

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

In CSS:

```
```css  
@media (max-width: 600px) {
body {
font-size: 14px;
}
}
```

```HTML interview questions and their answers to help you prepare for your interview:

1. What is HTML?

Answer:

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create and structure content on the web. It uses a system of tags and attributes to define the structure of web pages. HTML provides the basic framework for displaying text, images, videos, and other content on the web.

2. What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?

Answer:

HTML5 is the latest version of HTML. The key differences include:

- New elements: HTML5 introduced new elements like `<article>`,

- `<section>`, `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<nav>`, `<figure>`, and `<aside>`, which help structure the web page better semantically.
- Form controls: HTML5 introduced new input types like `email`, `date`, `time`, and `range` for better form validation and user experience.
- Multimedia support: HTML5 includes native support for embedding audio and video with the `<audio>` and `<video>` tags.
- Canvas and SVG: HTML5 supports the `<canvas>` element for drawing graphics and enhanced support for Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG).
- Local storage: HTML5 introduced the localStorage and sessionStorage APIs, which allow web applications to store data on the user's device.

3. What is the purpose of the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration in HTML?

Answer:

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is used to specify the document type and version of HTML being used. It helps the browser to render the page correctly. The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration tells the browser that the document is written in HTML5.

4. What is the difference between `<div>` and `` tags in HTML?

Answer:

- `<div>`: A block-level element that is used to group content together. It takes up the full width available and starts on a new

line.

- ``: An inline element used to group small portions of content, such as a part of a text. It does not start on a new line and only takes up the space necessary for its content.

5. What are semantic HTML elements?

Answer:

Semantic HTML elements are those that convey meaning about the content they contain. For example:

- `<article>`: Represents a self-contained piece of content, such as a blog post or news article.
- `<header>`: Defines a header for a document or section.
- `<footer>`: Represents the footer of a document or section.
- `<nav>`: Specifies navigation links.

These elements improve SEO and accessibility by providing context about the content, making it easier for search engines and screen readers to understand the structure.

6. What is the difference between an ID and a class in HTML?

Answer:

- ID: An `id` attribute is unique and should be used to identify a single element on a page. It cannot be reused within the same document. It is primarily used for specific targeting or manipulation with JavaScript or CSS.
- Example: `<div id="header">`

- Class: A `class` attribute can be applied to multiple elements. It is used for styling multiple elements with the same class or grouping elements that share a common property.

- Example: `<div class="section">`

7. What is the use of the `alt` attribute in an image?

Answer:

The `alt` attribute in an `` tag provides alternative text for the image. This text is displayed if the image cannot be loaded or if the user is using a screen reader. It improves accessibility and is also beneficial for SEO.

Example:

```html

```

```

---

---

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

Answer:

- Block elements: These elements take up the full width available and start on a new line. Examples include `<div>`, `<p>`, and `<h1>`.

- Inline elements: These elements do not start on a new line and only take up the width necessary for their content. Examples include `<span>`, `<a>`, and `<strong>`.

- Inline-block elements: These elements behave like inline elements but allow you to set width and height. Examples include `<img>`, `<button>`, and custom elements with `display: inline-block;`.

---

9. How do you create a link that opens in a new tab?

Answer:

To open a link in a new tab, you use the `target="\_blank"` attribute in the `<a>` tag.

Example:

```html

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

10. What is the difference between the `<link>` and `<a>` tags in HTML?

Answer:

- `<link>`: It is used to link external resources to the HTML document, such as CSS stylesheets, icons, or fonts. It is placed inside the `<head>` section of the document.
- Example: `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`
- `<a>`: It is used to create hyperlinks that link to another page, resource, or location on the same page.
- Example: `Go to Page`

11. What are the different input types in HTML forms?

Answer:

HTML5 introduced various input types to improve form usability and validation:

- `text`: For single-line text input.
- `password`: For password input, masking the text.
- `email`: For email addresses.
- `number`: For numeric values.
- `checkbox`: For selecting multiple options.
- `radio`: For selecting one option from a set.
- `submit`: For submitting the form.
- `file`: For selecting files.
- `date`, `time`, `url`, `tel`, `search`: Other specialized input types.

Example:

```
```html
<input type="email" placeholder="Enter your email">
```
---
```

12. What is the `meta` tag used for in HTML?

Answer:

The ``<meta>`` tag provides metadata about the HTML document. It is placed inside the ``<head>`` section and can include information such as the character encoding, author of the document, viewport settings, and more.

Example:

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

13. How can you embed an audio file in HTML?

Answer:

To embed an audio file, use the `<audio>` tag. You can provide multiple formats for better browser support.

Example:

```
```html
<audio controls>
 <source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
 <source src="audio.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
 Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```
---
```

14. How can you embed a video file in HTML?

Answer:

To embed a video file, use the `<video>` tag. Similar to audio, you can provide multiple formats for cross-browser compatibility.

Example:

```
```html
<video controls width="600">
 <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
 <source src="video.ogg" type="video/ogg">
 Your browser does not support the video element.
</video>
```
```

15. What is the purpose of the `fieldset` and `legend` tags in HTML forms?

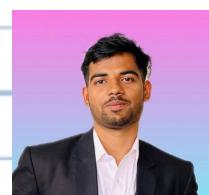
Answer:

- `<fieldset>`: It is used to group related elements within a form and visually create a border around them.
- `<legend>`: It provides a caption or title for the `<fieldset>`.

Example:

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

16. How do you create a table in HTML?



Answer:

A table is created using the `<table>` tag. Inside the table, rows are created using `<tr>`, headers with `<th>`, and data cells with `<td>`.

Example:

```
```html


| Name | Email |
|------|------------------|
| John | john@example.com |
| Jane | jane@example.com |


```

```

17. What is the difference between the `<script>` tag and the `<noscript>` tag in HTML?

Answer:

- `<script>`: This tag is used to define client-side JavaScript code or to link to an external JavaScript file. It is placed in the HTML document to define or include functionality that is executed in the browser.

- Example: `<script src="script.js"></script>`
- `<noscript>`: This tag is used to define content that will be displayed if the user's browser does not support JavaScript or has JavaScript disabled.

- Example:

```
```html
```

```
<noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
```

```
```
```

```
---
```

18. How do you add comments in HTML?

Answer:

In HTML, comments are added using the `` syntax. Comments are ignored by the browser and are helpful for adding notes or explanations within the code.

Example:

```
```html
```

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

```
<p>This paragraph will be displayed.</p>
```

```
<!-- Another comment -->
```

```
```
```

```
---
```

19. What is the purpose of the `target` attribute in the `<a>` tag?

Answer:

The `target` attribute specifies how the linked document will be displayed. It can have several values:

- `'_blank'`: Opens the link in a new tab or window.
- `'_self'`: Opens the link in the same frame (default behavior).
- `'_parent'`: Opens the link in the parent frame.
- `'_top'`: Opens the link in the full body of the window.

Example:

```
```html
Visit
Example
```
---
```

20. What are the new form input types introduced in HTML5?

Answer:

HTML5 introduced several new input types to enhance the functionality and validation of forms:

- `'email'`: For email addresses, with automatic validation for email format.
- `'date'`, `'time'`: For selecting dates and times.
- `'number'`: For numeric values with range validation.
- `'url'`: For entering URLs, with automatic validation for URL format.
- `'tel'`: For telephone numbers.
- `'range'`: For selecting a numeric range.
- `'search'`: For search input, which may include specific UI features in some browsers.
- `'color'`: For selecting color values using a color picker.

Example:

```
```html
<input type="email" placeholder="Enter your email">
```
---
```

21. How can you make an image a hyperlink in HTML?

Answer:

To make an image a clickable hyperlink, wrap the `` tag with an `<a>` tag. The `href` attribute in the `<a>` tag specifies the link destination.

Example:

```
```html



```
---
```

22. What is the `viewport` meta tag, and why is it important for mobile web development?

Answer:

The `viewport` meta tag is used to control the layout of a web page on mobile devices. It allows you to set the width and scale of the page based on the device's screen size. This is crucial for making websites responsive and mobile-friendly.

Example:

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

```

### 23. How can you make a webpage responsive in HTML?

Answer:

To make a webpage responsive, you typically use the `viewport` meta tag to control the layout on mobile devices. Additionally, CSS media queries are used to apply different styles based on the device's screen size.

Example:

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

```

CSS Media Query Example:

```
```css
@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
  body {
    background-color: lightblue;
  }
}
```

```

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24. What are the `data-\*` attributes in HTML?

Answer:

The `data-\*` attributes allow you to store custom data on any HTML element. These attributes are used to store extra information that is not visible to the user but can be accessed by JavaScript to enhance interactivity.

Example:

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

```

You can access the data attributes using JavaScript:

```
```javascript
let userId = document.querySelector('div').getAttribute('data-user-
id');
```
```

```

25. What is the `<iframe>` tag used for in HTML?

Answer:

The `<iframe>` tag is used to embed another HTML document within the current document. It is commonly used for embedding content like videos, maps, or external web pages.

Example:

```
```html
<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/dQw4w9WgXcQ"```

```

width="560" height="315"></iframe>

26. How do you create a comment in HTML?

Answer:

In HTML, comments are written between ``.

Comments are ignored by the browser but are useful for adding explanations or notes in the code.

Example:

```html

<!-- This is a comment -->

<p>This is visible content.</p>

---

---

27. What is the difference between a `<link>` and `<script>` tag?

Answer:

- `<link>`: Used to link external resources, such as CSS stylesheets, to the HTML document. It is typically placed in the `<head>` section.
- Example: `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`
- `<script>`: Used to define or link JavaScript code. It can be placed in either the `<head>` or the `<body>`, but placing it at the end of the body ensures the page content loads first.
- Example: `<script src="script.js"></script>`

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---

28. What is the difference between `GET` and `POST` methods in HTML forms?

Answer:

- `GET`: Sends form data as part of the URL, and it is visible to everyone. It is typically used for retrieving data without any side effects (e.g., search queries).
- `POST`: Sends form data in the body of the request, making it more secure. It is commonly used for submitting sensitive data (e.g., login credentials or payment information).

Example:

```
```html
<form action="submit-form.php" method="POST">
<input type="text" name="username">
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

```

29. How do you add a background image to a webpage?

Answer:

You can add a background image using the `background-image` property in CSS.

Example:

```
```html
<style>
```

```
body {  
background-image: url('background.jpg');  
}  
</style>  
...  
---
```

30. What is the `<meta>` tag used for in HTML?

Answer:

The `<meta>` tag is used to define metadata about the HTML document. It is placed in the `<head>` section and can provide information like character encoding, the author of the document, and viewport settings. It can also be used to specify keywords for search engines.

Example:

```
```html  
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="author" content="John Doe">
...
```
```

