1. What is HTML?

HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, is a standard text formatting language used to create pages on the web. The language allows text to be more interactive and dynamic. Beyond that, it can turn text into images, tables, links, and more.

2. What are W3C and WHATWG?

The **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)** is a community of developers that works towards setting a set of global standards for development.

WHATWG (Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group, was created during a W3C workshop led by Apple, Mozilla, and Opera in 2004. WHATWG is a community of developers that focuses on specifically setting HTML standards to fulfill the needs of users.

3. What is the basic structure of the HTML template?

```
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
<html>
    <head>
            <title></title>
    </head>
    <body>
    </body>
</html>
```

4. What are attributes?

Each tag can take in additional attributes that change the way the tag behaves. For example, an `input` tag has a `type` attribute, which allows you to specify whether the input field is a text field, checkbox, or radio button among other options.

5. How do you use attributes?

Attributes are specified within the HTML tag, inside the two brackets. An attribute field is followed by an `equals` sign and the value of the attribute is closed by double quotes ″. Make sure not to include any spaces before and after the equals sign for good practice. You can use multiple attributes one after another, separated by a space.

Here's an example:

```
<input type="text" />
<input type="checkbox" />
<input type="radio" value="on" />
```

6. What are entities in HTML?

HTML character entities are used to replace reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by using entities.

1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

No. HTML elements are defined by a starting tag, may contain some content and a closing tag.For example, <h1>Heading 1</h1> is a HTML element but just <h1> is a starting tag and </h1> is a closing tag.

2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Tags are the primary component of the HTML that defines how the content will be structured/ formatted, whereas Attributes are used along with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element. For example, <p align=" center">Interview questions</p>, in this the 'align' is the attribute using which we will align the paragraph to show in the center of the view

7. How can you reduce a page's load time?

A basic rule to optimize our page's loading time is to reduce the download size of our elements on the web page, as well as reduce the number of HTTP requests.

We can also follow some of the techniques below:

- File compression
- File concatenation
- Re-organizing and refining code
- Using internal and external style sheets and minimizing inline CSS
- Using a CDN for media files
- Hosting our website's assets on different domains while also reducing DNS lookups

HTML5

8. What is HTML5?

HTML5 is the most recent version of the Hypertext Markup Language. HTML5 introduces several new features:

- Adding new attributes
- Allow offline editing
- Adding new parsing rules to enhance flexibility
- Support (Web SQL)

- Support Protocol and MIME handler registration, allowing you to change the way of user interaction with documents.

9. What are the advantages of using HTML5?

HTML5 makes it significantly easier to build interactive websites when embedding video, audio, and graphics on your webpage. HTML5 supports multimedia technology and graphical content to the web without having to use third-party plugins like Flash.

More features:

- Geolocation
- Offline application cache
- Error handling
- Browser support and compatibility
- Client-side database

Supports new API:

- Browser History management
- Drag and Drop
- 3D drawing on webpage
- Time media playback

Supported applications include:

- Web workers - JavaScript
- Local file access
- Application cache
- Local data storage
- Local SQL database

10. What are semantic elements in HTML5?

Semantic HTML provides meaning to a webpage rather than just the presentation aspect of a webpage. For example, a p tag indicates that the text is a paragraph. This is both semantic and presentation in nature as the browser knows how to display a paragraph, and people know what paragraphs are.

In contrast, tags like `<b>` and `<i>` are not semantic because they only tell the browser what the text should look like in terms of presentation. They do not provide additional meaning to the markup semantically.

11. What is an API for HTML5?

An API, which stands for Application Programming Interfaces, is a way to build various web applications through pre-built components. Developers can more quickly build their applications by using components from existing APIs into their new site.

12. Some APIs in HTML5 are:

- Data transfer API
- Media API
- User Interaction
- History
- Command API
- Text Track API
- HTML Geolocation
- HTML Local Storage
- Constraint Validation API

13. What is the purpose of `<!Doctype html>`?

Doctype is declared at the top of every HTML5 page, instructing the web browser on the version and type of HTML being used in the document. This is important because it allows the browser to read and load the document properly.

There are three types of Doctypes:

- Strict Doctype
- Frameset Doctype
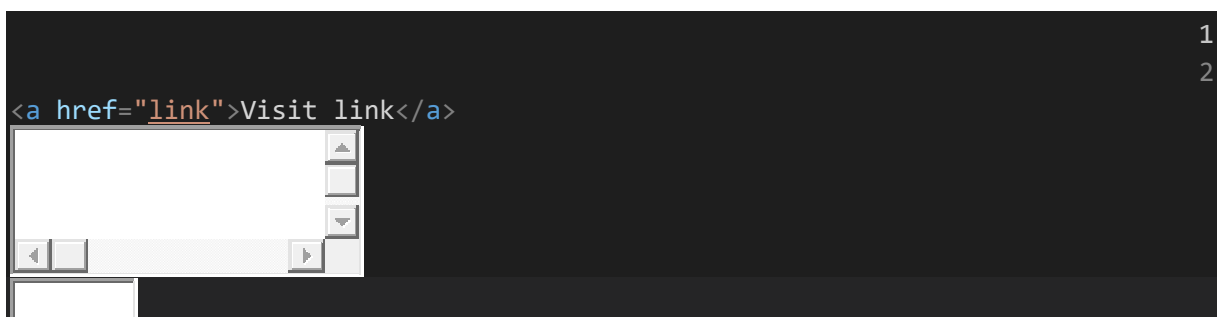- Transitional Doctype

Tags

14. What are tags?

HTML tags are composed of an opening tag, content, and an ending tag. HTML tags are utilized to create HTML documents and render specific properties for a text element. Each HTML tag has a different set of properties.

Syntax: `<tag>` content `</tag>`

15. What is the anchor tag?

In HTML, the **anchor tag** is used to link between two different sections of a page or two different web pages altogether. The form for the anchor tag is as seen below:

```
<a href="link">Visit link</a>
```

16. Which HTML tag is used to display data in a tabular form?

To display data in a tabular form, we can use the HTML table tag. Here is the list of tags involved when creating a table:

- `<table>`: defines a table
- `<tr>`: defines a table row

- `<th>`: defines a header cell
- `<td>`: defines a cell
- `<caption>`: defines a table caption
- `<colgroup>`: specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
- `<col>`: used with `<colgroup>` to specific properties for each column
- `<tbody>`: groups the body content in a table
- `<thead>`: groups the header content in a table
- `<tfooter>`: groups the footer content in a table

17. What is an iFrame?

The `<iframe>` tag is used to display a webpage within a web page. By using the `<iframe>` tag, we can insert outside documents into the main HTML document easily. A common example of the `<iframe>` tag is banner ads on websites from a third party platform. Using iframes can introduce security risks because the website is now vulnerable to cross-site attacks.

18. What are the media element tags introduced by HTML5?

Here's a list of new element tags introduced by HTML5:

- `<audio>`: Used for multimedia sounds, audio streams, music, embed audio content without having to utilize an additional plugin like the flash player
- `<source>`: Used for multiple media resources in media elements, including audio, video, picture, and more
- `<embed>`: Used for external applications or embedded content like a plug-in
- `<video>`: Used for video content like video streams, movie clips, and more
- `<track>`: Used for adding subtitles containing text in video or audio elements.

19. What are the common lists used when designing a webpage?

There are several different types of lists used when designing a webpage. Here are the most common ones:

- **Ordered list**: List is displayed in a number format from 1 to n. Ordered list can be created using the `ol` tag.

- **Unordered list**: List is displayed using bullet points. Unordered list can be created using the `ul` tag.

- **Definition list**: List is displayed in definition form like a dictionary. The `dl`, `dt`, and `dd` tags are used to create a definition list.

20. What is the canvas element in HTML5?

The `<canvas>` element is a container to draw graphics on web pages using a scripting language like Python or JavaScript. The element allows for scriptable and dynamic rendering of 2D shapes and images. In canvas, there are several different approaches to drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and more.

Other / Miscellaneous

21. What is a stylesheet?

A **stylesheet** is created to build a consistent and concise style template that can be applied to your web pages. A stylesheet provides extra elements in terms of the design, look, and formatting of your document. Typically, we use CSS to specify the template in your stylesheet.
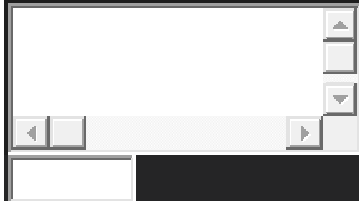
22. How many types of headings can an HTML document support?

An HTML document can support six level of heading from `<h1>` to `<h6>`.

```
1
2
3
4
5
```

```
<h1> an h1 </h1>
<h2> an h2 </h2>
<h3> an h3 </h3>
<h4> an h4 </h4>
<h5> an h5 </h5>
<h6> an h6 </h6>
```
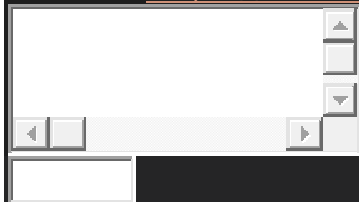
23. Using an anchor tag, how can you open a URL into a new tab when clicked?

To direct a user to an URL into a new tab upon being clicked, we can set the `target` attribute equal to `_blank`. See the example below:

```
<a href="https://www.educative.io" target="_blank">Visit Educative!</a>
```
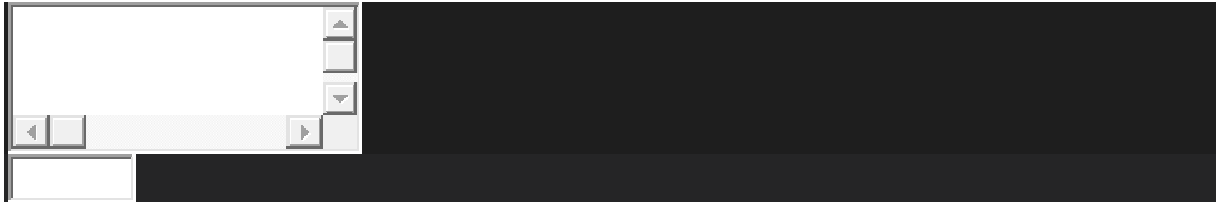
24. What is an SVG?

SVG, which stands for Scalable Vector Graphics, is an XML based format to draw vector images. SVG images are defined with XML text files, which we can create and edit with a text editor. We can use SVG to create vector-like diagrams: pie charts, 2-dimension graphs, etc.

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
 <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-
width="4" fill="red" />
</svg>
```

More practice questions

Congratulations on reviewing these problems! The questions above should give you a strong sense of what lies ahead in an interview. These are the most common questions, but there is still a lot more to learn!

To get you up to speed, we've compiled a list of more HTML questions you might expect to see in a front-end interview. Be sure to prepare as many as you can and recognize the patterns that will speed up your process.

All of these questions and more are answered in Educative's [definitive HTML study guide](#) for coding interviews.

25. Do all HTML tags have an end tag?

26. What is formatting in HTML?

27. What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?

28. What is an image map?

29. How to create a nested webpage in HTML?

30. What is the difference between DIV and SPAN in HTML?

31. How to make a picture of a background image of a web page?

32. What are empty elements?

33. What is the use of a span tag? Give one example.

34. Why is a URL encoded in HTML?

35. Which type of video formats are supported by HTML5?

36. What is the use of figcaption tag in HTML 5?

37. What is the purpose of using alternative texts in images?

38. How to create a new HTML element?

39. Can you create a multi-colored text on a web page?

40. How to make a picture of a background image of a web page?

41. What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

42. When is it appropriate to use frames?

43. What is the hierarchy that is being followed when it comes to style sheets?

44. How do you create text on a webpage that allows you to send an email when clicked?

45. How are active links different from normal links?

46. What are the different tags to separate sections of text?

47. How can we comment in HTML?

48. What are inline elements and block-level elements in HTML

9) What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?

HTML elements communicate to the browser to render text. When the elements are enclosed by brackets <>, they form HTML tags. Most of the time, tags come in a pair and surround content.

10) What is semantic HTML?

Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content. For example: In semantic HTML   tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is used for italic. Instead of these we use and tags.

11) What is an image map?

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.

12) How to insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?

You can insert a copyright symbol by using © or © in an HTML file.

13) How to create a nested webpage in HTML?

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. For example: