured
- The keywords on web page that define how your web browser must format & display your web page
- It is markup entity

Q. We can use multiple h1 tags in html yes or no ?

Semantics	Structure	Formatting
<h1> to <h6>	<html>	<b>
<p>	<head>	<i>
<a>	<body>	<u>
<ul> <ol>	<main>	<s>
<table> <tr> <td>	<article>	
<ing>	<section>	
<form>	<nav>	<sup> <sub>
<input>	<header>	<pre>
<article>		<code>
<aside> <figure>		
<section>		
<summary>		

- Html tags are simple instructions that tell a web browser how to format text.

• Semantic tags
- It clearly describes its meaning to both the browser & developer.

• Formatting tags.
- It used to designed to display special type of text

• Structural tags.
- It is helpful when you want to tag the layout elements & export this info. in XML alongside the coordinates of each shape or text

<article> : Defines independent, self contained content

<aside> : Define content aside from page content.

<details> : Define addⁿ deatails that user can view or hide.

<figcaption> : Define captⁿ for fig.

<figure> : illustrate fig., diagr.. photo.

<footer> : Define footer for doc. or section.

<mark> : highlighted text

<nav> : navigatⁿ links.

<section> : sectⁿ in doc.

<summary> : visible heading for details

<time> : date / time.

<b> - Bold text

 - Imp text

<i> - Italic text

 - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - deleted text

<ins> - inserted text

<sub> - subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

<u> - underline text

<tt> - Appear text in teletype

<strike> - draw a strikethrough on a section of text

<big> - increased font size

<a - anchor

<a href = " http ; // www.google.com / " >

 - line break

 center your content

<dd> defⁿ descriptⁿ

<dl> defⁿ list

<dt> defⁿ term

<embed> embed obj.

<Font> : font

<hr> : horizontal rule

<img> : image

<input> : i/p field

<li> : list item

<link> : link

<marquee> : Scrolling text

<menu> : menu

<meta> : meta

<ol> : ordered list

eg. ① <ol>

② <ol start = "5">

③ <ol type = "A/a">

<option> listbox option

 paragraph

<h> headline

<td> table data

<tr> table row

<th> table header

<title> doc. title

<tt> teletype

<ul> unordered list.

• HTML Element

- Everything from starting to the ending tag

<body> → opening tag

→ content ←

</body> → closing tag.

• HTML Attributes.

- Used to add more info. corresponding to an HTML. tag.

eg. <a href = "https:// ---- /"> Harry </a>

href → Attributes

- we can either use single or double quotes in attributes.

• The Paragraph Tag : (tut 3)

- It are used to add para to an HTML page

 This is a para .

• The heading Tag : (tut 3)

- It is used to mark heading in HTML.

<h1> </h1> <h2></h2>

<h3> </h3> <h4> </h4>

<h5> </h5> <h6> </h6>

• The anchor Tag. (tut 3)

- It is used to add links to an content

<a href = "https://google.com"> click me </a>.

* Metadata Tags.

① Title

<title> : Set the title of web page.

② <meta>

provides metadata such as character set, author, & viewport settings.

③ <link>

Links external resources like stylesheets.

* img tag.

- It is used to add image

<img height = "230" width = "230" src = ~~"image.png"~~ "image.png" alt = " Train Image" >

* Tables.

<table> </table>

<td> </td>

<tr> </tr>

<th> </th>

<caption> </caption>

<thead> </thead>

<tfoot> </tfoot>

- Lists.
- Unordered list : Display items using bullets
- ordered list : Display items in numerical seq.
- Definition list : organizes items in format similar to dictionary.

* SEO - Search Engine Optimization.

- SEO, is the process of improving your website so that it achieves a higher ranking in search engine SERPs, & so that more search engine users click on your website listing in search engine results.

- SEO Basics :

- Sign up for Google Analytic & Search Console
- Build High - Quality Backlinks.
- Create High - Quality Content.
- Create an accessible website
- Structure your website properly
- Add Page title & Description.

* Core web vitals.

- It is a set of metrics that measures real world user experience for loading performance, interactivity, & visual stability of page.

* Core Web Vitals metrics :

① Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) :
- Measures loading performance
- To provide a good user experience.
- LCP occur within the first 2.5 s. of page starting load.

② First Input Delay (FID) :
- Measures interactivity.
- To provide a good user experience, strive to have an FID of less than milliseconds.
- Starting March 2024, Interaction to Next Point (INP) will replace FID.

③ For Cumulative layout Shift (CLS) :
- Measures visual stability.
- To provide a good user experience, strive to have a CLS score of less than 0.1.

* Optimizing your Core Web Vitals.
- check your Core Web report in Search Console. This show how your page perform.
- Learn more about Core web vitals, a guide about Core web vitals, including how to measure, debug, improve & best practices.
- learn about diff^n tools that can help you measure & report core web vitals. These tools measure LCP, FID & CLS.

* Forms in HTML
- HTML forms are essential for collecting user input on web pages

* HTML I/p Types
- I/p types in HTML forms are the backbone of interactive web applications.
- They allow users to send info. to web servers for various purposes like searching, logging in, or providing feedback.

① Text input.
- The text I/p type is most basic form of I/p & is widely used for collecting simple text data.

② Password I/p.
- It is similar to text type but hides the characters entered by user for security reasons.

③ Radio Buttons
- Radio buttons are used when you want user to select only one option from a set of choices.

④ checkbox
- It allows user to select multiple option from a set.

⑤ Submit
- Represents a button that, when pressed, submits the form.

⑥ reset
- Represents a button that, when pressed, resets all the form controls to their initial values

⑦ button.
- Represents a clickable button.

⑧ Color
- Allows user to select a color.

⑨ date

⑩ datetime local

⑪ email

⑫ file

⑬ image

⑭ Month

⑮ number

⑯ search

⑰ tel

⑱ time

⑲ Url

⑳ week

- textfield
- label
- Submit
- fieldset

② textarea

• Textarea Element
- The textarea element is used when you need multiline text i/p from user.
- This useful for comments, reviews.

• Select Element
- The select element creates a dropdown menu for user
- It is useful when you have a pre-defined list option for user to choose from.

• action
- It specifies the URL where the form data should be sent after submission.

• method
- The method attribute defines how data is sent.
- The two most common methods are GET & POST.

• name.
- The name attribute specifies the name for the form element, making it easier to reference in scripts or the server side code.

• placeholder.

- This attribute provides a hint to the user as to what can be entered in field

• required.

- The required attributes makes a field mandatory to fill out.

• autofocus.

- It automatically focuses the cursor on the particular i/p when page loads.

• pattern.

- It specifies a regular expression that i/p must match to be valid.

* HTML Elements.

- HTML element are divided into two categories:
  • Block level • Inline

• Inline Elements.

- Inline elements do not start on new line & only take up as much width as necessary.

• Common Inline elements

, <a>, , , <img>, <input>.

• Styling Inline elements:

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <button>, <br>, <big>, <b>, <cite>, <code>, <i>, , <label>, <map>, <object>, <output>, <time>, <script>, <select>, <small>, , <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>.

• Block Elements.

• Always start on a new line.

- Take up the full width available

- Width & height can be controlled via CSS.

• Common elements

<h>, <p>, <hr>, <article>, <address>, <canvas>, , <dl>, <dt>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <header>, <li>, <main>, <nav>, <ol>, <ul>, <section>, <table>, <video>.

* HTML Id & classes.

- HTML offers multiple ways to select & style elements.

- Two of the most commonly used selectors are IDs & classes.

• HTML ID.

- An ID is an attribute, a unique identifier assigned to only one HTML element within a page.

- It is used for unique styling & Javascript manipulations.

• HTML classes.

- classes are attibutes which are not unique & can be assigned to multiple elements.

- They are used for applying same styles or behaviors to grp of elements

• Using IDs & classes in CSS

```
/* CSS for ID */
# my Unique ID {
}

/* CSS for Class */
. my class {
}
```

* The <video> Tag.

• It is used to embed video files in an HTML document.

• Attributes

- Src : Specifies path to video file
- Control : Adds video controls, like play, pause & volume.
- autoplay : Start automatically video.
- loop : Repeats the video.
- muted : Mutes the video by default
- width & hight
- poster : Specifies the poster.

• <audio> Tag.

- It is used to embed audio files in an HTML document.

• Attributes :

- Src - Controls - autoplay - loop - muted

* SVG in HTML.

- SVG : Scalable Vector Graphics.
- Unlike raster images like PNGs or JPGs.
- SVGs are not pixel-based.
- They're composed of vectors - mathematical formulas that describes shapes, paths & fills.
- This means SVGs can be resized without losing quality

• Why use SVG ?

- Scalability
- File size
- flexibility.

• SVG attributes

- Width & height
- ViewBox.
- fill & stroke

* iframes in HTML.

- An iframe is an HTML element that enables an inline frame for embedding of external content.
- Essentially, you can load another web page within a designated area of your current webpages.

- Why use iframes ?
- Content isolation
- Modularity
- Resource Separation

- Attributes
- src
- height & width.
- frameborde
- Scrolling
- name.

* HTML Semantic Tags.

- It add meaning to your HTML.
- They tell both the browser & the developer what kind of content is being presented.

<header>, <nav>, <article>, <Footer>, <section>, <main>, <fig>, <time>.

* HTML Code Tag.

- It is Semantic HTML tag that's used for displaying code snippets.

- Wy use.
- Semantic meaning. • Readability • Styling.

<code> Your code here <\/code>

- multiline code snippets.

<pre><code> . . . <\/code></pre>.

* HTML Canvas

- It serves as container for graphics, which can be rendered via scripting.

- Why use.
- Graphics - Dynamic Content - Interactivity.

- Attributes.
- width - height.

* HTML Global Attributes:

- This are set of attributes that can be used with all HTML elements, making them incredibly versatile & essential for dynamic HTML coding.

- Common Global attri.
- accesskey - Specifies a shortcut key to activate an element
- Contenteditabable - Specifies whether the content is editable or not.
- class. - id.

* HTML Entities.

- HTML entities are used to represent special character in format that browser can understand
- They start with an ampersand (&) & end with a semicolon (;).

* HTML Attributes.

- It are used to define characteristics of an HTML element.
- They are placed within the elements opening tag & consist of two part : Name & value.
- Name : Specifies property for that element.
- Value : Sets the value of that property for element.

• Type.

(i) Core Attributes

- These are basic attributes that can be applied to most HTML elements.

eg. id, class, & style, title

(ii) Internationalizat^n attributes :

- These attributes help adapt the doc. to diff^n laguages & regions.

eg. lang & dir.

(iii) Generic Attributes

- These attributes provide additional infer. about element.

eg. date - *.

* Horizontal line tag <hr>.

- To add horizontal line in your html document.

* line break Tag <br>.

- It used to insert line break in text or para.

* Pre Tag <pre>.

- The <pre> tag serves as an indispensable tool in HTML for displaying performatted text, such as code snippets in various prog. languages

* The <link> Tag.

- It is used to link external stylesheet to an HTML document

* The <Script> Tag.

- The tag is used to include JS code or files in HTML doc.

* HTML Emmets.

(i) article + section — <article> </article> <section> </section>

(ii) p{ this is Para } — This is para

(iii) p#id1 —

(iv) p.love —

(vi) table>(tr>td*3)

* HTML FORM
GET VS POST

GET	POST
(i) Data sent with the GET method is visible in URL.	(i) Data sent with POST method is not visible
(ii) GET Requested can be bookmarked	(ii) ~~GE~~ POST requests can't be bookmarked.
(iii) GET Requested can be ~~ca~~ cached	(iv) Can't be cached.
(iv) Only ASCII character allowed	(vi) All data is allowed.

Date

HTML

Interview

Questions....

Page No.
Date

Q-1 What is HTML?

Q-2 Are the HTML tags & elements the same thing? → No.

Q-3 What are the tags & attributes?

Q-4 What are void elements in HTML?
→ HTML elements which do not have closing tags <br/>, <hr/>, <img/>

Q-5 What are HTML entities?
→ In HTML some characters are reserved like '<', '>', '/', '&', etc.
To use this characters we need HTML entities < < > > & &.

Q-6 What are diff^n types of lists.

Q-7 What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?
→ It is used to specify the class name for HTML element.

Q-8 Diff bet id & class attribute
→ Multiple elements in HTML can have same class value. but
The value of id attribute of one element cannot be associated with another element

Page No.
Date

Q-10 How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

Q-11 Diff^n kinds of Doctypes available ?
→ (i) Strict doctype (ii) Transitional (iii) Frameset.

Q-9 Various formatting tags.

Q-12 Significance of <head> & <body> tag.
→ head
- It provides info. about the doc.
- It should enclosed in <html> tag.

body
- It defines body of HTML doc.
- enclosed in <html> tag.

Q-13 What is adv. of collapsing white space ?
→ - It help reduce the size of HTML doc.
- Make loading faster
- improve readability.

Q-14 Can you explain diff^n bet^n HTML & XHTML

HTML	XHTML
Hypertext Markup lang	Extensible HTML
Not case sensitive	case sensitive
It does not support namespace	support namespace
All tags & attr. are not necessary to be on lower or upper case	Should be in lower case.

Q-15 Purpose of "alt" attribute in img tag?
→ It is used specifies an alternate text for an img, if image cannot be displayed.

Q-16 What is purpose of "DOCTYPE" declarat^n?
→ It helps in rendering the correct version of HTML that web app is using.

Q-17 Diff^n bet^n inline & block elements

Q-18 How do you comment out code in HTML.

Q-19 Role of Meta tag
→ Used to specify character set, page description, keyword, author of doc.

Q-20 Purpose of HTML5 "Canvas" & how it is used
→ It used to draw the graphics, animations drawings

Q-21 Diff. bet^n Get & Post methods

Q-22 Diff bet^n HTML & HTML5

HTML	HTML5
· old version	· latest version
· not suport audio & video tag	· support
· does not allow JS to run in browser	· allows
· work with old browser	· work with new browser like chrome, firefox, Mozilla

Date

Q-23 Diff bet"

(i) It is block level element
(ii) accept align attribute
(iii) It wrap that section for highligting

(ii) inline element
(ii) not accept
(iii) It wrap that word for highligthing.

Q-24 Purpose of lang attribute

→ It specifies the language of element content

en - English, es - Spanish, fr - French

Q-25 Multipart formdata

→ It is one of the values of the enctype attribute.
It is used to send the file data to the server - side for processing.

Q-26 Describe HTML layout structure

→ <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <article>, <section>, <aside>.

Q-27 How to optimize website assets loading?

→ - To optmize website load time we need to optimize its asset loading & for that:

- CDN hosting: A CDN / content delivery n/w is geographically distributed servers to help reduce latency.

- file Compression
- file Concatenation - reduce no. of HTTP calls.
- Minify scripts - reduce size of JS & CSS files
- Parallel downloads.

Q-28 Please explain how to indicate the character set being used by doc. in HTML?

→ The character set is defined in <meta> tag inside the <head> tag.

<meta charset="UTF-8">

Q-29 Can we display a web page inside a web page (nesting of web page)?

→ Yes we can display using <iframe> tag.

Q-30 How is cell Padding diff^n from cell spacing

→ Cell spacing is the space or gap bet^n two consecutive cells.

Cell Padding is space or gap bet^n text / content of cell & border of the cell.

Q-31 How can we club two or more rows or columns into single.

→ using rowspan & ~~clospan~~ colspan.

Q-32 Is it possible to change an inline element into block element.

→ Yes it is possible using display property

Q.33 adv. of HTML5

→ - It has Multimedia Support
- It has Capabilities to store offline data using SQL db.
- JS can run in background
- It allows to draw various shape, ~~and~~ circle, etc.

Q.34 Is drag & drop possible using HTML5

→ Yes. This can be achieved using the drag & drop related events.

Q.35 SVG vs Canvas.

SVG	Canvas
- It is vector based	- Raster based
- Composed of shapes	- Composed of pixels
- It can be modified using CSS & JS	- Only using Scripts
- high scalable	- less scalable

Q.36 types of audio files

→ Mp3, WAV, Ogg

Q.37 Image Map

→ Image Map lets a developer map / link diff^n parts of image wrt diff^n web page

Page No.
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Q-38 New tags in Media in HTML5.
→ <audio>, <video>, <source>, <embed>, <track>.

Q-39 MathML in HTML5.
→ It stands for Mathematical Markup lang.
It used for displaying mathematics expression on web page using <math> tag.

Q-40 Significant goals of HTML5 Specificat^n.
→ • Intro. of new element tags for better structure such as <header> tag.
- & forming a std in browser behavior & support for diff^n devices & platforms.

Q-41 Concept of web storage in HTML5.
→ The web storage helps in storing some of static data in local storage.
• There size limit is based on diff^n browser.
- Two types of web storage
(i) Local storage : This helps in storing data that will be retained even through the user reopen the browser.
(ii) Session Storage : After the user closes the browser this gets deleted.

Q-42 Microdata in HTML5.
→ It is used to help extract data for site crawlers & search engines.

Q-43 Which tag is used for representing the result of calculation? Explain its attributes.

→ The <output> tag is used.

attribute:

- for - defines relationship b/w elements
- form - define the form of o/p element
- name - name of the o/p element

Q-44 HTML5 Graphics.

→ • Canvas: It is like drawing on a whitepaper or a blank webpage.

- SVG: Scalable Vector Graphics are used mostly for dia. or icons.

Q-45 Server-sent events in HTML5.

→ The events pushed from the webserver to the browser are called server-sent events.

Q-46 Geolocation API in HTML5?

→ It is used to share the physical locat^n of the client with websites.

Q-47 Purpose of href in an <a>

→ Used to specify the URL or destination that link should navigate to when clicked.

10:41 204.7 KB/s 5G 100%
geeksforgeeks.org/htl

our free HTML Tutorial.

Basic HTML Interview Questions For Freshers

1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard language used to create and design documents on the World Wide Web. HTML structures web content and allows the inclusion of text, images, links, and other elements.

2. What are HTML tags?

HTML tags are the building blocks of HTML. They are used to create elements and structure content on a web page. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets, For example, for a paragraph. Most tags come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag .

To Learn HTML Tags More, you can refer to this article.

3. What is the basic structure of an HTML document?

An HTML document has a defined structure that includes the following elements:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Content goes here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

- **<!DOCTYPE html>**: Declares the document type and version of HTML.
- **<html>: T**he root element of the document.
- **<head>:** Contains meta-information about the document, such as the title and links to stylesheets.
- **<title>**: Specifies the title of the document, displayed in the browser's title bar.
- **<body>:** Contains the content of the document, such as text, images, and other elements.

4. What is the difference between an element and a tag in HTML?

- Tag: A tag is a part of HTML syntax used to define elements. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets, e.g., .
- Element: An element consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag. For example, This is a paragraph. is a paragraph element.

5. What are attributes in HTML?

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are included within the opening tag and usually come in name-value pairs, like name="value".

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For example, in <a href="https://www.example.com">Link</a>, href is an attribute specifying the URL of the link.

6. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

To create a hyperlink, use the <a> (anchor) tag with the href attribute specifying the URL:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>
```

This creates a clickable link labeled "Visit Example" that directs to https://www.example.com.

To know more about the topic refer to creating hyperlink in html.

7. What is the purpose of the <img> tag in HTML?

The <img> tag is used to embed images in an HTML document. It is a self-closing tag and requires the src attribute to specify the image source:

Open In App

To know more about the topic refer to creating hyperlink in html.

7. What is the purpose of the <img> tag in HTML?

The <img> tag is used to embed images in an HTML document. It is a self-closing tag and requires the src attribute to specify the image source:

```
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of image">
```

- **src:** Specifies the path to the image file.
- **alt:** Provides alternative text for the image, which is displayed if the image cannot be loaded.

To know more about the topic refer to img tag in html.

8. What is the difference between block-level and inline elements in HTML?

- **Block-level elements:** These elements start on a new line and take up the full width available. Examples include , <p>, and <h1> to <h6>.
- **Inline elements:** These elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. Examples include , <a>, and <img>.

9. How do you create a list in HTML?

HTML supports two types of lists:

- **Ordered List:** Creates a numbered list using the <ol> tag.

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
  <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

- **Unordered List:** Creates a bulleted list using the <ul> tag.

```
<ul>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
  <li>Third item</li>
</ul>
```

10. What is the <form> tag used for in HTML?

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input. It can contain various form elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and submit buttons.

```
<form action="/submit" method="post">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

11. What is the purpose of the <br> tag?

The <br> tag inserts a line break in the text, moving the content after the tag to a new line. It's an empty tag and doesn't require a closing tag.

12. How do you create a hyperlink that opens in a new tab?

To open a link in a new tab, use the target attribute with the value _blank:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com" target="_blank">Visit Example</a>
```

13. What is the <title> tag used for?

The <title> tag defines the title of the HTML document, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab. It's placed within the <head> section.

14. How do you add a comment in HTML?

Comments in HTML are added using the following syntax:

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

13. What is the <title> tag used for?

The <title> tag defines the title of the HTML document, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab. It's placed within the <head> section.

14. How do you add a comment in HTML?

Comments in HTML are added using the following syntax:

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

Comments are not displayed in the browser and are used to leave notes or explanations within the code.

15. What is the purpose of the <meta> tag?

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document, such as character set, author, description, and keywords. It's placed within the <head> section.

16. How do you create a table in HTML?

A table is created using the <table> tag, with rows defined by <tr> and cells by <td>. Headers can be defined using <th>.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Header 1</th>
    <th>Header 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Data 1</td>
    <td>Data 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

17. What is the difference between <head> and <body> tags?

- **<head>:** Contains meta-information about the document, such as the title, character set, and links to stylesheets and scripts.
- **<body>:** Contains the actual content of the document that is displayed in the browser, such as text, images, and links.

18. How do you specify the character encoding for an HTML document?

The character encoding is specified using a <meta> tag within the <head> section:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

19. What is the tag used for?

The tag is used to indicate that the text is of strong importance, typically displayed in bold by browsers.

20. How do you create an email link in HTML?

To create a link that opens the user's default email client with a new message, use the mailto: scheme:

```
<a href="mailto:example@example.com">Send Email</a>
```

21. What is the tag used for?

The tag is used to emphasize text, typically displayed in italics by browsers.

22. How do you create a checkbox in HTML?

A checkbox is created using the <input> tag with the type attribute set to checkbox:

```
<input type="checkbox" id="subscribe" name="subscribe">
<label for="subscribe">Subscribe to newsletter</label>
```

The tag is used to emphasize text, typically displayed in italics by browsers.

22. How do you create a checkbox in HTML?

A checkbox is created using the <input> tag with the type attribute set to checkbox:

```
<input type="checkbox" id="subscribe" name="subscribe">
<label for="subscribe">Subscribe to newsletter</label>
```

23. What is the purpose of the <label> tag?

The <label> tag defines a label for an <input> element, improving accessibility and usability. Associating a <label> with an <input> can be done using the for attribute, which matches the id of the <input>.

24. How do you create a dropdown list in HTML?

A dropdown list is created using the <select> tag, with each option defined by an <option> tag:

```
<label for="fruits">Choose a fruit:</label>
<select id="fruits" name="fruits">
  <option value="apple">Apple</option>
  <option value="banana">Banana</option>
  <option value="cherry">Cherry</option>
</select>
```

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

The <blockquote> tag is used to define a section that is quoted from another source, typically displayed with indentation by browsers.

HTML Intermediate Interview Questions

26. What are semantic HTML elements?

Semantic HTML elements clearly describe their meaning in a human- and machine-readable way. Examples include <article>, <section>, <header>, <footer>, and <nav>. They improve the accessibility and SEO of web pages.

To know more about the topic refer to HTML Semantic tag.

27. How do you embed a video in HTML5?

HTML5 provides the <video> tag to embed videos:

```
<video controls>
  <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

- **controls:** Adds video controls like play, pause, and volume.
- **source**: Specifies the video file and its format.

28. What is the purpose of the alt attribute in the <img> tag?

The alt attribute provides alternative text for an image, which is displayed if the image cannot be loaded. It also improves accessibility by describing the image to screen readers.

29. What is the <fieldset> tag used for in HTML forms?

The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements within a form, and the <legend> tag can provide a caption for the group:

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Personal Information</legend>
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
</fieldset>
```

30. What is the purpose of the <noscript> tag in HTML?

The <noscript> tag defines alternative content to be displayed if the user's browser does not support JavaScript or if JavaScript is disabled.

```
</fieldset>
```

30. What is the purpose of the <noscript> tag in HTML?

The <noscript> tag defines alternative content to be displayed if the user's browser does not support JavaScript or if JavaScript is disabled.

```
<noscript>
  <p>JavaScript is not enabled in your browser.</p>
</noscript>
```

31. How do you include a JavaScript file in an HTML document?

Use the <script> tag with the src attribute to link an external JavaScript file:

```
<script src="script.js"></script>
```

32. What is the difference between the <b> and tags?

Both tags display text in bold, but indicates that the text is of strong importance, providing semantic meaning, while <b> does not convey any extra importance.

33. How do you create a multi-line text input in an HTML form?

Use the <textarea> tag to create a multi-line text input:

```
<textarea name="message" rows="4" cols="50"></textarea>
```

34. What is the purpose of the action attribute in an HTML form?

The action attribute specifies the URL to which the form data will be submitted when the form is submitted.

```
<form action="/submit-form" method="post">
  <!-- form elements -->
</form>
```

35. How do you create a numbered list in HTML?

Use the <ol> (ordered list) tag, with each list item defined by <li>:

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
  <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

36. What is the purpose of the <base> tag in HTML?

The <base> tag specifies the base URL for all relative URLs in a document. It must be included inside the <head> section.

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

37. How do you create a definition list in HTML?

Use the <dl> tag for the list, <dt> for each term, and <dd> for each definition:

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
</dl>
```

38. What is the purpose of the enctype attribute in an HTML form?

The enctype attribute specifies how form data should be encoded when submitting it to the server. It's used with the method="post" attribute.

```
</dl>
```

38. What is the purpose of the enctype attribute in an HTML form?

The enctype attribute specifies how form data should be encoded when submitting it to the server. It's used with the method="post" attribute.

```
<form action="/upload" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
  <!-- form elements -->
</form>
```

39. How do you create a hidden input field in an HTML form?

Use <input type="hidden"> to create a hidden input field that stores data without displaying it to the user:

```
<input type="hidden" name="userID" value="12345">
```

40. What is the purpose of the <address> tag in HTML?

The <address> tag is used to define contact information for the author or owner of a document or article.

```
<address>
  Written by John Doe.<br>
  Visit us at:<br>
  Example.com<br>
  Box 564, Disneyland<br>
  USA
</address>
```

HTML Interview Questions For Experienced

41. What is the purpose of the <canvas> element in HTML5?

The <canvas> element provides a drawable region in the document that can be used to render graphics, such as charts, games, or other visual images, on the fly via scripting (usually JavaScript).

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

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

The <b> and <i> tags are used for styling text to be bold and italic respectively, without conveying any extra importance or emphasis. In contrast, and not only style the text (bold and italic respectively) but also semantically indicate that the text is of greater importance () or should be emphasized (). This semantic meaning can be beneficial for accessibility and SEO.

43. How can you include SVG graphics directly in an HTML document?

Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) can be embedded directly within HTML using the <svg> tag. This allows for defining vector-based graphics that can scale without loss of quality.

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="3" fill="red" />
</svg>
```

44. What are data attributes in HTML, and how are they used?

Data attributes in HTML are custom attributes that start with data- and allow you to store extra information on HTML elements. They are often used to embed custom data that can be accessed via JavaScript.

```
<div data-user-id="12345" data-role="admin">User Info</div>
```

In JavaScript, you can access these attributes using the dataset property:

```
const div = document.querySelector('div');
console.log(div.dataset.userId); // Outputs: 12345
console.log(div.dataset.role);   // Outputs: admin
```

```
</svg>
```

44. What are data attributes in HTML, and how are they used?

Data attributes in HTML are custom attributes that start with data- and allow you to store extra information on HTML elements. They are often used to embed custom data that can be accessed via JavaScript.

```
<div data-user-id="12345" data-role="admin">User Info</div>
```

In JavaScript, you can access these attributes using the dataset property:

```
const div = document.querySelector('div');
console.log(div.dataset.userId); // Outputs: 12345
console.log(div.dataset.role);   // Outputs: admin
```

45. Explain the purpose of the <template> tag in HTML.

The <template> tag is used to declare a fragment of HTML that is not to be rendered immediately when the page loads. Instead, it can be instantiated later using JavaScript. This is useful for client-side templating.

```
<template id="my-template">
  <div class="card">
    <h2></h2>
    <p></p>
  </div>
</template>
```

JavaScript can then be used to clone and insert the template content into the document.

46. What is the purpose of the rel attribute in a <link> tag?

The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked resource. For example, rel="stylesheet" indicates that the linked file is a CSS stylesheet.

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

47. How do you specify multiple language versions of a webpage?

To provide multiple language versions of a webpage, you can use the hreflang attribute in the <link> tag to specify the language of an alternate version. This helps search engines understand and serve the correct language version to users.

```
<link rel="alternate" href="example.fr.html" hreflang="fr">
<link rel="alternate" href="example.es.html" hreflang="es">
```

48. What is the purpose of the <output> tag in HTML?

The <output> tag represents the result of a calculation or user action. It's typically used in conjunction with forms to display the outcome of user interactions.

```
<form oninput="result.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
  <input type="number" id="a" value="0"> +
  <input type="number" id="b" value="0">
  = <output name="result" for="a b">0</output>
</form>
```

49. How can you make an HTML element editable in the browser?

To make an HTML element editable directly in the browser, you can set the contenteditable attribute to true. This allows users to edit the content of the element in place.

```
<div contenteditable="true">
  This is an editable div. Click here to edit the text.
</div>
```

50. What is the purpose of the <datalist> tag in HTML?

The <datalist> tag is used to provide a list of predefined options to an <input> element, typically used to offer autocomplete suggestions.

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```
<link rel="alternate" href="example.fr.html" hreflang="fr">
<link rel="alternate" href="example.es.html" hreflang="es">
```

48. What is the purpose of the <output> tag in HTML?

The <output> tag represents the result of a calculation or user action. It's typically used in conjunction with forms to display the outcome of user interactions.

```
<form oninput="result.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
  <input type="number" id="a" value="0"> +
  <input type="number" id="b" value="0">
  = <output name="result" for="a b">0</output>
</form>
```

49. How can you make an HTML element editable in the browser?

To make an HTML element editable directly in the browser, you can set the contenteditable attribute to true. This allows users to edit the content of the element in place.

```
<div contenteditable="true">
  This is an editable div. Click here to edit the text.
</div>
```

50. What is the purpose of the <datalist> tag in HTML?

The <datalist> tag is used to provide a list of predefined options to an <input> element, typically used to offer autocomplete suggestions.

```
<label for="browser">Choose your browser:</label>
<input list="browsers" id="browser" name="browser">
<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Safari">
  <option value="Edge">
  <option value="Opera">
</datalist>
```

When the user starts typing in the input field, the browser will display the options defined in the <datalist> that match the current input.

To Know More about the topic refer to datalist tag in html.

Conclusion

In conclusion, if you are preparing for jobs like a **Web Designer** that primarily require knowledge of HTML, then you're well-equipped with the interview questions provided here. These questions cover essential aspects of HTML that will help you perform well in such roles.

However, if you're aiming for positions like a web developer or other more technical profiles that involve a deeper understanding of web technologies, it's a good idea to also explore additional interview questions on CSS, JavaScript, and other relevant areas. Preparing for a broader range of topics will ensure you're ready for a wider variety of roles in the tech industry.

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CSS Interview Questions and Answers

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This article covers the most frequently asked HTML and HTML5 questions asked in interviews.

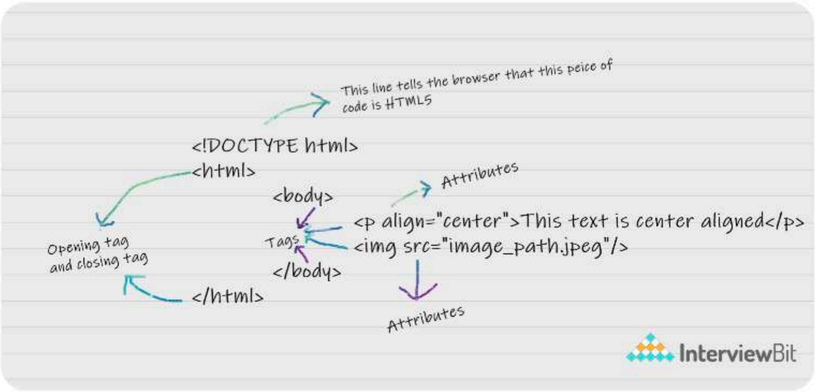
Before starting with the interview questions on HTML Language, let's first go through HTML, what is HTML, the career opportunities it provides, etc.

What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is a standard text formatting language used for developing web pages released in 1993. HTML is a language that is interpreted by the browser and it tells the browser what to display and how to display.

HTML is an important language to learn if anyone wants to work in the web development domain [Web designers, Web Developers]. HTML alone is not sufficient for a web developer because HTML only defines the structure of the data that will be rendered on the browser in a webpage, to make it visually appealing and to make it functional, we will need to use CSS and Javascript respectively.

The latest version of HTML is HTML5. There are two main components in HTML language, Tags and Attributes. The below image shows some basic HTML tags and attributes.



HTML Interview Questions and Answers

1. 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.

```
<iframe src="url of the web page to embed" />
```

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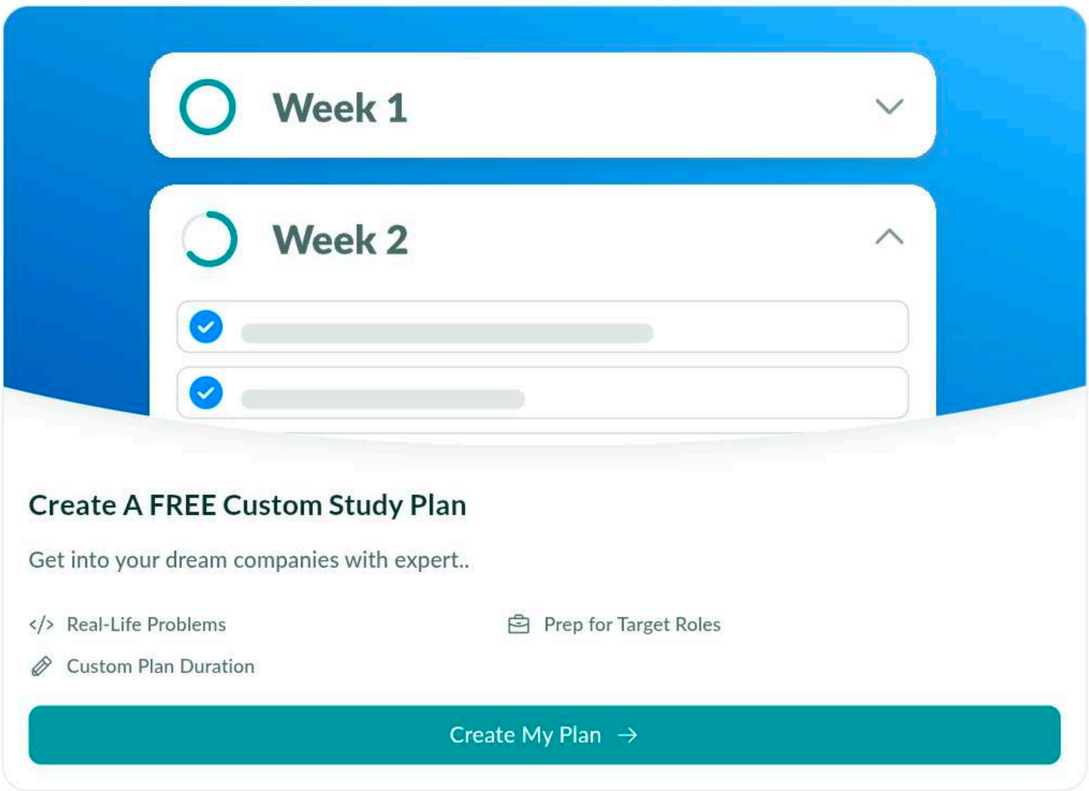
HTML Interview Questions and Answers

1. 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.

```
<iframe src="url of the web page to embed" />
```



2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

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, Interview questions , in this the 'align' is the attribute using which we will align the paragraph to show in the center of the view.

3. 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 <br />, <img />, <hr />, etc.

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4. 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.

5. What are HTML Entities?

In HTML some cha

webpage we need

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developer to indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces and maintain readability and understandability of HTML codes.

5. What are HTML Entities?

In HTML some characters are reserved like '<', '>', '/', etc. To use these characters in our webpage we need to use the character entities called HTML Entities. Below are a few mapping between the reserved character and its respective entity character to be used.

Character	Entity Name	Entity Number
<	<	<
>	>	>
&	&	&
(non-breaking space) Eg. 10 PM	Eg. 10 PM	

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6. What are different types of lists in HTML?

7. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

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.

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8. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

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.

9. Define multipart form data?

Multipart form data is one of the values of the enctype attribute. It is used to send the file data to the server-side for processing. The other valid values of the enctype attribute are text/plain and application/x-www-form-urlencoded.

10. Describe HTML layout structure.

Every web page has different components to display the intended content and a specific UI. But still, there are few things which are templated and are globally accepted way to structure the web page, such as:

- **<header>**: Stores the starting information about the web page.
- **<footer>**: Represents the last section of the page.
- **<nav>**: The navigation menu of the HTML page.
- **<article>**: It is a set of information.
- **<section>**: It is used inside the article block to define the basic structure of a page.
- **<aside>**: Sidebar content of the page.

11. How to optimize website assets loading?

To optimize website load time we need to optimize its asset loading and for that:

- **CDN hosting** - A CDN or content delivery network is geographically distributed servers to help reduce latency.
- **File compression** - This is a method that helps to reduce the size of an asset to reduce the data transfer
- **File concatenation** - This reduces the number of HTTP calls
- **Minify scripts** - This reduces the overall file size of js and CSS files
- **Parallel downloads** - Hosting assets in multiple subdomains can help to bypass the download limit of 6 assets per domain of all modern browsers. This can be configured but most general users never modify these settings.
- **Lazy Loading** - Instead of loading all the assets at once, the non-critical assets can be loaded on a need basis.

12. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML has various formatting tags:

- **<b>** - makes text bold
- **<i>** - makes text italic
- **** - makes text italic but with added semantics importance
- **<big>** - increases the font size of the text by one unit
- **<small>** - decreases the font size of the text by one unit
- **<sub>** - makes the text a subscript
- **<sup>** - makes the text a superscript
- **<del>** - displays as strike out text
- **** - marks the text as important
- **<mark>** - high

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loaded on a need basis.

12. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

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- **<sub>** - makes the text a subscript
- **<sup>** - makes the text a superscript
- **<del>** - displays as strike out text
- **** - marks the text as important
- **<mark>** - highlights the text
- **<ins>** - displays as added text

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13. What are the different kinds of Doctypes available?

The three kinds of Doctypes which are available:

- Strict Doctype
- Transitional Doctype
- Frameset Doctype

14. Please explain how to indicate the character set being used by a document in HTML?

The character set is defined in <meta> tag inside <head> element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  ...
  ...
 </head>
 ...
</html>
```

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

The effect on a normal webpage of the tags , <b> and , <i> is the same. <b> and <i> tags stands for bold and italic. These two tags only apply font styling and bold tag <b>, 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.

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```
...
</html>
```

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

The effect on a normal webpage of the tags , <b> and , <i> is the same. <b> and <i> tags stands for bold and italic. These two tags only apply font styling and bold tag <b>, 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.

16. 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 needs to be displayed on the web page like images, text, audio, video, contents, using elements like <p>, <img>, <audio>, <heading>, <video>, , 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.

17. 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.

18. 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. Please refer to the above figure example to find the difference.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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:

1. **static**: Default value. Here the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document.
2. **absolute**: Here the element is positioned relative to its parent element. The final position is determined by the values of left, right, top, bottom.
3. **fixed**: This is similar to absolute except here the elements are positioned relative to the <html> elemer

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

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1. **static**: Default value. Here the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document.
2. **absolute**: Here the element is positioned relative to its parent element. The final position is determined by the values of left, right, top, bottom.
3. **fixed**: This is similar to absolute except here the elements are positioned relative to the <html> element.
4. **relative**: Here the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document and positioned relative to its original/ normal position.
5. **initial**: This resets the property to its default value.
6. **inherit**: Here the element inherits or takes the property of its parent.

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

1. **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.
2. **block**: using this, we can display any inline element as a block-level element.
3. **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.
4. **flex**: It displays the container and element as a flexible structure. It follows flexbox property.
5. **inline-flex**: It displays the flex container as an inline element while its content follows the flexbox properties.
6. **grid**: It displays the HTML elements as a grid container.
7. **none**: Using this property we can hide the HTML element.

Below are some of the display types which are rarely used:

1. table
2. inline-table
3. table-cell
4. table-column
5. table-row
6. inline-grid
7. list-item
8. inherit
9. initial
10. table-caption

23. 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.

24. How to spe

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10. table-caption

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

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

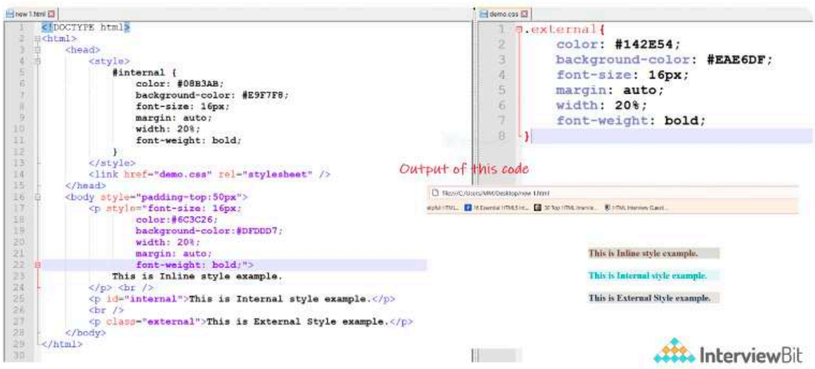
HTML provides a hyperlink - <a> tag to specify the links in a webpage. The ‘href’ attribute is used to specify the link and the ‘target’ attribute is used to specify, where do we want to open the linked document. The ‘target’ attribute can have the following values:

1. **_self**: This is a default value. It opens the document in the same window or tab as it was clicked.
2. **_blank**: It opens the document in a new window or tab.
3. **_parent**: It opens the document in a parent frame.
4. **_top**: It opens the document in a full-body window.

25. In how many ways can we specify the CSS styles for the HTML element?

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.



26. 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.

27. How to include javascript code in HTML?

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
   <h1>
      <span>This is
      <u><span id=
```

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document and an external resource and these are not clickable.

27. How to include javascript code in HTML?

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
   <h1>
       <span>This is a demo for </span>
       <u><span id="demo"></span></u>
  </h1>
  <script>
     document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "script Tag"
  </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

28. When to use scripts in the head and when to use scripts in the body?

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:

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

29. What are forms and how to create forms in HTML?

The HTML form is used to collect the user inputs. HTML provides a <form> tag to create forms. To take input from the user we use the <input> tag inside the form so that all collected user data can be sent to the server for processing. There are different input types like 'button', 'checkbox', 'number', 'text', 'password', 'submit' etc.

```
<form action="/submit_data.php">
  <label>Enter your name: </label>
  <input type="text" name="name" />
  <label>Enter Mobile number </label>
  <input type="number" name="mobile_no"/>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

30. How to handle events in HTML?

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body style="padding-top:50px">
     <h3 id="event_demo">0</h3>
     <input type="button" onclick="myFunction()" value="Click Me" />
     <input type="reset" onclick="reset()" value="Reset" />
  </body>

  <script>
     function myFunction() {
        var value = document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML
        value = parseInt(value) + 1;
        document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML = value;
     }
     function reset() {
        document.ge
     }
```

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30. How to handle events in HTML?

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body style="padding-top:50px">
    <h3 id="event_demo">0</h3>
    <input type="button" onclick="myFunction()" value="Click Me" />
    <input type="reset" onclick="reset()" value="Reset" />
  </body>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      var value = document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML
      value = parseInt(value) + 1;
      document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML = value;
    }
    function reset() {
      document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML = 0;
    }
  </script>
</html>
```

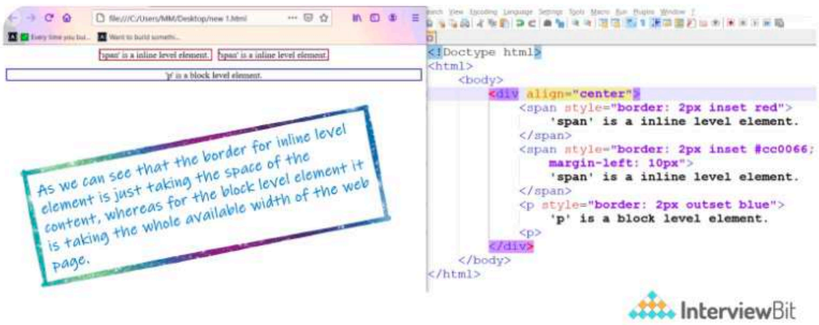
HTML5 Interview Questions

1. What is new about the relationship between the <header> and <h1> tags in HTML5?

As HTML5 was all about better semantics and arrangements of the tags and elements, the <header> tag specifies the header section of the webpage. Unlike in previous version there was one <h1> element for the entire webpage, now this is the header for one section such as <article> or <section>. According to the HTML5 specification, each <header> element must at least have one <h1> tag.

2. Inline and block elements in HTML5?

Inline	Block
Inline elements just take up the space that is absolutely necessary for the content and does not start from a new line. Example:- , <a>, , <img>, <button>, , <select>, <abbr>, <label>, <sub>, <cite>, <abbr>, <script>, <label>, <i>, <input>, <output>, <q>, etc.	Block elements start on a new line and consume the full width of the page available. Example:- , <p>, <header>, <footer>, <h1>...<h6>, <form>, <table>, <canvas>, <video>, <blockquote>, <pre>, <ul>, <ol>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <hr>, <article>, <section>, etc.



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

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The <figure> tag sr

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

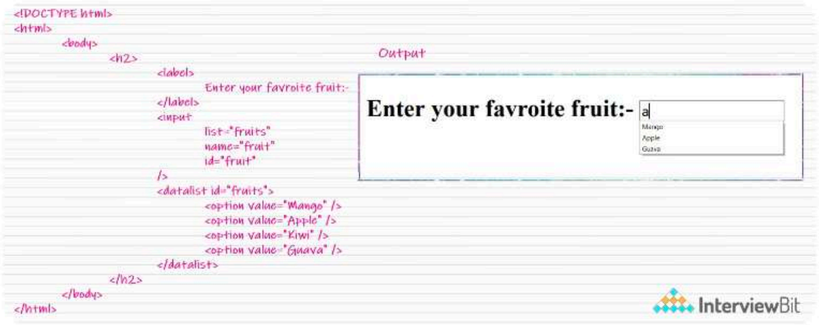
The <figure> tag specifies the self-contained content, like diagrams, images, code snippets, etc. <figure> tag is used to semantically organize the contents of an image like image, image caption, etc., whereas the <img> tag is used to embed the picture in the HTML5 document.

4. How to specify the metadata in HTML5?

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.

5. Is the <datalist> tag and <select> tag same?

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.



6. Define Image Map?

Image Map lets a developer map/link different parts of images with the different web pages. It can be achieved by the <map> tag in HTML5, using which we can link images with clickable areas.

```
<img  src="image_url" ,  usemap="#workspace" />
<map  name="workspace">
   <area shape="rect"  coords="34, 44, 270, 350" ,  href="xyz.html" />
   <area shape="rect"  coords="10, 120, 250, 360" ,  href="xyz.html" />
</map>
```

7. 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.

8. Convert the below data into Tabular format in HTML5?

S.no., Language, Mostly used for

1. HTML, FrontEnd

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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.

8. Convert the below data into Tabular format in HTML5?

S.no., Language, Mostly used for

1, HTML, FrontEnd

2, CSS, FrontEnd

3, Python, BackEnd

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <style>
            table, tr, th, td {
                border: 1px solid #2aaa6c;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <table cellpadding="10" cellspacing="10">
            <tr>
                <th> S.no. </th>
                <th> Language </th>
                <th> Mostly used for </th>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td> 1 </td>
                <td> HTML </td>
                <td> FrontEnd </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td> 2 </td>
                <td> CSS </td>
                <td> FrontEnd </td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td> 3 </td>
                <td> Python </td>
                <td> BackEnd </td>
            </tr>
        </table>
    </body>
</html>
```

Cellpadding

S.no.	Language	Mostly used for
1	HTML	FrontEnd
2	CSS	FrontEnd
3	Python	BackEnd

Cellspacing

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9. 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.

10. Is drag and drop possible using HTML5 and how?

Yes, in HTML5 we can drag and drop an element. This can be achieved using the drag and drop-related events to be used with the element which we want to drag and drop.

11. Difference between SVG and Canvas HTML5 element?

SVG	Canvas
SVG is a vector based i.e., composed of shapes.	It is Raster based i.e., composed of pixels.
SVG works better with a larger surface.	Canvas works better with a smaller surface.
SVG can be modified using CSS and scripts.	Canvas can only be modified using scripts.
SVG is highly scalable. So we can print at high quality with high resolution.	It is less scalable.

12. What type of audio files can be played using HTML5?

HTML5 supports the following three types of audio file formats:

1. Mp3
2. WAV
3. Ogg

13. What are th

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3. Ogg

13. What are the significant goals of the HTML5 specification?

These were the target area of the HTML5 specs:

- Introduction of new element tags to better structure the web page such as <header> tag.
- Forming a standard in cross-browser behavior and support for different devices and platforms
- Backward compatible with the older version HTML web pages
- Introduction of basic interactive elements without the dependency of plugins such as <video> tag instead of the flash plugin.

14. Explain the concept of web storage in HTML5.

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.

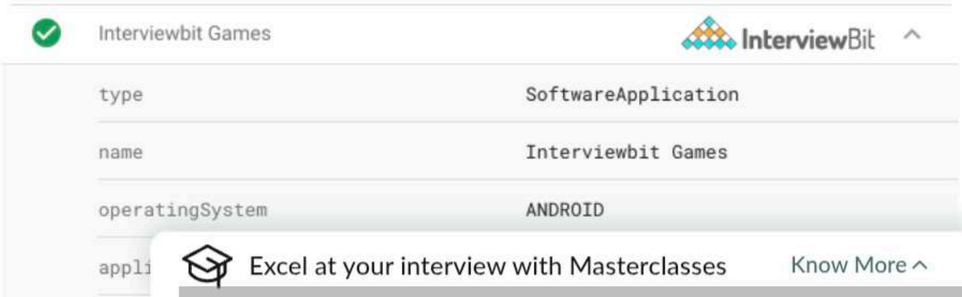
15. What is Microdata in HTML5?

It is used to help extract data for site crawlers and search engines. It is basically a group of name-value pairs. The groups are called items, and each name-value pair is a property. Most of the search engines like Google, Microsoft, Yandex, etc follow schema.org vocabulary to extract this microdata.

```
<div itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/SoftwareApplication">
 <span itemprop="name">Interviewbit Games</span> -
 REQUIRES <span itemprop="operatingSystem">ANDROID</span><br>
 <link itemprop="applicationCategory" href="http://schema.org/GameApplication"/>
 <div itemprop="aggregateRating" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/AggregateRating">
RATING:
<span itemprop="ratingValue">4.6</span> (
<span itemprop="ratingCount">8864</span> ratings )
 </div>
 <div itemprop="offers" itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Offer">
Price: Rs.<span itemprop="price">1.00</span>
<meta itemprop="priceCurrency" content="INR" />
 </div>
</div>
```

- **itemid** – The unique, global identifier of an item.
- **itemprop** – Used to add properties to an item.
- **itemref** – Provides a list of element ids with additional properties.
- **itemscope** – It defines the scope of the itemtype associated with it.
- **itemtype** – Specifies the URL of the vocabulary that will be used to define itemprop.

The above example will be parsed by Google as



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- **itemscope** – It defines the scope of the itemtype associated with it.
- **itemtype** – Specifies the URL of the vocabulary that will be used to define itemprop.

The above example will be parsed by Google as

Interviewbit Games InterviewBit

type	SoftwareApplication
name	Interviewbit Games
operatingSystem	ANDROID
applicationCategory	http://schema.org/GameApplication
aggregateRating	
type	AggregateRating
ratingValue	4.6
ratingCount	8864
offers	
type	Offer
price	1.00
priceCurrency	INR

16. Which tag is used for representing the result of a calculation? Explain its attributes.

The <output> tag is used for representing the result of a calculation. It has the following attributes:

- **for** - It defines the relationship between the elements used in calculation and result.
- **form** - This is used to define the form the output element belongs to.
- **name** - The name of the output element.

```
<form oninput = "result.value=parseInt(n1.value)+parseInt(n2.value)">
    <input type = "number" name = "n1" value = "1" /> +
    <input type = "number" name = "n2" value = "2" /><br />
    The output is: <output name = "result"></output>
</form>
```

The above example looks like

1 + 2
The output is:

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17. 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.

18. Explain HTML5 Graphics.

HTML5 supports two kinds of graphics:

- **Canvas** - It is like drawing on a whitepaper or a blank webpage. We can add different graphic designs on web pages with available methods for drawing various geometrical shapes.

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18. Explain HTML5 Graphics.

HTML5 supports two kinds of graphics:

- **Canvas** - It is like drawing on a whitepaper or a blank webpage. We can add different graphic designs on web pages with available methods for drawing various geometrical shapes.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
 </head>
 <body>
  <canvas width="300" height="100" style="border:2px solid;"></canvas>
 </body>
</html>
```

- **SVG** - Scalable Vector Graphics are used mostly for diagrams or icons. It follows the XML format.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <body>
  <svg width="400" height="110">
   <rect width="300" height="100" style="fill:#FFF;stroke-width:2;stroke:#000" />
  </svg>
 </body>
</html>
```

Both of the above examples produce this output and represent two different approaches provided by HTML5 to implement graphical aspects in the webpage.

19. Explain new input types provided by HTML5 for forms?

Following are the significant new data types offered by HTML5:

- Date - Only select date by using type = "date"
- Week - Pick a week by using type = "week"
- Month - Only select month by using type = "month"
- Time - Only select time by using type = "time".
- Datetime - Combination of date and time by using type = "datetime"
- Datetime-local - Combination of date and time by using type = "datetime-local." but ignoring the timezone
- Color - Accepts multiple colors using type = "color"
- Email - Accepts one or more email addresses using type = "email"
- Number - Accepts a numerical value with additional checks like min and max using type = "number"
- Search - Allows searching queries by inputting text using type = "search"
- Tel - Allows different phone numbers by using type = "tel"
- Placeholder - To display a short hint in the input fields before entering a value using type = "placeholder"

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- Date - Only select date by using type = "date"
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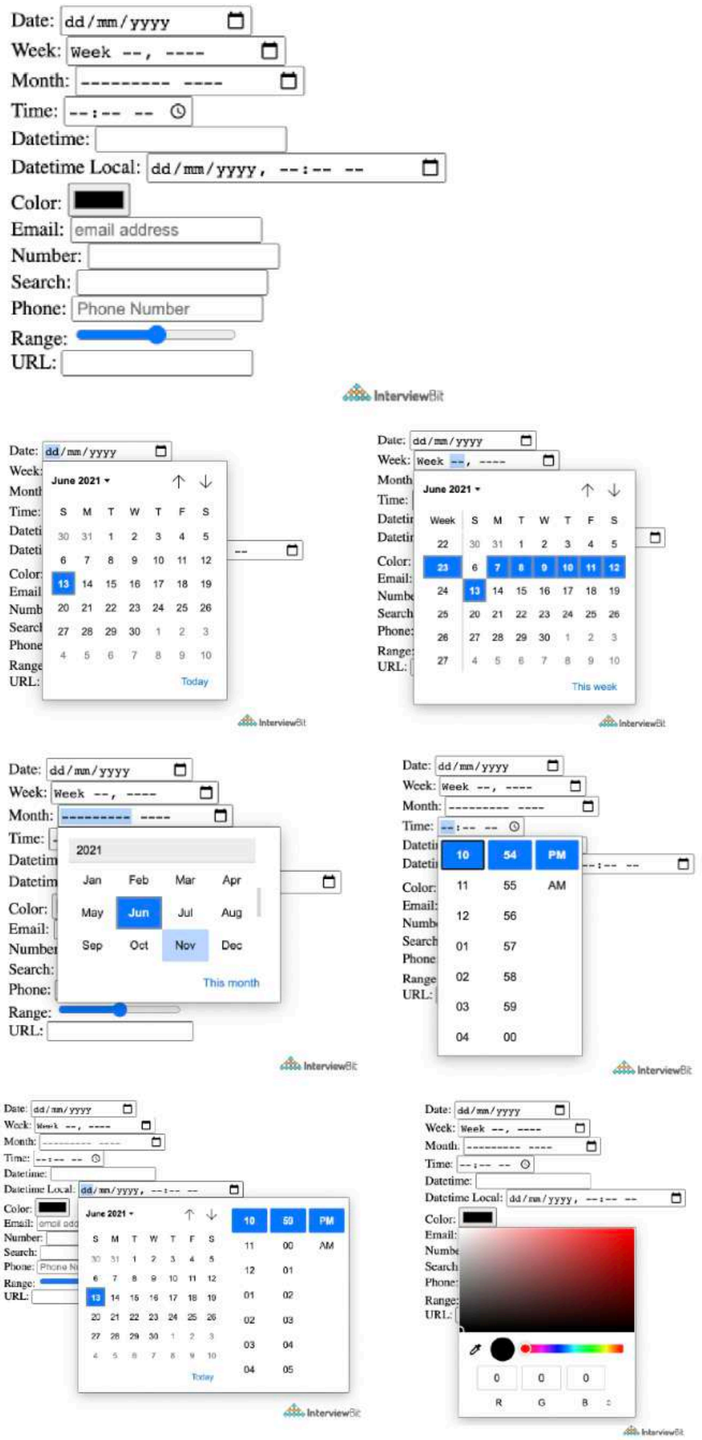
- Month - Only select month by using type = "month"
- Time - Only select time by using type = "time".
- Datetime - Combination of date and time by using type = "datetime"
- Datetime-local - Combination of date and time by using type = "datetime-local." but ignoring the timezone
- Color - Accepts multiple colors using type = "color"
- Email - Accepts one or more email addresses using type = "email"
- Number - Accepts a numerical value with additional checks like min and max using type = "number"
- Search - Allows searching queries by inputting text using type = "search"
- Tel - Allows different phone numbers by using type = "tel"
- Placeholder - To display a short hint in the input fields before entering a value using type = "placeholder"
- Range - Accepts a numerical value within a specific range using type = "range"
- Url - Accepts a web address using type = "url"

```
<form>
    <div>
      <label>Date:</label>
      <input type="date" id="date" />
      <br>
      <label>Week:</label>
      <input type="week" id="week" />
      <br>
      <label>Month:</label>
      <input type="month" id="month" />
      <br>
      <label>Time:</label>
      <input type="time" id="time" />
      <br>
      <label>Datetime:</label>
      <input type="datetime" id="datetime" />
      <br>
      <label>Datetime Local:</label>
      <input type="datetime-local" id="datetime-local" />
      <br>
      <label>Color:</label>
      <input type="color" id="color"/>
      <br>
      <label>Email:</label>
      <input type="email" id="email" placeholder="email address" />
      <br>
      <label>Number:</label>
      <input type="number" id="number" />
      <br>
      <label>Search:</label>
      <input type="search" id="search" />
      <br>
      <label>Phone:</label>
      <input type="tel" id="phone" placeholder="Phone Number" pattern="\d{10}$" />
      <br>
      <label>Range:</label>
      <input type="range" id="range" />
      <br>
      <label>URL:</label>
      <input type="url" id="url"/>
    </div>
  </form>
```

```
    <label>Email:</label>
    <input type="email" id="email" placeholder="email address" />
    <br>
    <label>Number:</label>
    <input type="number" id="number" />
    <br>
    <label>Search:</label>
    <input type="search" id="search" />
    <br>
    <label>Phone:</label>
    <input type="tel" id="phone" placeholder="Phone Number" pattern="\d{10}$" />
    <br>
    <label>Range:</label>
    <input type="range" id="range" />
    <br>
    <label>URL:</label>
    <input type="url" id="url"/>
  </div>
</form>
```



20. What are the New tags in Media Elements in HTML5?

- **<audio>** - Used for sounds, audio streams, or music, embed audio content without any additional plug-in.
- **<video>** - Use

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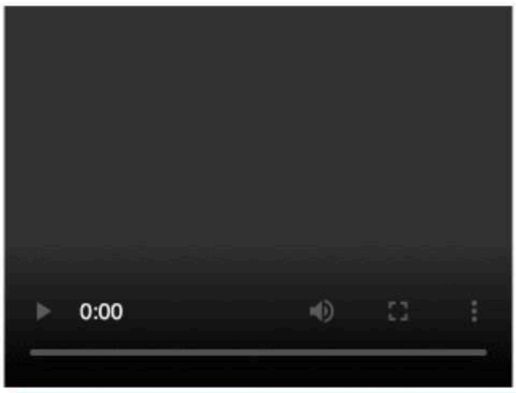
20. What are the New tags in Media Elements in HTML5?

- **<audio>** - Used for sounds, audio streams, or music, embed audio content without any additional plug-in.
- **<video>** - Used for video streams, embed video content etc.
- **<source>** - Used for multiple media resources in media elements, such as audio, video, etc.
- **<embed>** - Used for an external application or embedded content.
- **<track>** - Used for subtitles in the media elements such as video or audio.

```
<label>
    Video:
  </label>
  <video width="320" height="240" controls>
    <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    <track src="subtitles.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en" label="English">
  </video>
  <br>
  <label>
    Embed:
  </label>
  <embed type="video/webm" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/MpoE6s2psCw" width="400" height
  <br>
  <label>
    Audio:
  </label>
  <audio controls>
    <source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  </audio>
```

Video: 

Embed:

Audio:

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21. Why do you think the addition of drag-and-drop functionality in HTML5 is important? H

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21. Why do you think the addition of drag-and-drop functionality in HTML5 is important? How will you make an image draggable in HTML5?

The drag and drop functionality is a very intuitive way to select local files. This is similar to what most of the OS have copy functionality thus making it very easy for the user to comprehend. Before the native drag and drop API, this was achievable by writing complex Javascript programming or external frameworks like jQuery.

To enable this functionality there is a draggable attribute in the <img> tag and need to set ondrop and ondragover attribute to an eventhandler available in scripts.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
  <script>
   function allowDrop(ev) {
    ev.preventDefault();
   }
   function drop(ev) {
    ...
   }
  </script>
 </head>
 <body>
  ...
  <div id="div1" ondrop="drop(event)" ondragover="allowDrop(event)" style="border: 1px solid #aaaaaa; wic
  <br>
  <img id="drag1" src="img_logo.gif" draggable="true" width="336" height="69">
  ...
 </body>
</html>
```

22. Why do we need the MathML element in HTML5?

MathML stands for Mathematical Markup Language. It is used for displaying mathematical expressions on web pages. For this <math> tag is used.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
 <head>
 </head>
 <body>
<math>
 <mrow>
  <mrow>
   <msup>
    <mi> a </mi>
    <mn> 2 </mn>
   </msup>
   <mo> + </mo>
   <msup>
    <mi> b </mi>
    <mn> 2 </mn>
   </msup>
   <mo> + </mo>
   <mn> 2 </mn>
   <mn> a </mn>
   <mn> b </mn>
  </mrow>
  <mo> = </mo>
  <mn> 0 </mn>
 </mrow>
</math>
 </body>
</html>
```

This displays the e

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```
</body>
</html>
```

This displays the equation a2 + b2 + 2ab = 0.

23. What are the server-sent events in HTML5?

The events pushed from the webserver to the browsers are called server-sent events. DOM elements can be continuously updated using these events. This has a major advantage over straight-up polling. In polling, there is a lot of overhead since every time it is establishing an HTTP connection and tearing it down whereas, in server-sent events, there is one long-lived HTTP connection. To use a server-sent event, <eventsource> element is used. The src attribute of this element specifies the URL from which sends a data stream having the events.

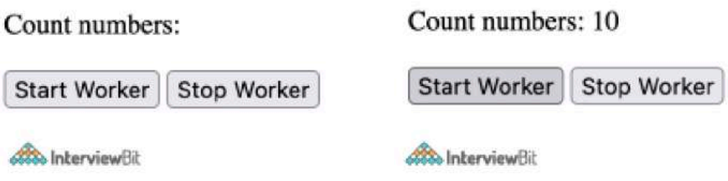
```
<eventsource src = "/cgi-bin/myfile.cgi" />
```

24. What are Web Workers?

These are added to bring parallelism and async capability. It runs in the background to do the computationally expensive tasks without yielding to make the page responsive. It is achieved by starting a separate thread for such tasks. These are not meant to perform UI operations. There are three types of web workers:

- **Dedicated Workers** - These are workers that are utilized by a single script.
- **Shared Workers** -These are workers that are utilized by multiple scripts running in different windows, IFrames, etc.
- **Service Workers** - These act as proxy servers between web applications, the browser, and the network. Mostly used for push notifications and sync APIs.

```
<p>Count numbers: <output id="result"></output></p>
<button onclick="startWorker()">Start Worker</button>
<button onclick="stopWorker()">Stop Worker</button>
<script>
var w;
function startWorker() {
 if(typeof(Worker) !== "undefined") {
if(typeof(w) == "undefined") {
  w = new Worker("demo_workers.js");
}
w.onmessage = function(event) {
  document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = event.data;
};
 }
}
function stopWorker() {
 w.terminate();
 w = undefined;
}
</script>
```



25. What is the usage of a novalidate attribute for the form tag that is introduced in HTML5?

Its value is a boolean type that indicates whether or not the data being submitted by the form will be validated be

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25. What is the usage of a novalidate attribute for the form tag that is introduced in HTML5?

Its value is a boolean type that indicates whether or not the data being submitted by the form will be validated beforehand. By making this false, forms can be submitted without validation which helps users to resume later also.

```
<form action = "" method = "get" novalidate>
    Name:<br><input type="name" name="sname"><br>
   Doubt:<br><input type="number" name="doubt"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

26. What are raster images and vector images?

Raster Images - The raster image is defined by the arrangement of pixels in a grid with exactly what color the pixel should be. Few raster file formats include PNG(.png), JPEG(.jpg), etc.
Vector Images - The vector image is defined using algorithms with shape and path definitions that can be used to render the image on-screen written in a similar markup fashion. The file extension is .svg

27. How to support SVG in old browsers?

To support old browsers instead of defining the resource of svg in src attribute of <img> tag, it should be defined in srcset attribute and in src the fallback png file should be defined.

```
<img src="circle.png" alt="circle" srcset="circle.svg">
```

28. What are different approaches to make an image responsive?

- **Art direction** - Using <picture> element the landscape image fully shown in desktop layout can be zoomed in with the main subject in focus for a portrait layout.

```
<picture>
 <source media="(min-width: 650px)" srcset="img_cup.jpg">
 <img src="img_marsh.jpg" style="width:auto;">
</picture>
```

Bigger Screen (>650px)

For any other screen

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For any other screen

- **Resolution switching** - Instead of zoom and crop the images can be scaled accordingly using vector graphics. Also, this can be further optimized to serve different pixel density screens as well.

For example SVG

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
 <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40"
 stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />
</svg>
```

29. What is a manifest file in HTML5?

The manifest file is used to list down resources that can be cached. Browsers use this information to make the web page load faster than the first time. There are 3 sections in the manifest file

- **CACHE Manifest** - Files needs to be cached
- **Network** - File never to be cached, always need a network connection.
- **Fallback** - Fallback files in case a page is inaccessible

```
CACHE MANIFEST
# 2012-06-16 v1.0.0
/style.css
/logo.gif
/main.js
NETWORK:
login.php
FALLBACK:
/html/ /offline.html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html manifest="tutorial.appcache">
...
...
```

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```
CACHE MANIFEST
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/style.css
/logo.gif
/main.js
NETWORK:
login.php
FALLBACK:
/html/ /offline.html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html manifest="tutorial.appcache">
...
...
</html>
```

30. What is the Geolocation API in HTML5?

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.

```
var geolocation = navigator.geolocation;
```

31. Write HTML5 code to demonstrate the use of Geolocation API.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <body>
   <p>Click "try it" button to get your coordinates.</p>
   <button onclick="getLocation()">Try It</button>
   <p id="demo"></p>
   <script>
     var x = document.getElementById("demo");

     function getLocation() {
       if (navigator.geolocation) {
         navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showPosition);
       } else {
         x.innerHTML = "Geolocation functionality is not supported by this browser.";
       }
     }

     function showPosition(position) {
       x.innerHTML = "Latitude: " + position.coords.latitude +
       "<br>Longitude: " + position.coords.longitude;
     }
   </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

The above example asks for user permission for accessing the location data via geolocation API and after clicking the button the coordinates of the physical location of the client get displayed.

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```
</html>
```

The above example asks for user permission for accessing the location data via geolocation API and after clicking the button the coordinates of the physical location of the client get displayed.

32. Explain Web Components and it's usage.

These are used to create reusable custom elements which are very difficult in traditional HTML. It consists of three technologies:

- **Custom elements** - These are JavaScript APIs that help in defining custom elements and their behavior.
- **Shadow DOM** - These are JavaScript APIs that attach an encapsulated shadow DOM tree to an element to keep the element's features private and unaffected by other parts.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>composed and composedPath demo</title>
<script src="main.js" defer></script>
 </head>
 <body>
<h1><code>composed</code> and <code>composedPath</code> demo</h1>
<open-shadow text="I have an open shadow root"></open-shadow>
<closed-shadow text="I have a closed shadow root"></closed-shadow>
 </body>
</html>
```

```
customElements.define('open-shadow',
 class extends HTMLElement {
constructor() {
  super();
  const pElem = document.createElement('p');
  pElem.textContent = this.getAttribute('text');
  const shadowRoot = this.attachShadow({mode: 'open'});
  shadowRoot.appendChild(pElem);
}
 }
);
customElements.define('closed-shadow',
 class extends HTMLElement {
constructor() {
  super();
  const pElem = document.createElement('p');
  pElem.textContent = this.getAttribute('text');
  const shadowRoot = this.attachShadow({mode: 'closed'});
  shadowRoot.appendChild(pElem);
}
 }
);
document.querySelector('html').addEventListener('click', e => {
 console.log(e.composed);
 console.log(e.composedPath());
});
```

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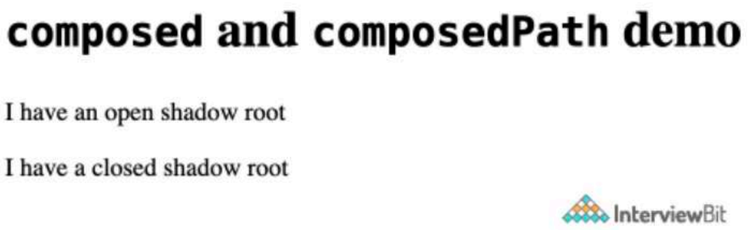

Here 2 custom elements are defined <open-shadow> and <closed-shadow> which takes their text content and inserts them into a shadow DOM as content of a <p> element.

- **HTML templates** - The markup templates are written using <template> and <slot> elements which can be reused multiple times as the basis of a custom element's structure.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <meta charset="utf-8">
 <title>Simple template</title>
 <script src="main.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Simple template</h1>
 <template id="my-paragraph">
<style>
  p {
    color: white;
    background-color: #666;
    padding: 5px;
  }
</style>
<p><slot name="my-text">My default text</slot></p>
 </template>
 <my-paragraph>
<span slot="my-text">Let's have some different text!</span>
 </my-paragraph>
 <my-paragraph>
<ul slot="my-text">
  <li>Let's have some different text!</li>
  <li>In a list!</li>
</ul>
 </my-paragraph>
</body>
</html>
```

```
customElements.define('my-paragraph',
 class extends HTMLElement {
constructor() {
  super();
  const template = document.getElementById('my-paragraph');
  const templateContent = template.content;
  this.attachShadow({mode: 'open'}).appendChild(
    templateContent.cloneNode(true)
  );
}
 }
);
const slottedSpan = document.querySelector('my-paragraph span');
console.log(slottedSpan.assignedSlot);
console.log(slottedSpan.slot);
```

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```
,,
const slottedSpan = document.querySelector('my-paragraph span');
console.log(slottedSpan.assignedSlot);
console.log(slottedSpan.slot);
```

Here we are reusing the <my-paragraph> template.

References:

Mozilla MDN

W3C

Additional Resource

- Practice Coding
- Features of HTML
- HTML MCQ
- HTML Books
- HTML Projects
- HTML IDE
- HTML5 Features
- Different types of css
- Top Web Developer Interview Questions
- How To Become Front End Developer
- Difference Between HTML and HTML5
- Difference Between Frontend and Backend
- Difference Between HTML and JavaScript
- Difference Between HTML and XML
- Difference Between HTML and XHTML
- Difference Between HTML and CSS
- View All Technical Interview Questions

33. What are some of the advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions?

Some advantages of HTML5 are:-

- It has Multimedia Support.
- It has the 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.

HTML MCQ

1. Which of the following attribute triggers events before the document is printed?

- *<section>*: It's used to specify a portion of a document
- *<article>*: It's a term for a self-contained, self-contained piece.
- *<aside>*: It's used to define content that's not part of the main content (like a sidebar)
- *<footer>*: This tag is used to specify a document's or section's footer.

Q29. What are empty elements in HTML?

Empty elements are HTML elements that have no content. For example, <br>, <hr>, and so on.

So, these are some of the popular and top HTML interview questions for freshers. Mastering these questions will surely place you in a good firm as a fresher web developer.

HTML Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced

Now, moving to some typical interview questions on HTML for experienced professionals.

Q30. Where is the iframe tag used?

An inline frame is specified via the *iframe>* tag. It displays a web page within a web page. For instance, the src element specifies the URL of the document that occupies the iframe.

Syntax:

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

Q31. What is the difference between LocalStorage and SessionStorage objects?

Here is a tabular comparison of LocalStorage and SessionStorage objects in HTML to understand the differences easily:

LocalStorage Object	SessionStorage Object
1. It keeps data that has no expiration date.	It only stores data for one session.
2. The data can be shared across numerous browser windows.	Data is only available in the current browser window.
3. When the browser window is closed, no data is removed.	If the browser is closed, the data is destroyed.

Q32. How many types of CSS can be included in HTML?

There are three methods for incorporating CSS into HTML:

- Inline CSS

This approach is used to style smaller contexts. To use inline styles, provide the style attribute in the appropriate tag.

- External Style Sheet

When the style is applied to many pages, an external style sheet is used. Using the *<link>* tag, each page must link to the style sheet. The <link> tag is placed within the head section.

Syntax:

- **Images**: jpg, jpeg, png, gif, SVG, apng, BMP icon
- **Audio**: RealAudio, WMA, MIDI, AAC, WAV, MP3
- **Video**: MPEG, AVI, QuickTime, RealVideo, WMV, Flash, WebM, and MP4

Q36. How are active links different from normal links in HTML?

Some browsers recognize it when the mouse cursor is above an active link. Others recognize active links when the link has the attention. Those without a mouse cursor above the link are considered normal. Blue is the default color for normal and active links.

Q37. What happens if the external CSS file is opened in a browser?

When you open the CSS file in a browser, nothing happens. It fails since the file has a different extension. So the only way to use an external CSS file is to reference it within another HTML document using the <link/> tag.

Q38. Is there any chance that the text will appear outside of the browser window?

The text is wrapped by default to fit within the browser window. However, if the text is part of a table cell with a fixed width, it may expand beyond the browser window.

Q39. What is the difference between HTML & XHTML?

This is among the crucial interview questions on HTML and you must know the correct answer.

Please find the tabular comparison of HTML vs XHTML to know the differences better:

HTML	XHTML
HTML is an abbreviation for Hypertext Markup Language	XHTML is an abbreviation for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
It is derived from SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language)	It combines both XML and HTML features
HTML is a type of static Web Page language	XHTML is a dynamic Web Page language
It employs the document file format	It employs markup language
HTML is all about showing data	XHTML is all about describing the data
HTML is not case sensitive	XHTML is case sensitive. Each tag & attribute should be written in lowercase.

Q40. How to include a favicon in HTML?

The code for adding a favicon is provided below. Enter the following code in your webpage's *<head>* section.

```
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/favicon.png"/>
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="https://example.com/favicon.png"/>
```

Q41. What is the use of figure tag in HTML5?

The *<figure>* tag is used to identify self-contained information connected to the main content. It includes self-contained information such as images, diagrams, illustrations, etc.

The graphic, caption, and contents are all referred to as a single unit in the document's main flow. The image src and figcaption elements are part of the *<figure>* tag. Img src is used to insert an image source into a document, whereas figcaption is used to change the caption of an image.

For Example:

Q44. What is the connection between border and rule attributes?

If the border attribute is set to a non-zero value, default cell boundaries with one-pixel thickness are automatically placed between cells. When the rules attribute is introduced, a default 1-pixel border appears if the border attribute is not specified.

Q45. What are the limitations of text field size?

A text field's default size is roughly 13 characters. If you add the size attribute, however, you can set the size value to as low as 1. The browser width will decide the maximum size value.

Furthermore, if the size attribute is set to 0, the size is set to the default size of 13 characters.

Q46 What is HTML SVG?

HTML SVG is a two-dimensional vector graphics format. An X, Y coordinate system is utilized for vector diagrams such as pie charts and 2-dimensional graphs. XML text files define SVG pictures and their actions.

Syntax:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>HTML SVG example</h2>
<svg width="400" height="400">
```

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```
<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="6" fill="red" />
</svg>
</body>
</html>
```

Q47. What is canvas element in HTML5?

The *<canvas>* element is a container for drawing pictures on a web page using a programming language such as JavaScript. It allows you to render 2D shapes and bitmap pictures dynamic and scriptable. You may draw paths, boxes, circles, text, and images on canvas using various methods.

Q48. What are lists in HTML?

HTML lists are used to organize a collection of similar objects into lists. It is identified by a tag.

Some types of HTML lists:

- Ordered List
- Unordered List
- Description List
- Menu List
- Directory List

Q49. What is the use of figure tag in HTML?

It is one of the top HTML interview questions that can be asked to experienced professionals.

The figure tag includes a photograph in a document on a web page. It manages a collection of diagrams, images, code listings, and embedded material.

Syntax:

```
<p>The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "The jewel of Muslim art in India."</p>
```

- Ordered List
- Unordered List
- Description List
- Menu List
- Directory List

Q49. What is the use of figure tag in HTML?

It is one of the top HTML interview questions that can be asked to experienced professionals.

The figure tag includes a photograph in a document on a web page. It manages a collection of diagrams, images, code listings, and embedded material.

Syntax:

```
<p>The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "The jewel of Muslim art in India."</p>
<figure>
<img src="htmlpages/images/tajmahal.jpg" alt="Taj Mahal"/>
</figure>
```

Q50. What are the logical and physical tags in HTML?

Logical tags are used to convey the meaning of the content included. The logical tag is illustrated with the * * tag.

On the other hand, physical tags instruct the browser on how to display the text contained within the physical tag.

Examples of physical tags include:

- *<b>*
- *<big>*
- *<i>*

What is the benefit of grouping multiple checkboxes together?

The checkboxes do not affect one another. However, placing these checkboxes together aids in their organization. Checkbox buttons can be given a name and are not required to be part of a group. A single web page can contain a variety of checkbox groups.

Q51. Which are the best HTML editors?

These are some of the most used HTML editors:

- UltraEdit
- Sublime Text
- Atom
- Visual Studio Code
- NoteTab
- TinyMCE

So, these are the top HTML interview questions and answers for experienced. We hope that this set of questions is enough to crack your interview at a glance.

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🔴 Advanced HTML Questions

13. Explain the use of `data-*` attributes.

Answer:
Used to store extra information on HTML elements without using JavaScript or additional DOM properties. Example:

```html
<div data-user-id="12345">User</div>
```

14. How does HTML5 support multimedia content?

Answer:
HTML5 provides native tags like:

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

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

15. What is the use of the `meta` tag?

Answer:
Provides metadata like character set, author, description, viewport, etc.

```html
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

✅ HTML Coding Questions with Answers

Q1: Create a simple HTML page with a form that takes name and email.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Form Example</title></head>
<body>
  <form action="/submit" method="POST">
```

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✅ HTML Coding Questions with Answers

Q1: **Create a simple HTML page with a form that takes name and email.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Form Example</title></head>
<body>
  <form action="/submit" method="POST">
    <label>Name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="name" required><br>
    <label>Email:</label><br>
    <input type="email" name="email" required><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Q2: **Create an HTML page with a navigation bar.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="/">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="/about">About</a></li>
    <li><a href="/contact">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

Q3: **Create a basic layout with header, main and footer using semantic tags.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<header>
  <h1>My Website</h1>
</header>

<main>
  <p>Welcome to my site!</p>
</main>

<footer>
  <p>© 2025 Ankit Pawar</p>
</footer>
```

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```
  </ul>
</nav>
```

Q3: **Create a basic layout with header, main and footer using semantic tags.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<header>
  <h1>My Website</h1>
</header>

<main>
  <p>Welcome to my site!</p>
</main>

<footer>
  <p>© 2025 Ankit Pawar</p>
</footer>
```

Q4: **Create a table with 3 rows and 2 columns.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<table border="1">
  <tr><th>Course</th><th>Duration</th></tr>
  <tr><td>HTML</td><td>3 weeks</td></tr>
  <tr><td>CSS</td><td>2 weeks</td></tr>
</table>
```

Q5: **Make a responsive image using HTML and CSS.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<style>
  img {
    max-width: 100%;
    height: auto;
  }
</style>

<img src="image.jpg" alt="Responsive Image">
```

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🔴 Advanced HTML Coding Questions

11. **Create a responsive image with HTML and CSS.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<style>
  img {
    max-width: 100%;
    height: auto;
  }
</style>

<img src="photo.jpg" alt="Responsive Photo">
```

12. **Create a navigation menu using a list.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

13. **Use HTML5 semantic tags to structure a blog post.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<article>
  <header>
    <h2>My Blog Post</h2>
    <p>By Ankit Pawar - June 14, 2025</p>
  </header>
  <section>
    <p>This is the main content of the blog post.</p>
  </section>
  <footer>
    <p>End of article.</p>
  </footer>
</article>
```

14. **Create a video player using HTML5.**

html Copy Edit

```html
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

```
</style>

<img src="photo.jpg" alt="Responsive Photo">
```

12. **Create a navigation menu using a list.**

```html
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Services</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

13. **Use HTML5 semantic tags to structure a blog post.**

```html
<article>
  <header>
    <h2>My Blog Post</h2>
    <p>By Ankit Pawar - June 14, 2025</p>
  </header>
  <section>
    <p>This is the main content of the blog post.</p>
  </section>
  <footer>
    <p>End of article.</p>
  </footer>
</article>
```

14. **Create a video player using HTML5.**

```html
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

15. **Use `data-*` attributes in an element.**

```html
<div data-user-id="7890" data-role="admin">
  Welcome, Admin!
</div>
```

🔹 Intermediate Level Questions

These are often asked in technical rounds.

1. What are the differences between HTML4 and HTML5?
2. What are new form input types introduced in HTML5?
3. How do you embed audio and video in HTML5?
4. What is the difference between `<section>`, `<article>`, `<aside>`, and `<nav>`?
5. How would you create a responsive table in HTML?
6. Explain the difference between `localStorage`, `sessionStorage`, and cookies.
7. How would you optimize your HTML page for SEO?
8. What are data-* attributes in HTML? How are they used?

🔹 Advanced / Coding-Oriented Questions

Focus on structure, form building, and browser compatibility.

1. Create a registration form with the following fields: Name, Email, Password, Gender (radio), Interests (checkboxes), and Submit button. Validate using HTML5 attributes.
2. Create a simple responsive navigation bar using only HTML and minimal CSS.
3. Design a semantic blog article structure using HTML5 tags.
4. How would you implement drag-and-drop functionality in HTML5?
5. Create an HTML page layout with header, sidebar, content, and footer.
6. Design a table that highlights alternate rows in different colors (use CSS where needed).
7. Use HTML and minimal CSS to make a mobile-friendly login form.
8. Create a page that uses `<iframe>` to embed a YouTube video and a Google Map.

🔹 Practical Questions for Coding Round

These questions test your ability to write and structure HTML code in real scenarios:

1. Form validation task:
   Write a form that accepts username (required), email (type=email), password (min 8 chars), and birthdate. Use HTML5 validation.
2. HTML/CSS-only Task:
   Create a card layout for a product with image, title, price, and "Add to Cart" button. No JavaScript.
3. Accessibility Task:
   Create a webpage with proper accessibility features (ARIA roles, labels, alt attributes).
4. Responsive Design Challenge:
   Design a page that looks good on both desktop and mobile devices (without using frameworks).

Would you like me to prepare a mock coding challenge with HTML tasks similar to MNC online tests?

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