**HTML Interview Questions**

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the document
* The <title> element specifies a title for the document
* The <body> element contains the visible page content
* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The <p> element defines a paragraph

**What is <meta> tag?**

it provides important information about a document.

These tags are basically used to add name/value pairs to describe properties of HTML document, such as expiry date, author name, list of keywords, document author, etc.

The **<meta>** tag is used to provide such additional information. This tag is an empty element and so does not have a closing tag but it carries information within its attributes.

**Example:** <meta name = "keywords" content = "HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

<meta name = "description" content = "Learning about Meta Tags." />

<meta name = "revised" content = "Tutorialspoint, 3/7/2014" />

<meta http-equiv = "refresh" content = "5" />

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Attribute & Description** |
| 1 | **Name**  Name for the property. Can be anything. Examples include, keywords, description, author, revised, generator etc. |
| 2 | **content**  Specifies the property's value. |
| 3 | **scheme**  Specifies a scheme to interpret the property's value (as declared in the content attribute). |
| 4 | **http-equiv**  Used for http response message headers. For example, http-equiv can be used to refresh the page or to set a cookie. Values include content-type, expires, refresh and set-cookie. |

1. **What does HTML Stands for?**

**Ans:** HTML stands for **Hyper Text Mark Up Language**. It is used to create the web Applications and as well also web pages. The author of HTML is Sir **Tim Berners-Lee** in 1980.

1. **What is Physical tag and Logical tag in HTML?**

**Ans:**  **Physical Tags:**  To tell the browser how to display text enclosed in the physical tag.

**Ex:** <big>, <i>, <b>

**Logical Tags:**  to tell the meaning of the enclosed text in it.

**Ex:** <important>

1. **What is XHTML?**

**Ans: XHTML** means Extensible hypertext mark-up language. Which is basically a part of XML family.

1. **What is Cell Spacing and Cell Padding?**

**Ans:**  Cell Spacing: space/gap b/w the two cells in same table.

Cell Padding: space/gap b/w the content of the cell or border.

1. **What is an HTML tags?**

**Ans:** HTML tag is just opening or closing entity. Tags are used to mark up the start and end of an HTML element. It consisting of starting tag and ending tag.

**Ex:** <p></p>, <h1></h1>

1. **What is an Html Element?**

**Ans:** HTML elements communicate to the browser to render text. An HTML element usually consists of a **start** tag and **end** tag, with the content inserted in between the tags.

**Ex:** <p>Html Element Example</p>

1. **How many types of lists available in Html?**

**Ans:** There are three types of lists are available in html Ordered lists, unordered lists and Description list.

Ordered lists: <ol></ol>

Unordered lists: <ul></ul>

Description list: <dl></dl>

1. **What is meant by Semantics Elements?**

**Ans:**  A semantic elements are clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

**Ex:** <form>, <table>, <article>, <mark>, <nav>, <section>, <header>, <footer>, <figure>, <aside>,

1. **What is grouping in Html?**

**Ans:** Grouping is used to group several HTML controls like input, textarea, selects as well as labels ( <label>) within a web form. In HTML **<fieldset>** element is used for Grouping.

1. **What is image map?**

**Ans**: Image map facilitates you to link many different web pages using a single image. It is represented by <map> tag. You can define shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping.

The <map> tag defines an image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas.

The image is inserted using the <img> tag. The only difference from other images is that you must add a usemap attribute:

**<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="Workplace" usemap="#workmap">**

**<map name="workmap"></map>**

### How to insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?

### Ans: You can insert a copyright symbol by using &copy; or &#169; in an HTML file.

### How to create a nested webpage in HTML?

### Ans: The HTML iframe tag is used to display a nested webpage. In other words, it represents a webpage within a webpage. The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame.

### <iframe src="https://www.w3schools.com"></iframe>

### What is style sheet?

### Ans: A style sheet is used to build a consistent, transportable, and well-designed style template. You can add these templates on several different web pages. It describes the look and formatting of a document written in mark-up language.

### 20. What is a marquee?

### Ans: Marquee is used to put the scrolling text on a web page. It scrolls the image or text up, down, left or right automatically. You should put the text which you want to scroll within the

### <marquee direction=”right”>......</marquee> tag

**21. What is the attribute?**

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

**22. What is the alt attribute in html?**

The alt attribute specifies an alternative text to be used, when an image cannot be displayed.

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

**23. What is the difference between title attribute and title tag?**

The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the paragraph:

<h2 title="I'm a header">The title Attribute</h2>

<p title="I'm a tooltip">

Mouse over this paragraph, to display the title attribute as a tooltip.

</p>

**The HTML <title> tag is used for declaring the title, or name of the HTML document.**

* defines a title in the browser toolbar
* provides a title for the page when it is added to favourites
* displays a title for the page in search-engine results

You can NOT have more than one <title> element in an HTML document.

**24. What is the purpose of the form?**

The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input.

**Do all HTML tags come in a pair?**

### single tags: no closing tags:

### <br> - move to a new line,<hr> - the draw separation line,<img> - insert image.

**How do you insert a comment in HTML?**

Comments in HTML begins with “<!–“nd ends with “–>”. For example:

<!-- A SAMPLE COMMENT -->

# DataList Tag in HTML 5

1. The <datalist> tag specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.
2. The <datalist> tag is used to provide an "autocomplete" feature on <input> elements.

<form action="/action\_page.php" method="get">

<input list="browsers">

<datalist id="browsers">

<option value="Internet Explorer">

<option value="Firefox">

<option value="Chrome">

<option value="Opera">

<option value="Safari">

</datalist>

<input type="submit">

</form>

## The style Attribute

The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

<p style="color:red">I am a paragraph</p>

## The lang Attribute

The lang attribute specifies the language of the element's content.

This information helps search engines return language specific results.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
</html>

## The HTML <head> Element

The <head> element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.

 Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information.

## This poem will display on a single line:

## The HTML <pre> Element

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text. The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

<pre>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</pre>

## HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Small text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

## HTML <q> for Short Quotations

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>

## HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

## HTML <cite> for Work Title

Browsers usually display <cite> elements in italic.

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

## HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override

**<bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>**

# HTML Colors

HTML colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>

<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>

<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>

## HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

For <a> and <area> elements, the href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>

# HTML <meta> Tag

In HTML the <meta> tag has no end tag.

<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">

**Define a description of your web page:**  
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">

**Define keywords for search engines:**  
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">

**Define the author of a page:**  
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">

**Refresh document every 30 seconds:**

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">

**Setting the viewport to make your website look good on all devices:**  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
</head>

## The Submit Button

<input type="submit"> defines a button for **submitting** the form data to a **form-handler**.

 <input type="submit" value="Submit">

## The Action Attribute

The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

If the action attribute is omitted, the action is set to the current page.

<form **action="/action\_page.php**">

## What is the Target Attribute?

The target attribute specifies if the submitted result will open in a new browser tab, a frame, or in the current window. The target attribute used link also

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>

<form action="/action\_page.php" **target="\_blank"**>

<form target="\_blank|\_self|\_parent|\_top|framename">

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_blank | The response is displayed in a new window or tab |
| \_self | The response is displayed in the same frame (this is default) |
| \_parent | The response is displayed in the parent frame |
| \_top | The response is displayed in the full body of the window |
| *framename* | The response is displayed in a named iframe |

## When to Use GET?

The default method when submitting form data is GET.

<form action="/action\_page.php" **method="get"**>

/action\_page.php?firstname=Mickey&lastname=Mouse

* Appends form-data into the URL in name/value pairs
* The length of a URL is limited (about 3000 characters)
* Never use GET to send sensitive data! (will be visible in the URL)
* Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result
* GET
* is better for non-secure data, like query strings in Google.

## When to Use POST?

* POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.
* Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked

## The Name Attribute

The name attribute specifies a name for the element.

This name attribute can be used to reference the element in a JavaScript.

For form elements it is also used as a reference when the data is submitted,

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  First name:<br>  
  <input type="text" value="Mickey"><br>  
  Last name:<br>  
  <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

# HTML Encoding (Character Sets)

To display an HTML page correctly, a web browser must know which character set (character encoding) to use.

UTF-8 (Unicode) covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world.

The default character encoding for HTML5 is UTF-8.

<meta charset="UTF-8">

# HTML input> autocomplete Attribute

When we are typing the data into the form tag. It will give some pre difined values based on earlier entered values.

<form action="/action\_page.php" autocomplete="on">

# novalidate Attribute

The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

When present, it specifies that the form-data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

<form action="/action\_page.php" novalidate>  
  E-mail: <input type="email" name="user\_email">  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>

## The <input> Element

The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

<input name="firstname" type="text">

If the type attribute is omitted, the input field gets the default type: "text".

The <select> element defines a **drop-down list**:

<select name="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.

To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option:

<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>

**Visible Values:**

Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:

<select name="cars" **size="3"**>  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

Allow Multiple Selections:

Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

<select name="cars" size="4"**multiple**>  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

## The <textarea> Element

The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (**a text area**):

<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">  
The cat was playing in the garden.  
</textarea>

The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.

The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

You can also define the size of the text area by using CSS:

<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px">

## HTML5 Input Types

* color
* date
* month
* number
* range
* search
* url
* week

## HTML5 input Attributes

HTML5 added the following attributes for <input>:

* autocomplete
* autofocus
* form
* formnovalidate
* placeholder
* required

 following attributes for <form>:

* autocomplete
* novalidate

## The autofocus Attribute

The autofocus attribute specifies that the input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.

First name:<input type="text" name="fname" autofocus>

The form attribute specifies one or more forms an <input> element belongs to.

<form action="/action\_page.php" id="form1">  
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>  
  
Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" form="form1">

## HTML Link Colors

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

## Image Size - Width and Height

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" style="width:500px;height:600px;">

Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes:

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" width="500" height="600">

## HTML Tables

An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag.

Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag. A table header is defined with the <th> tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

<table style="width:100%">  
  <tr>  
    <th>Firstname</th>  
    <th>Lastname</th>   
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
    <td>Smith</td>   
    <td>50</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Eve</td>  
    <td>Jackson</td>   
    <td>94</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

## Adding a Border

table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}

## HTML Table - Collapsed Borders

If you want the borders to collapse into one border, add the CSS border-collapse property:

table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}

## HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Columns

<table style="width:100%">  
  <tr>  
    <th>Name</th>  
    <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Bill Gates</td>  
    <td>55577854</td>  
    <td>55577855</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

## HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Rows

<table style="width:100%">  
  <tr>  
    <th>Name:</th>  
    <td>Bill Gates</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>  
    <td>55577854</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>55577855</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

## HTML Table - Adding a Caption

<table style="width:100%">  
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>  
  <tr>

## Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

The CSS list-style-type property is used to define the style of the list item marker:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| disc | Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default) |
| circle | Sets the list item marker to a circle |
| square | Sets the list item marker to a square |
| none | The list items will not be marked |

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>

## Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>

The type attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| type="1" | The list items will be numbered with numbers (default) |
| type="upper-alpha" | The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters |
| type="lower-alpha" | The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters |
| type="upper-roman" | The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers |
| type="lower-roman" | The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers |

## HTML Description Lists

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

### Example:

<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

## Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The <div> element is a block-level element.

### Example:

<div>Hello</div>  
<div>World</div>

**Some Block level Elements :**

[<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp),[<article>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_article.asp),[<aside>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_aside.asp),[<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp),[<canvas>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_canvas.asp),[<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp),[<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp),[<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp),[<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp),[<fieldset>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp),[<f,gcaption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figcaption.asp),[<figure>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figure.asp),[<footer>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_footer.asp),[<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp),[<h1>,<h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp),[<header>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_header.asp),[<hr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp),[<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp),[<main>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_main.asp),[<nav>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_nav.asp),[<noscript>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_noscript.asp),[<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp),[<p>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp),[<pre>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_pre.asp),[<section>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_section.asp),[<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp),[<tf,ot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp),[<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp),[<video>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_video.asp)

## Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

### Example:

<span>Hello</span>  
<span>World</span>

**Inline Elements:**

[<a>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp),[<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp),[<acronym>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_acronym.asp),[<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp),[<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp),[<big>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_big.asp),[<br>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp),[<button>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp),[<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp),[<code>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_code.asp),[<dfn>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dfn.asp),[<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp),[<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp),[<img](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp),,[<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp),[<kbd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_kbd.asp),[<label>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_label.asp),[<map>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_map.asp),[<object>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_object.asp),[<output>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_output.asp),[<q>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp),[<samp>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_samp.asp),[<script>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_script.asp),[<select>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp),[<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp),[<span>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_span.asp),[<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp),[<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp),[<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp),[<textarea>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_textarea.asp),[<time>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_time.asp),[<tt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tt.asp),[<var>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_var.asp)

**Section tag** defines the section of documents such as chapters, headers, footers or any other sections. The section tag divides the content into section and subsections. The section tag is used when requirements of two headers or footers or any other section of documents needed.

## HTML Layout Elements:

Websites often display content in multiple columns (like a magazine or newspaper).

**What are the semantic elements?**

* <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section
* <nav> - Defines a container for navigation links
* <section> - Defines a section in a document
* **<article> - Defines an independent self-contained article**
* <aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
* <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section
* <details> - Defines additional details
* <summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element

**If you omit the submit button's value attribute, the button will get a default text: <input type="submit">**

## New HTML5 Elements:

The most interesting new HTML5 elements are:

New **semantic elements** like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section>.

New **attributes of form elements** like number, date, time, calendar, and range.

New **graphic elements**: <svg> and <canvas>.

New **multimedia elements**: <audio> and <video>.

## HTML5 <article> Element

The <article> element specifies independent, self-contained content.

The HTML <article> element represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application.

An article should make sense on its own, and it should be possible to read it independently from the rest of the web site.

Examples of where an <article> element can be used**:**

* Forum post
* Blog post
* Newspaper article

## HTML5 <header> Element

The <header> element specifies a header for a document or section.

The <header> element should be used as a container for introductory content.

## HTML5 <footer> Element

The <footer> element specifies a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element should contain information about its containing element.

A footer typically contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information, etc.

## HTML5 <aside> Element

The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

## What is HTML Canvas?

The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via JavaScript.

The <canvas> element is only a container for graphics. You must use JavaScript to actually draw the graphics.

Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and adding images.

**Ex:** <canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px

solid #000000;">  
</canvas>

## The HTML <svg> Element

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

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

## What is HTML Web Storage?

With web storage, web applications can store data locally within the user's browser.

Before HTML5, application data had to be stored in cookies, included in every server request. Web storage is more secure, and large amounts of data can be stored locally, without affecting website performance.

Unlike cookies, the storage limit is far larger (at least 5MB) and information is never transferred to the server.

Web storage is per origin (per domain and protocol). All pages, from one origin, can store and access the same data.

HTML web storage provides two objects for storing data on the client:

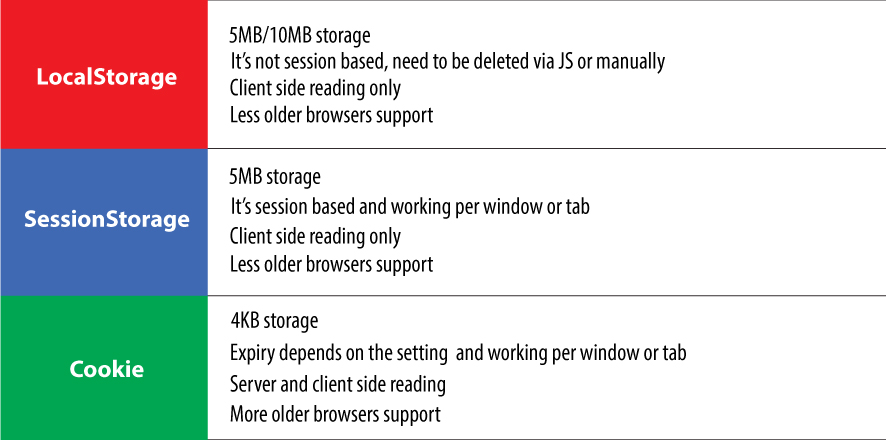
* window.localStorage - stores data with no expiration date
* window.sessionStorage - stores data for one session (data is lost when the browser tab is closed)

## The localStorage Object

The localStorage object stores the data with no expiration date. The data will not be deleted when the browser is closed, and will be available the next day, week, or year.

## The sessionStorage Object

The sessionStorage object is equal to the localStorage object, **except** that it stores the data for only one session. The data is deleted when the user closes the specific browser tab.



## What is a Web Worker?

When executing scripts in an HTML page, the page becomes unresponsive until the script is finished.

A web worker is a JavaScript that runs in the background, independently of other scripts, without affecting the performance of the page. You can continue to do whatever you want: clicking, selecting things, etc., while the web worker runs in the background.

## Server-Sent Events - One Way Messaging

A server-sent event is when a web page automatically gets updates from a server.

This was also possible before, but the web page would have to ask if any updates were available. With server-sent events, the updates come automatically.

Examples: Facebook/Twitter updates, stock price updates, news feeds, sport results, etc.

**What Colspan in Table?**

The colspan attribute defines the number of columns of a cell and cell should be span.

**How to Add Colspan in a table?**

<table>

        <tr>

            <th>S.No</th>

            <th colspan="3">A</th>

            <th>B</th>

            <th>C</th>

            <th colspan="3">D</th>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <th></th>

            <th>A1</th>

            <th>A2</th>

            <th>A3</th>

            <th></th>

            <th></th>

            <th>D1</th>

            <th>D2</th>

            <th>D3</th>

        </tr>

<tr>

                    <td>1</td>

                    <td>2</td>

                    <td>3</td>

                    <td>4</td>

                    <td>5</td>

                    <td>6</td>

                    <td>7</td>

                    <td>8</td>

                    <td>9</td>

           </tr>

    </table>

**OutPut 🡺**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **A** | | | **B** | **C** | **D** | | | |
|  | **A1** | **A2** | **A3** |  |  | **D1** | **D2** | | **D3** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | |

**Example 2:**

<table>

        <tr>

            <th>Name</th>

            <th>Expense</th>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td>Sai</td>

            <td>$10</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td>Krishna</td>

            <td>$8</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td colspan="2">Sum: $18</td>

        </tr>

    </table>

**OutPut 🡺**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Expense** |
| Sai | $10 |
| Krishna | $8 |
| Sum: $18 | |

**What is Rowspan?**

The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.

**Example: 1**

<table>

  <tr>

    <th></th>

    <th></th>

    <th>Fruit Name</th>

    <th>color</th>

    <th>Price</th>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <th rowspan="2">Fruits</th>

    <th>Fruits List 1</th>

    <td>Mango</td>

    <td>Yellow</td>

    <td>Rs.12/-</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <th>Fruits List 2</th>

    <td>Apple</td>

    <td>Red</td>

    <td>Rs.20/-</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <th rowspan="2">Biological Kings</th>

    <th>Animals</th>

    <td>Lion</td>

    <td>Yellow</td>

    <td>15Laks</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <th>Birds</th>

    <td>Parrot</td>

    <td>Green</td>

    <td>Rs.15000/-</td>

  </tr>

</table>