https://github.com/h5bp/Front-end-Developer-Interview-Questions/blob/main/src/questions/html-questions.md

Q] What does a doctype do?

A doctype (Document Type Declaration) is an instruction that tells a web browser which type of HTML or XML document to expect. It is the very first line in a web page, and is required for all HTML and XHTML documents. It is used to help the browser determine how to render the content of the page. example: <!DOCTYPE html>

Q] How do you serve a page with content in multiple languages?

1. Use HTML lang attribute: Make sure to include a lang attribute in the <html> tag on each page, with the corresponding language code. For example, if the page contains content in French, the tag should read <html lang="fr">.

2. Use hreflang attribute: For multilingual websites, it’s important to specify the language of each page using the hreflang attribute. This attribute specifies the language of the linked document and should be included in the <head> section of the HTML document.

3. Use language meta tags: For multilingual websites, it’s also important to specify the language of the page in the <head> section of the HTML document. The language meta tag should be included in the <head> section of each page and should contain the language code for the page.

4. Use separate URLs for each language: For multilingual websites, it’s best practice to use separate URLs for each language. This will allow search engines to better index each page and ensure that users are directed to the correct page for their language.

5. Use content translation services: Content translation services can be used to quickly and accurately translate website content into multiple

Q] What are data- attributes good for?

[data-\* attributes](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global_attributes/data-*) allow us to store extra information on standard, semantic HTML elements without other hacks such as non-standard attributes, or extra properties on DOM.

<article

id="electric-cars"

data-columns="3"

data-index-number="12314"

data-parent="cars">

…

</article>

const article = document.querySelector("#electric-cars");

article.dataset.columns; // "3"

Q] Consider HTML5 as an open web platform. What are the building blocks of HTML5?

The building blocks of HTML5 are:

1. HTML5 Semantic Elements: These elements are used to define the structure and meaning of a website’s content. Examples include <header>, <footer>, <article>, <section>, <nav> and <aside>.

2. HTML5 Media Elements: These elements are used to embed audio and video files, such as <audio>, <video>, <source>, <track> and <embed>.

3. HTML5 Form Elements: These elements are used to create interactive forms, such as <input>, <textarea>, <select>, <datalist>, <output> and <form>.

4. HTML5 Graphics Elements: These elements are used to draw basic shapes and provide vector graphics, such as <canvas>, <svg> and <foreignObject>.

New tag : audi,aside,video,canvas ,nav,time

5. HTML5 APIs: These APIs are used to access low-level device features, such as geolocation, web storage, web workers, drag and drop, and cross-document messaging.

Q**] Describe the difference between a cookie, sessionStorage and localStorage?**

A cookie is a small piece of data sent from a website and stored in a user's web browser while they are browsing that website. Cookies are used to store user data such as session information, preferences, shopping cart contents, etc.

SessionStorage is an HTML5 web storage API that allows data to be stored in the browser and survive a single browser session. It is limited to 5MB of data and can be cleared by the user or the browser.

LocalStorage is an HTML5 web storage API that allows data to be stored in the browser and persists between browser sessions. It is persistent and can hold up to 10MB of data. Unlike SessionStorage, LocalStorage data is never cleared by the user or the browser.

Q] Describe the difference between <script>, <script async> and <script defer>.

<script> is the default type of script tag and is executed immediately when the page loads.

<script async> is an asynchronous script tag and the script is executed as soon as it is downloaded, without delaying the page load.

The script is executed when the page has finished parsing.

<script defer> is a deferred script tag and the script is executed when the page has finished loading. This is

useful when the script relies on content that will be loaded later in the page.

<script defer≥= The defer attribute tells the browser to only execute the script file once the HTML document has been fully parsed

example:

<script>

console.log('This script is executed immediately');

</script>

<script async>

console.log('This script is executed as soon as it is downloaded');

</script>

<script defer>

console.log('This script is executed when the page has finished loading');

</script>

Q] Describe the difference between <script>, <script async> and <script defer>.

<script> = used to define a client-side script

<script async≥= If async is present: The script is executed asynchronously with the rest of the page (the script will be executed while the page continues the parsing) If async is not present and defer is present: The script is executed when the page has finished parsing.

<script defer≥= The defer attribute tells the browser to only execute the script file once the HTML document has been fully parsed

* Q] Why is it generally a good idea to position CSS <link>s between <head></head> and JS <script>s just before </body>? Do you know any exceptions?
* What is progressive rendering?
* Why you would use a srcset attribute in an image tag? Explain the process the browser uses when evaluating the content of this attribute.
* Have you used different HTML templating languages before?
* What is the difference between canvas and svg?
* What are empty elements in HTML ?