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40 important HTML 5 Interview questions with answers

**Shivprasad koirala**, 24 Sep 2014

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In this article we will quickly brushup 40 important HTML 5 interview questions with answers , Happy job hunting.

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Introduction

I am ASP.NET MVC developer and recently when I was looking for a job lot of questions were asked connected to HTML 5 and its new features. So below are 40 important questions which would help you brush up your knowledge on HTML 5.

These questions are not silver bullet to get a job but yes they are helpful when you want to quickly brush up the topic.

Happy job hunting.



Courtesy: -www.questpond.com

What is the relationship between SGML, HTML , XML and XHTML?

SGML (Standard generalized markup language) is a standard which tells how to specify document markup. It's only a Meta language which describes how a document markup should be. HTML is a markup language which is described using SGML.

So by SGML they created DTD which the HTML refers and needs to adhere to the same. So you will always find "DOCTYPE" attribute at the top of HTML page which defines which DTD is used for parsing purpose.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<!--!doctype-->
```

Now parsing SGML was a pain so they created XML to make things better. XML uses SGML. For example in SGML you have to start and end tags but in XML you can have closing tags which close automatically ("").

XHTML was created from XML which was used in HTML 4.0. So for example in SGML derived HTML " " is not valid but in XHTML it's valid. You can refer XML DTD as shown in the below code snippet.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<!--!doctype--><!--!doctype-->
```

What is HTML 5?

HTML 5 is a new standard for HTML whose main target is to deliver everything without need to any additional plugins like flash, Silverlight etc. It has everything from animations, videos, rich GUI etc.

HTML5 is cooperation output between World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG).

If I do not put <! DOCTYPE html> will HTML 5 work?

No, browser will not be able to identify that it's a HTML document and HTML 5 tags will not function properly.

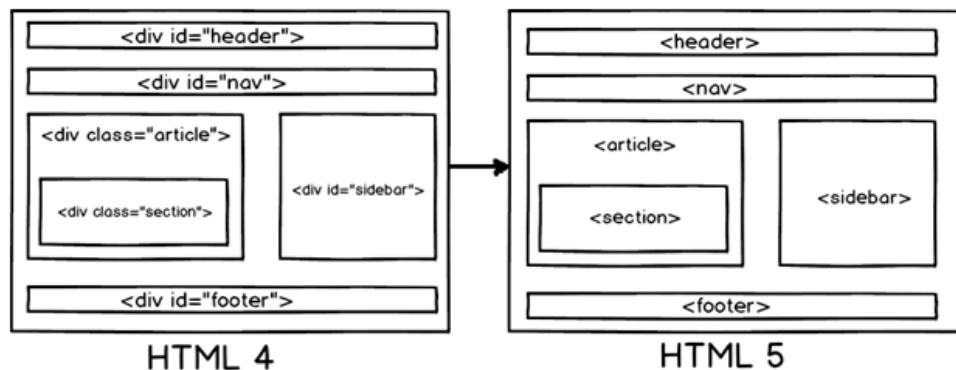
Which browsers support HTML 5?

Almost all browsers i.e. Safari, Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Internet Explorer support HTML 5.

How is the page structure of HTML 5 different from HTML 4 or previous HTML?

A typical web page has headers, footers, navigation, central area and side bars. Now if we want to represent the same in HTML 4 with proper names to the HTML section we would probably use a DIV tag.

But in HTML 5 they have made it more clear by creating element names for those sections which makes your HTML more readable.



Below are more details of the HTML 5 elements which form the page structure.

- `<header>`: Represents header data of HTML.
- `<footer>`: Footer section of the page.
- `<nav>`: Navigation elements in the page.
- `<article>`: Self-contained content.
- `<section>`: Used inside article to define sections or group content in to sections.
- `<aside>`: Represent side bar contents of a page.

What is datalist in HTML 5?

Datalist element in HTML 5 helps to provide autocomplete feature in a textbox as shown below.

The screenshot shows a web browser interface with a text input field. Below the input field, a dropdown menu is displayed, listing five country names: India, Italy, Iran, Israel, and Indonesia. This demonstrates the autocomplete functionality provided by the HTML 5 datalist element.

Below is the HTML code for DataList feature:-

```
<input list="Country">
<datalist id="Country">
<option value="India">
<option value="Italy">
<option value="Iran">
<option value="Israel">
<option value="Indonesia">
</datalist>
```

Hide Copy Code

What are the different new form element types in HTML 5?

There are 10 important new form elements introduced in HTML 5:-

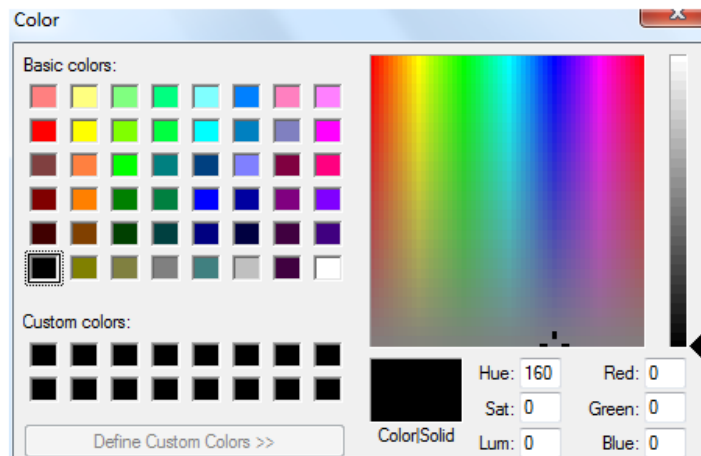
1. Color.
2. Date
3. Datetime-local
4. Email
5. Time
6. Url
7. Range
8. Telephone
9. Number
10. Search

Let's understand these elements step by step.

If you want to show color picker dialog box.

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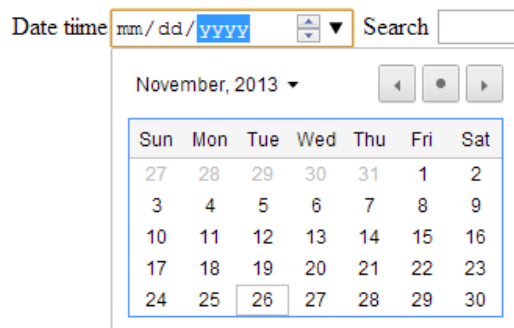
```
<input type="color" name="favcolor">
```



If you want to show calendar dialog box.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

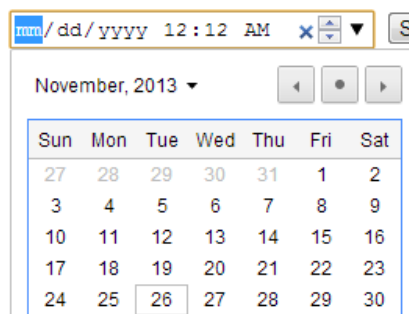
```
<input type="date" name="bday">
```



If you want to show calendar with local time.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

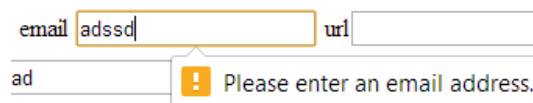
```
<input type="datetime-local" name="bdaytime">
```



If you want to create a HTML text with email validation we can set the type as "email".

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<input type="email" name="email">
```



For URL validation set the type as "url" as shown in the below HTML code.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<input type="url" name="sitename">
```

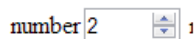


For URL validation set the type as "url" as shown in the below HTML code.

If you want to display textbox with number range you can set type to number.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">
```



If you want to display a range control you can use type as range.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<input type="range" min="0" max="10" step="2" value="6">
```



Want to make text box as search engine box.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<input type="search" name="googleengine">
```

What to only take time input.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<input type="time" name="usr_time">
```

If you want to make text box to accept telephone numbers.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<input type="tel" name="mytel">
```

What is output element in HTML 5?

Output element is needed when you need calculation from two inputs to be summarized in to a label. For instance you have two textboxes(see the below figure) and you want to add numbers from these textboxes and send them to a label.

100 + 6 = 106

Below goes the code of how to use output element with HTML 5.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<form onsubmit="return false" oninput="o.value = parseInt(a.value) + parseInt(b.value)">
<input name="a" type="number"> +
<input name="b" type="number"> =
<output name="o" />
</form>
```

You can also replace "parseInt" with "valueAsNumber" for simplicity. You can also use "for" in the output element for more readability.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<output name="o" for="a b"></output>
```

What is SVG?

SVG stands for scalable vector graphics. It's a text based graphic language which draws images using text, lines, dots etc. This makes it lightweight and renders faster.

Can we see a simple example of SVG using HTML 5?

Let's say we want to display the below simple line using HTML 5 SVG.



Below is how the code of HTML 5. You can see the SVG tag which encloses the polygon tag for displaying the star image.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<svg id="svgelem" height="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">
<line style="stroke: rgb(255, 0, 0); stroke-width: 2px;" y2="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" x2="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" y1="
[object SVGAnimatedLength]" x1="[object SVGAnimatedLength]">
</line>
```

What is canvas in HTML 5?

Canvas is an HTML area on which you can draw graphics.

</canvas>

Get access to canvas area

To draw on the canvas area we need to first get reference of the context section. Below is the code for canvas section.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
var c=document.getElementById("mycanvas");
var ctx=c.getContext("2d");
```

Draw the graphic

Now once you have access to the context object we can start drawing on the context. So first call the "move" method and start from a point , use line method and draw the line and then apply stroke over it.

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```
<a name="WhatisthedifferencebetweenCanvasandSVGgraphics">What is the difference between Canvas and SVG graphics? </a>
```

Note: - If you see the previous two questions both canvas and SVG can draw graphics on the browser. So in this question interviewer wants to know when will you use what.

SVG

Here's it's like draw and remember. In other words any shape drawn by using SVG can be remembered and manipulated and browser can render it again.

SVG is good for creating graphics like CAD software's where once something is drawn the user wants to manipulate it.

This is slow as it needs to remember the co-ordinates for later manipulations.

We can have event handler associated with the drawing object.

Resolution independent.

Canvas

Canvas is like draw and forget. Once something is drawn you cannot access that pixel and manipulate it.

Canvas is good for draw and forget scenarios like animation and games.

This is faster as there is no intention of remembering things later.

Here we cannot associate event handlers with drawing objects as we do not have reference of them.

Resolution dependent.

How to draw rectangle using Canvas and SVG using HTML 5?

HTML 5 code Rectangle code using SVG.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" version="1.1">
<rect style="fill: rgb(0, 0, 255); stroke-width: 1px; stroke: rgb(0, 0, 0);" height="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" width="[object
SVGAnimatedLength]">
</rect>
```

HTML 5 Rectangle code using canvas.

[Hide](#) [Shrink ▲](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
var c=document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx=c.getContext("2d");
ctx.rect(20,20,150,100);
ctx.stroke();
```

```

<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" version="1.1">
  <circle fill="red" stroke-width="2" stroke="black" r="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" cy="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" cx="[object SVGAnimatedLength]">

var canvas = document.getElementById('myCanvas');
var context = canvas.getContext('2d');
var centerX = canvas.width / 2;
var centerY = canvas.height / 2;
var radius = 70;

context.beginPath();
context.arc(centerX, centerY, radius, 0, 2 * Math.PI, false);
context.fillStyle = 'green';
context.fill();
context.lineWidth = 5;
context.strokeStyle = '#003300';
context.stroke();

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body onload="DrawMe();">
<svg height="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" width="[object SVGAnimatedLength]">
<circle id="circle1" cx="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" cy="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" r="[object SVGAnimatedLength]" style="stroke: none; fill: rgb(255, 0, 0);">

</body>
<script>

  var timerFunction = setInterval(DrawMe, 20);
  alert("ddd");

function DrawMe()
{
  var circle = document.getElementById("circle1");
  var x = circle.getAttribute("cx");
  var newX = 2 + parseInt(x);
  if(newX > 500)
  {
    newX = 20;
  }
  circle.setAttribute("cx", newX);
}
</script>
</html></circle>

```

What are selectors in CSS?

Selectors help to select an element to which you want to apply a style. For example below is a simple style called as 'intro' which applies red color to background of a HTML element.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```

<style>
.intro
{
background-color:red;
}
</style>

```

To apply the above "intro" style to div we can use the "class" selector as shown in the below figure.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```

<div class="intro">
<p>My name is Shivprasad koirala.</p>
<p>I write interview questions.</p>
</div>

```

How can you apply CSS style using ID value?

So let's say you have a HTML paragraph tag with id "mytext" as shown in the below snippet.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```

<p id="mytext">This is HTML interview questions.</p>

```

You can create a style using "#" selector with the "id" name and apply the CSS value to the paragraph tag. So to apply style to "mytext" element we can use "#mytext" as shown in the below CSS code.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<style>
#mytext
{
background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
```

Quick revision of some important selectors.

Set all paragraph tags back ground color to yellow.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
P,h1
{
background-color:yellow;
}
```

Sets all paragraph tags inside div tag to yellow background.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
div p
{
background-color:yellow;
}
```

Sets all paragraph tags following div tags to yellow background.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
div+p
{
background-color:yellow;
}
```

Sets all attribute with "target" to yellow background.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
a[target]
{
background-color:yellow;
}

<a href="http://www.questpond.com">ASP.NET interview questions</a>
<a href="http://www.questpond.com" target="_blank">c# interview questions</a>
<a href="http://www.questpond.org" target="_top">.NET interview questions with answers</a>
```

Set all elements to yellow background when control gets focus.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
input:focus
{
background-color:yellow;
}
```

Set hyperlinks according to action on links.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
a:link {color:green;}
a:visited {color:green;}
a:hover {color:red;}
a:active {color:yellow;}
```

What is the use of column layout in CSS?

CSS column layout helps you to divide your text in to columns. For example consider the below magazine news which is one big text but we need to divide the same in to 3 columns with a border in between. That's where HTML 5 column layout comes to help.

Make no mistake about this — Shah Rukh Khan's hospitality is fantastic. When the superstar invites you home for a dinner party, you will be spoiled silly because he insists on personally taking care of his guests. If you land up unannounced and the gates of Mannat still open up for you, the food service may

not be that prompt, says SRK. According to him, the food order goes down to the kitchen based on the ground floor of his six-storey annex soon enough. However, it takes a long time for the food trolley to come up to the floor on which he is entertaining. "Many a time the guests have already left," he laughs,

adding, "And then I hear the familiar sound of the trolley being wheeled in with all the food neatly laid out." Moral of the story: when you go to Mannat without prior notice, please be patient. The host doesn't wish to send you home hungry. It is just that the wooden trolley has a lot of ground to cover.

To implement column layout we need to specify the following:-

- How many columns we want to divide the text in to ?

To specify number of columns we need to use column-count. "webkit" and "moz-column" are needed for chrome and firefox respectively.

Hide Copy Code

```
-moz-column-count:3; /* Firefox */
-webkit-column-count:3; /* Safari and Chrome */
column-count:3;
```

- How much gap we want to give between those columns ?

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```
-moz-column-gap:40px; /* Firefox */
-webkit-column-gap:40px; /* Safari and Chrome */
column-gap:20px;
```

- Do you want to draw a line between those columns , if yes how much thick ?

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```
-moz-column-rule:4px outset #ff00ff; /* Firefox */
-webkit-column-rule:4px outset #ff00ff; /* Safari and Chrome */
column-rule:6px outset #ff00ff;
```

Below is the complete code for the same.

Hide Copy Code

```
<style>
.magazine
{
-moz-column-count:3; /* Firefox */
-webkit-column-count:3; /* Safari and Chrome */
column-count:3;

-moz-column-gap:40px; /* Firefox */
-webkit-column-gap:40px; /* Safari and Chrome */
column-gap:20px;

-moz-column-rule:4px outset #ff00ff; /* Firefox */
-webkit-column-rule:4px outset #ff00ff; /* Safari and Chrome */
column-rule:6px outset #ff00ff;
}
</style>
```

You can then apply the style to the text by using the class attribute.

Hide Copy Code

```
<div class="magazine">

Your text goes here which you want to divide in to 3 columns.

</div>
```

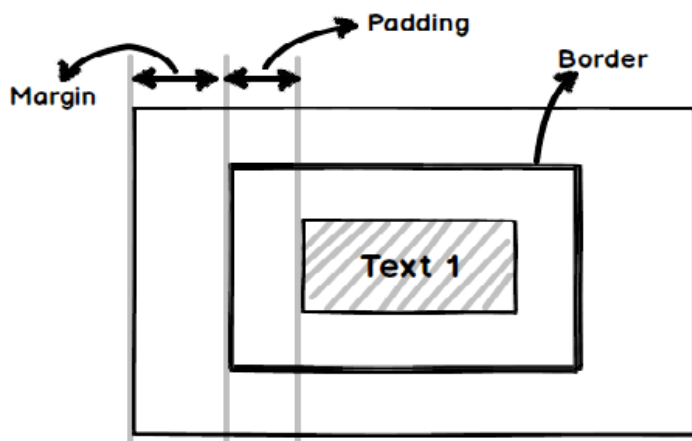
Can you explain CSS box model?

CSS box model is a rectangular space around a HTML element which defines border, padding and margin.

Border: - This defines the maximum area in which the element will be contained. We can make the border visible, invisible, define height and width etc.

Padding: - This defines the spacing between border and element.

Margin: - This defines the spacing between border and any neighboring elements.



For instance below is a simple CSS code which defines a box with border , padding and margin values.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

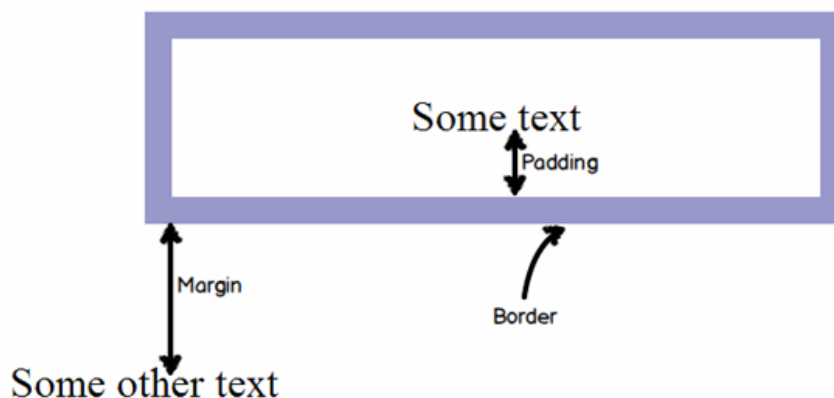
```
.box {
  width: 200px;
  border: 10px solid #99c;
  padding: 20px;
  margin: 50px;
}
```

Now if we apply the above CSS to a DIV tag as shown in the below code , your output would be as shown in the figure below. I have created two test "Some text" and "Some other text" so that we can see how margin property functions.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<div align="middle" class="box">
Some text
</div>

Some other text
```



Can you explain some text effects in CSS 3?

Here the interviewer is expecting you to answer one of two text effects by CSS. Below are two effects which are worth noting.

Shadow text effect

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
.specialtext
{
text-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #FF0000;
}
```

Some text

Word wrap effect

Hide Copy Code

```
<style>
.breakword
{word-wrap:break-word;}
</style>
```

This is a loooooooooooooooooong
loooooooooooooooooong loooooooooooooooooong
loooooooooooooooooong loooooong word..

What are web workers and why do we need them ?

Consider the below heavy for loop code which runs above million times.

Hide Copy Code

```
function SomeHeavyFunction()
{
for (i = 0; i < 1000000000000; i++)

{

x = i + x;

}

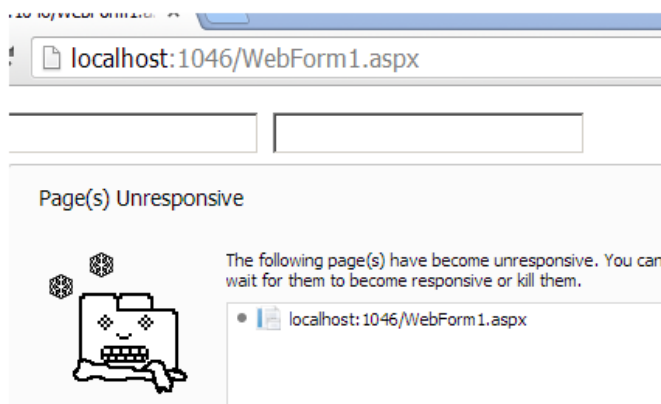
}
```

Let's say the above for loop code is executed on a HTML button click. Now this method execution is synchronous. In other words the complete browser will wait until the for loop completes.

Hide Copy Code

```
<input type="button" onclick="SomeHeavyFunction();" />
```

This can further lead to browser getting freezed and unresponsive with an error message as shown in the screen below.



So if we can move this heavy for loop in a JavaScript file and run it asynchronously that means the browser does not need to wait for the loop then we can have a more responsive browser. That's what web workers are for.

Web worker helps to execute JavaScript file asynchronously.

What is local storage concept in HTML 5?

Many times we would like to store information about the user locally in the computer. For example let's say user has half-filled a long form and suddenly the internet connection breaks off. So the user would like you to store this information locally and when the internet comes back, he would like to get that information and send it to the server for storage.

Modern browsers have storage called as "Local storage" in which you can store this information.

How can we add and remove data from local storage?

Data is added to local storage using "key" and "value". Below sample code shows country data "India" added with key value "Key001".

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
localStorage.setItem("Key001", "India");
```

To retrieve data from local storage we need to use "getItem" providing the key name.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
var country = localStorage.getItem("Key001");
```

You can also store JavaScript object's in the local storage using the below code.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
var country = {};
country.name = "India";
country.code = "I001";
localStorage.setItem("I001", country);
var country1 = localStorage.getItem("I001");
```

If you want to store in JSON format you can use "JSON.stringify" function as shown in the below code.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
localStorage.setItem("I001", JSON.stringify(country));
```

What is the lifetime of local storage?

Local storage does not have a life time it will stay until either the user clear it from the browser or you remove it using JavaScript code.

What is the difference between local storage and cookies?

	Cookies	Local storage
Client side / Server side.	Data accessible both at client side and server side. Cookie data is sent to the server side with every request.	Data is accessible only at the local browser side. Server cannot access local storage until deliberately sent to the server via POST or GET.
Size	4095 bytes per cookie.	5 MB per domain.
Expiration	Cookies have expiration attached to it. So after that expiration the cookie and the cookie data get's deleted.	There is no expiration data. Either the end user needs to delete it from the browser or programmatically using JavaScript we need to remove the same.

What is WebSQL?

WebSQL is a structured relational database at the client browser side. It's a local RDBMS inside the browser on which you can fire SQL queries.

Is WebSQL a part of HTML 5 specification?

No, many people label it as HTML 5 but it's not part of HTML 5 specification. The specification is based around SQLite.

So how can we use WebSQL?

The first step we need to do is open the database by using "OpenDatabase" function as shown below. The first argument is the name of the database, the next is the version, then a simple textual title and finally the size of the database.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
var db=openDatabase('dbCustomer', '1.0', 'Customer app', 2 * 1024 * 1024);
```

To execute SQL we then need to use "transaction" function and call "executeSql" function to fire SQL.

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```
db.transaction(function (tx)
{
tx.executeSql('CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tblCust(id unique, customername)');
tx.executeSql('INSERT INTO tblcust (id, customername) VALUES(1, "shiv")');
tx.executeSql('INSERT INTO tblcust (id, customername) VALUES (2, "raju")');
})
```

In case you are firing "select" query you will get data is "results" collection which we can loop and display in the HTML UI.

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
db.transaction(function (tx)
{
tx.executeSql('SELECT * FROM tblcust', [], function (tx, results) {
for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
{
msg = "<p><b>" + results.rows.item(i).log + "</b></p>";
document.querySelector('#customer').innerHTML += msg;
}
}, null);
});
```

What is fallback in Application cache?

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
<a name="WhatisfallbackinApplicati>FALLBACK:
/home/ /homeoffline.html </a></pre>

<h2><a name=" whatisfallbackinapplicati=""></a>
```

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Great article

StanleyJHubert 3-Dec-14 23:54

Really nice revision of HTML5 features. I also see you have wrote a [HTML5 learning series](#) with these resources, I appreciate that and I would like to say that I will use them, but I hope you will continue with the missing days in that learning series (I cannot find part 2 and 3).
Also I see what you plan on covering in them and I must say I'm excited to finally have a great bookmark for any future references.
Just some thoughts about what I hope you could add as well, some information about video and audio (or is this going to be covered with a "Media" part).
Anyway again thank you for your time and for sharing, you know my plan is that I would give your articles as a starting point to our interns, after which I would additionally give them [these HTML5, CSS3 and JS coding tests](#) and hopefully they will become more comfortable with working with them.

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My vote of 5

Humayun Kabir Mamun 25-Sep-14 0:20

Great Shiv da..

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Very good!

Cheung Tat Ming 24-Sep-14 20:41

I would know more about HTML5!

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Re: Very good!

vaynenick 1-Aug-16 18:43

More about...[HTML5](#)



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Very Good article

newton.saber 24-Sep-14 7:29

Well written article. Easy to read and a good fast comprehensive overview. Especially liked the graphic showing difference between HTML4 < and new HTML5 layouts.

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For dotnet developers...

devvvv 24-Sep-14 5:49

dotnet <http://tinyurl.com/mo7rm66>
sql <http://tinyurl.com/ojtxsug>

dev

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Great article

Imran Abdul Ghani 3-Sep-14 1:40

Good comprehensive list of Questions.

For Top 10 Interview Question on HTML5, [Click Here](#). You can find the Online HTML5 FREE Test to validate your skills. Also, you can find a Complete Online Practice [Micros oft Exam: 70-480](#) here.

modified 22-Jul-15 3:40am.

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Article

Member 10496390 12-Aug-14 4:55

Nice Articles

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How can we add and remove data from local storage?

Member 10996996 11-Aug-14 20:51

The answer to this question does not mention the removal of data from local storage. It would be nice if that part is also included into the answer.

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Nice article Sir

Rahul VB 3-May-14 1:01

Hello Sir,

My vote of 5, but i urge you to post some books related to this topic.

Thanks a ton,
Rahul

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SVG example mentions polygon/star but shows line

Member 9692530 8-Apr-14 22:13

In the answer for "Can we see a simple example of SVG using HTML 5?", the text says:
"You can see the SVG tag which encloses the polygon tag for displaying the star image"
but we actually see a line.

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<aside> or <sidebar>

Member 9692530 8-Apr-14 22:09

In the answer to question "How is the page structure of HTML 5 different from HTML 4 or previous HTML?" the diagram shows an element called <sidebar> but the text describes an element called <aside>.

NB. Having numbers on the questions would make it easier to report bugs!

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Web version has some omitted text.

Member 9692530 8-Apr-14 22:02

The PDF download looks OK but in the web version, at least rendered in my browser, there is some text missing.

For example, in the answer to question 1 the text "</customer>" is missing and it reads:

[Hide](#) [Copy Code](#)

```
but in XML you can have closing tags which close automatically ("").
```

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Thanks for your valuable info

Member 10593948 8-Apr-14 20:19

Thanks for your valuable info,shiv

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good one

Mehreen-Badat 7-Apr-14 21:08

Very well written👍

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My vote of 5

ruda_k 7-Apr-14 1:41

Nice Article and useful

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My vote of 5

khurram ali lashari 5-Mar-14 9:12

Best Answer Given By Author

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comment

Member 10532861 18-Jan-14 9:16

i am really impressed with this article . it really helps me to learn HTML5 .thanx a lot.😊

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My Vote of 5

RaviRanjanKr 9-Jan-14 1:04

Very nice article.

Regards,
Ravi Ranjan Kumar
Microsoft Student Partners | Crazy Learner | Dreamer

Blog : raviranjankr.wordpress.com

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My vote of 5

Raul Iloc 7-Jan-14 21:39

Very good article!

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Nice article

Madhanlal JM 5-Jan-14 20:20

Thanks for sharing a nice article

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Why didn't you discuss IndexedDB instead of Web SQL

jab_packerfan 31-Dec-13 9:36

"Since November 18, 2010, the W3C announced that Web SQL database is a deprecated specification. This is a recommendation for web developers to no longer use the technology as effectively, the spec will receive no new updates and browser vendors aren't encouraged to support this technology."

jab

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5.00/5 (1 vote) 

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