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## 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, `<p>` for a paragraph. Most tags come in pairs: an opening tag `<p>` and a closing tag `</p>`.

## 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>`**: The 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 document's content, 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., `<div>`.
- **Element**: An element consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag. For example, `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>` 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"`.

For example, in `<a href="https://www.google.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.google.com">Visit Google</a>
```

This creates a clickable link labeled “Visit Google” that directs to <https://www.google.com>.

### 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:

```

```

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

### 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 `<div>`, `<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 `<span>`, `<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>
```



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- **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.parvamm.com" target="_blank">Visit Parvam Website</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 -->
```

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>Heading 1</th>
    <th>Heading 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 `<strong>` tag used for?

The `<strong>` 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:directors@parvamm.com">Send Email</a>
```

### 21. What is the `<em>` tag used for?

The `<em>` 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="agree_terms" name="agree_terms">  
<label for="agree_terms">Agree to the Terms & Conditions</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.

### 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.

### 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">  
</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.

```
<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 <strong> tags?

Both tags display text in bold, but <strong> 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 input 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.google.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.

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

```
    From Akshay Rao<br>
```

```
    Visit us at:<br>
```

```
    www.parvamm.com<br>
```

```
    Chikkabanavara, Bengaluru<br>
```

```
    Pincode: 5600690
```

```
</address>
```

#### 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 <strong>, and between <i> and <em> 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, <strong> and <em> not only style the text (bold and italic respectively) but also semantically indicate that the text is of greater importance (<strong>) or should be emphasized (<em>). 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 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">
```





### 45. 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">
```

### 46. 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.

### 47. 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" />
```

### 48. 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.

### 49. 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 mappings between the reserved character and its respective entity character to be used.



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Character	Entity Name	Entity Number
<	&lt;	&#60;
>	&gt;	&#62;
&	&amp;	&#38;
(non-breaking space) Eg. 10 PM	&nbsp; Eg. <p>10&nbsp;&nbsp; PM</p>	&#160;

### 50. 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.

### 51. 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.

### 52. Describe HTML layout structure.

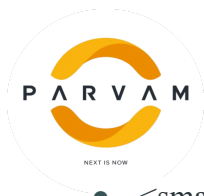
Every web page has different components to display the intended content and a specific UI. But still, there are a few things which are templated and are a globally accepted way to structure the web page, such as:

- <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.

### 53. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML has various formatting tags:

- <b> - makes text bold
- <i> - makes text italic
- <em> - makes text italic but with added semantic 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
- `<strong>` - marks the text as important
- `<mark>` - highlights the text
- `<ins>` - displays as added text

### **54. What is the significance of `<head>` and `<body>` tag in HTML?**

The `<head>` tag provides 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 the 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 it will always be before the `<body>` tag.

The `<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>`, `<div>`, etc. will always be enclosed by the `<body>` tag. Also, there can be only 1 body element in an HTML document, and it will always be after the `<head>` tag.

### **55. How can we merge 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 multiple rows and columns, respectively.

### **56. 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 the position attribute that can be used to position an HTML element:

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



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- relative: Here the element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document and positioned relative to its original/ normal position.
- initial: This resets the property to its default value.
- inherit: Here, the element inherits or takes the property of its parent.

### 57. In how many ways can you display HTML elements?

- 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 be affected.
- block: Using this, we can display any inline element as a block-level element.
- 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.
- flex: It displays the container and element as a flexible structure. It follows the flexbox property.
- inline-flex: It displays the flex container as an inline element while its content follows the flexbox properties.
- grid: It displays the HTML elements as a grid container.
- none: Using this property, we can hide the HTML element.

### 58. 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.

### 59. 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.

### 60. Explain the purpose of the <form> tag and its attributes.

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form that allows users to input data. It includes input fields, buttons, checkboxes, etc. The “action” attribute specifies the URL where the form data is submitted, and the “method” attribute specifies the HTTP method used for submission (GET or POST).