❑ HTML Interview Question & Answer

Q1: Which HTML tag is used to display the data in the tabular form?

> **A1:** The HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). It also manages the layout of the page, e.g, header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section. Here is the list of tags used while displaying the data in the tabular form: *<table> <tr> <td> <tbody> <thead> <tfooter>*.

Q2: What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?

> **A2:** 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.

Q3: What is a semantic element?

> **A3:** A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Examples of semantic elements: *<form>, <table>, <article>, <div> and <span>*.

Q4: How to insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?

> **A4:** You can insert a copyright symbol by using *&copy, or © in an HTML file.*

Q5: Explain the layout of HTML?

> **A5:** HTML layout specifies a way in which the web page is arranged. Every website has a specific layout to display content in a specific manner.
>
> The following are different HTML5 elements that are used to define the different parts of a webpage.

- *<header>: It is used to define a header for a document or a section.*
- *<nav>: It is used to define a container for navigation links.*
- *<section>: It is used to define a section in a document.*
- *<article>: It is used to define an independent, self-contained article.*

- *<aside>: It is used to define content aside from the content (like a sidebar).*
- *<footer>: It is used to define a footer for a document or a section.*

Q6: What is the difference between progress and meter tag?

A6: The progress tag is used to represent the progress of the task only while the meter tag is used to measure data within a given range.

Q7: What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

A7: White spaces are a blank sequence of space characters, which is treated as a single space character in HTML. Because the browser collapses multiple spaces into a single space, you can indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces. This enables you to organize the HTML code into a much more readable format.

Q8: Can attribute values be set to anything or are there specific values that they accept?

A8: Some attribute values can be set to only predefined values. Other attributes can accept any numerical value that represents the number of pixels for size.

Q9: Is there any way to keep list elements straight in an HTML file?

A7: By using indents, you can keep the list elements straight. If you indent each sub nested list in further than the parent list that contains it, you can at a glance determine the various lists and the elements that it contains.

Q10: What is the use of alternative text in image mapping?

A10: When you use image maps, it can easily become confusing and difficult to determine which hotspots correspond to which links. Using alternative text lets, you put a descriptive text on each hotspot link.

Q11: Do older HTML files work on newer browsers?

A11: Yes, older HTML files are compliant with the HTML standard. Most older files work on the newer browsers, though some features may not work.

Q12: Can a single text link point to two different web pages?

A12: No. The *<a>* tag can accept only a single href attribute, and it can point to only a single web page.

Q13: How are active links different from normal links?

A13: The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don't have a mouse cursor over that link is considered a normal link.

Q14: Can I specify fractional weight values such as 670 or 973 for font-weight?

A14: Implementation largely depends on the browser, but the standard does not support fractional weight values. Acceptable values must end with two zeroes.

Q15: What is the hierarchy that is being followed when it comes to style sheets?

A15: If a single selector includes three different style definitions, the definition that is closest to the actual tag takes precedence. Inline style takes priority over embedded style sheets, which takes priority over external style sheets.

Q16: When is it appropriate to use frames?

A16: Frames can make navigating a site much easier. If the main links to the site are located in a frame that appears at the top or along the edge of the browser, the content for those links can be displayed in the remainder of the browser window.

Q17: What is the use of the Canvas element?

A17: The canvas element helps to build charts, graphs, bypass Photoshop to create 2D images, and place them directly into HTML5 code.

Q18: Tell me two benefits of HTML5 Web Storage?

A18: Two main benefits of HTML5 Web Storage:

- It can store up to 10 MB of data which is certainly more than what cookies have.
- Web storage data cannot be transferred with the HTTP request. It helps to increase the performance of the application.

Q19: What is the Application Cache in HTML5 and why it is used?

A19: The Application Cache concept means that a web application is cached. It can be accessed without the need for an internet connection.

Q20: Explain five new input types provided by HTML5 for forms?

A20: Following are the important, new data types offered by HTML5:

1. Date: It allows the user to select a date.
2. DateTime-local: This input type allows the user to select a date and time without a time zone.
3. DateTime: This input type allows the user to select a date and time with the time zone.
4. month: It enables the user to select a month and year.
5. email: These input fields used to contain an e-mail address.

Q21: Can we change inline elements into block-level elements?

A21: Yes, we can change inline elements into block-level elements by adding display equal to block in its CSS tag. Writing it will change the inline elements into block elements and then inline elements will also take the full width of the container. *{display: block ;}*

Q22: Explain the structure of the HTML webpage?

A22: The common structure which all HTML pages follow are enlisted below:
DOCTYPE, HTML, HEAD, BODY.

Q23: Why do we use the required attribute in HTML?

A23: The required attribute is used in HTML to make the field mandatory. It forces the user to fill that particular field to

submit the form. If the field is input then it will throw a default HTML error.

<input type="email" name = "user_email" required />

Q24: What are the New tags in Media Elements in HTML5?

A24: The new tags in Media Elements in HTML5 are enlisted below:

- *<audio>: Apply for multimedia contents like sounds, audio streams, or music, embed audio content without the requirement of any additional plug-in like a flash player.*
- *<video>: Apply for video content like video streams or movie clips, embed video content, etc.*
- *<source>: Apply for multiple media resources in media elements, such as audio, video, picture, etc.*
- *<embed>: Apply for an external application or embedded content (a plug-in).*
- *<track>: Apply for text tracks in the media elements such as video or audio. This tag is used for subtitles or caption files while the video media is playing.*

Q25: What is the minimum number of HTML5 tags that are required to create a Web page?

A25: Minimum 3 HTML5 tags are required to create a Web page, such as (<HEAD>, <BODY>, <HTML>).

Q26: What is the use of MathML Element in HTML5?

A26: The word MathML (Mathematical Markup Language) is a markup language, that is used to show the scientific and mathematical expression on the web. MathML is a form of XML (extensible markup language) to describe the Math notation.

We can use *$...$* tags inside the HTML5 documents for implementing MathML element.

Q27: Why do we use HTML5?

A27: HTML5 supports animation, drawing, audio, video, etc and it easily embeds a video on the web page. It does not require any additional software like Flash for watching videos.

Some of the important reasons to use HTML5 are given below:

- Legacy and cross-browser support
- Better interactions
- Smarter storage
- Cleaner code

Q28: Explain the Geolocation API in HTML5?

A28: Geolocation API is used to locate a user's geographical position.
For privacy reasons, the user is asked for permission to report the location information. Use the navigator.geolocation.get current position() method to get the user's position and geographical coordinates (longitude and latitude number).

Q29: What are the advantages of using HTML5?

A29: HTML5 is the advanced version of HTML. HTML5 enables to create of easier or interactive websites by embedding video, audio, and graphics on the web page.
HTML5 supports multimedia technology and graphical content to the web without using any third-party plugins.

Q30: What are the frequently useful API in HTML5?

A30: A list of the most frequently useful API's in HTML5 includes:

- Media API
- Data Transfer API
- Application Cache API
- User Interaction
- History API
- Constraint Validation API
- Command API
- Text Track API

Q31: What is the purpose of URL input control in Web form 2.0?

A31: This accepts only the URL value. This type is used for input fields that should contain a URL address. If you try to submit a simple text, it forces you to enter only the URL address either in *http://www.example.com* format or in *http://example.com* format.

Q32: What is the purpose of the 'output' tag in HTML5?

A32: HTML5 introduced a new element <output> which is used to represent the result of different types of output, such as output written by a script.

Q33: What is the purpose of the 'autofocus' attribute in HTML5?

A33: This is a simple one-step pattern, easily programmed in JavaScript at the time of document load, automatically focus on one particular form field.

Q34: Can you use SVG tags directly in HTML5 without any plugin?

A34: Yes! HTML5 allows embedding SVG directly using *<svg>...</svg>* tag.

Q35: Can you use MathML tags directly in HTML5 without any plugin?

A35: Yes! The HTML syntax of HTML5 allows for MathML elements to be used inside a document using *$...$* tags.

Q36: What are the drawbacks of cookies?

A36: Cookies have the following drawbacks:
- Cookies are included with every HTTP request, thereby slowing down your web application by transmitting the same data.
- Cookies are included with every HTTP request, thereby sending data unencrypted over the internet.
- Cookies are limited to about 4 KB of data. Not enough to store the required data.

Q37: What do you mean by session storage in HTML5?

A37: HTML5 introduces the sessionStorage attribute which would be used by the sites to add data to the session storage, and it will be accessible to any page from the same site opened in that window i.e. session and as soon as you close the window, the session would be lost.

Q38: When a session storage data gets deleted?

A38: The Session Storage Data would be deleted by the browsers immediately after the session gets terminated.

Q39: When a local storage data gets deleted?

A39: local storage data has no time limit. To clear a local storage setting you would need to call localStorage.remove('key'); where 'key' is the key of the value you want to remove. If you want to clear all settings, you need to call localStorage.clear() method.

Q40: What are Server-Side Events in HTML5?

A40: Along with HTML5, WHATWG Web Applications 1.0 introduces events that flow from the webserver to web browsers and they are called Server-Sent Events (SSE). Using SSE you can push DOM events continuously from your webserver to the visitor's browser.

The event streaming approach opens a persistent connection to the server, sending data to the client when new information is available, eliminating the need for continuous polling. Server-sent events standardize how we stream data from the server to the client.

Q41: What is the purpose of the Socket.readyState attribute of WebSocket?

A41: The read-only attribute readyState represents the state of the connection. It can have the following values:

- A value of 0 indicates that the connection has not yet been established.
- A value of 1 indicates that the connection is established and communication is possible.
- A value of 2 indicates that the connection is going through the closing handshake.
- A value of 3 indicates that the connection has been closed or could not be opened.

Q42: What is the purpose of the Socket.bufferedAmount attribute of WebSocket?

> **A42:** The read-only attribute bufferedAmount represents the number of bytes of UTF-8 text that have been queued using the send() method.

Q43: What is the purpose of the 'canvas' tag in HTML5?

> **A43:** HTML5 element <canvas> gives you an easy and powerful way to draw graphics using JavaScript. It can be used to draw graphs, make photo compositions, or do simple (and not so simple) animations.

Q44: What is the Geolocation API in HTML?

> **A44:** HTML5 Geolocation API lets you share your location with your favorite websites. A Javascript can capture your latitude and longitude and can be sent to a backend web server and do fancy location-aware things like finding local businesses or showing your location on a map.
>
> Today most browsers and mobile devices support Geolocation API. The geolocation APIs work with a new property of the global navigator object ie. Geolocation object can be created as follows:
> *var geolocation = navigator.geolocation;*
>
> A geolocation object is a service object that allows widgets to retrieve information about the geographic location of the device.

Q45: What is the purpose of the getCurrentPosition() method of geolocation objects of HTML5?

> **A45:** This method retrieves the current geographic location of the user.

Q46: What is the relationship between the border and rule attributes?

> **A46:** Default cell borders, with a thickness of 1 pixel, are automatically added between cells if the border attribute is set

to a nonzero value. Likewise, If the border attribute is not included, a default 1-pixel border appears if the rules attribute is added to the *<table>* tag.

Q47: Are there instances where the text will appear outside of the browser?

A47: By default, the text is wrapped to appear within the browser window. However, if the text is part of a table cell with a defined width, the text could extend beyond the browser window.

Q48: Are the HTML element tags names case-sensitive?

A48: No. *<section>*, *<Section>* and *<SECTION>* are all syntactically correct but generally, as a good practice, all the elements are written with lowercase letters.

Q49: How many types of Web Storage are there in HTML5? Explain each one.

A49: There are two main web storage types, which can be used to store data locally, Local Storage, and Session storage:

- Local storage: This stores data with no expiration date. The data in local storage would persist even when the user's browser is closed and reopened.

- Session storage: This is similar to local storage, except that it stores data for one session only. Once the user's browser is closed, that session would be lost and the persisted data will be deleted from the browser.

Q50: How do you launch the user's email client to send you an email?

A50: An anchor tag with the href value set to *"mailto:<email-address>"* can be used to launch the user's email client. However, nothing may happen if no program is installed on the user's device to handle the email. Here is an example. *Send me an email*