

INTERVIEW QUESTION ON HTML

1. What is the doctype? Why we are using doctype?

Ans: doctype is an element in our document. **It is used to instruct the browser about the version of our html document.** In older version we must include the version of html. in HTML5, we are using doctype.

2. When we declare doctype means the things which are not declare what happened ?

Ans: all html documents must start with a `<!Doctype html>`. if doctype not declared additionally, the browser may decide to automatically go into quirks or Strict mode.

I) What is quirk mode?

=> If we not omitted or not included the `<!DOCUMENT>` element in our document, it will went to quirk mode. In this mode, **the handling of the html elements is left to the browser.** So the display of our contents will vary from browser to browser and in older versions. So it is always safe to include the `<!Doctype>` in our document.

3. What is web storage?

Ans: When web storage, web applications can store data locally within the user's browser. Before HTML5, application data 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.

4. Difference between local storage and cookies?

Ans: Cookies i) maximum data size 4kb ii) support string data type iii) server side accessible support iv)data transferred on every http request v) can be accessed server side and client side vi) life time as specified vii) no secure data storage

LocalStorage: I) maximum data size 5mb ii) support string data type iii) server side not accessible iv)No data transferred on every http request v) Accessed client side vi) life time till deleted vii) no secure data storage

Session Storage: I) maximum data size 5mb ii) support string data type iii) server side not accessible iv) No data transferred on every http request v) Accessed client side vi) life time till tab or window is closed vii) no secure data storage

5. What is purpose of session storage?

Ans: A session storage uses the session storage object. Store data on a temporary basis for a single browser window or a tab. The data disappears when the user close the browser window or tab. Session storage is valid until the browser is open. Session storage is good for storing login token like that which should be removed.

6. Difference between local storage and session storage?

LocalStorage: I) maximum data size 5mb ii) support string data type iii) server side not accessible iv) No data transferred on every http request v) Accessed client side vi) life time till deleted && there is no expiration time for localstorage it will be stored in the browser until it is deleted by the browser vii) no secure data storage viii) good for storing non sensitive data

Session Storage: I) maximum data size 5mb ii) support string data type iii) server side not accessible iv) No data transferred on every http request v) Accessed client side vi) life time till tab or window is closed vii) no secure data storage

7. How much data we can storage in local storage& session storage & cookies of one browser limit?

Ans: local storage is stores up to 5mb for domain

Session storage is stores up to 5mb for domain

Cookies is stores up to 4kb for domain

8. What is HTML5 API?

Ans: HTML5 API's that covers whole functionality and features that can help you create interactive website test the performance of a user s device.

List of Api's: **1) HTML Geo location Api:**(this API is used locate users position). geo location is most accurate for devices with GPS like smart phones

2) **Drag and Drop Api:** it is when you grab an object drag it to a different location

3) **Webstorage API:** refer Que 3

4) **Webworker API:** A webworker is java script running in a back ground, without affecting performance of the page. You can continue to do what ever you want clicking, selection etc.. while the web worker runs in the background.

5) **SSE API:** server sent events its allow a web page to get updates from a server

Ex: facebook , twitter updates sports results

9. What is the difference between div and span?

Ans: Div is block level element span is in line element.

10. What is canvas tag?why we use canvas tag?

Ans: canvas is a new feature in HTML5. it provides some space or a container in a document. It can be used to draw graphs, make photo compositions, create animations and realtime video processing and rendering.

Canvas is pixel graphics. Canvas is suitable for games designing canvas is drawn with java script. Canvas is resolution dependent. The quality will be effected when it is zoomed or re sized. Canvas modified with only java script.

SVG: scalable vector graphics. Svg resolution independent it will not lose its quality when its resized zoomed. Svg is written in xml format svg can be modified through css and java script

11. We use url write doctype in HTML4 ?

Ans:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

12. <header> ,<footer> ,<section> , <body> these tags are already in html4 why we introduced in it html5 ? what is the actual purpose ?

- What are the semantic elements and non semantic elements? Ans: A semantic elements clearly describes its meaning to both browser and the developer. Ex: <article>

<aside>

<details>

<figcaption>

<figure>

<footer>

<header>

<main>

<mark>

<nav>

<section>

<summary>

<time>

Non –semantic:

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of **non-semantic** elements: <div> and - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of **semantic** elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

13. Why we use <article>, <aside>, <section> tags?

Ans:

- **section** – This tag represents a generic document or application section. It can be used together with h1-h6 to indicate the document structure.
- The <section> element defines a section in a document.

- "A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading."
- A web page could normally be split into sections for introduction, content, and contact information.
- **article** – This tag represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article. Forum post, Blog post, Newspaper article
- **aside** –
- The `<aside>` element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).
- **header** – This tag represents the header of a section.

A `<header>` element typically contains:

- one or more heading elements (`<h1>` - `<h6>`)
- logo or icon
- authorship information
- **footer** – This tag represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera.

The `<footer>` element defines a footer for a document or section.

A `<footer>` element typically contains:

- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents

- **nav** – The `<nav>` element defines a set of navigation links.
- **dialog** – This tag can be used to mark up a conversation.
- **figure** – This tag can be used to associate a caption together with some embedded content, such as a graphic or video.
- The `<figure>` tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
- The `<figcaption>` tag defines a caption for a `<figure>` element. The `<figcaption>` element can be placed as the first or as the last child of a `<figure>` element.
- The `` element defines the actual image/illustration.

Tag	Description
<code><article></code>	Defines independent, self-contained content
<code><aside></code>	Defines content aside from the page content
<code><details></code>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<code><figcaption></code>	Defines a caption for a <code><figure></code> element
<code><figure></code>	Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

<code><footer></code>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<code><header></code>	Specifies a header for a document or section
<code><main></code>	Specifies the main content of a document
<code><mark></code>	Defines marked/highlighted text
<code><nav></code>	Defines navigation links
<code><section></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code><summary></code>	Defines a visible heading for a <code><details></code> element
<code><time></code>	Defines a date/time

14. What is audio, video tags?

Ans:

The HTML `<audio>` element is used to play an audio file on a web page.

`<audio controls>`

`<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">`

`<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">`

Your browser does not support the audio element.

</audio>

The HTML **<video>** element is used to show a video on a web page.

<video width="320" height="240" controls>

<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">

<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">

Your browser does not support the video tag.

</video>

15. Write syntax for audio video tag?

Ans: 14qsn

16. Deference between HTML4 and HTML5?

Ans:

HTML	HTML5
1.It didn't support audio and video without the use of flash player support.	It supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.
2.It uses cookies to store temporary data.	It uses SQL databases and application cache to store offline data.
3.Does not allow JavaScript to run in browser.	Allows JavaScript to run in background. This is possible due to JS Web worker API in HTML5.

4.Vector graphics is possible in HTML with the help of various technologies such as VML, Silver-light, Flash, etc.	Vector graphics is additionally an integral a part of HTML5 like SVG and canvas.
5.It does not allow drag and drop effects.	It allows drag and drop effects.
Not possible to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle etc.	HTML5 allows to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle etc.
6.It works with all old browsers.	It supported by all new browser like Firefox, Mozilla, Chrome, Safari, etc.
7.Older version of HTML are less mobile-friendly.	HTML5 language is more mobile-friendly.
8.Doctype declaration is too long and complicated.	Doctype declaration is quite simple and easy.
9.Elements like nav, header were not present.	New element for web structure like nav, header, footer etc.
10.Character encoding is long and complicated.	Character encoding is simple and easy.
11.It is almost impossible to get true GeoLocation of user with the help of browser.	One can track the GeoLocation of a user easily by using JS GeoLocation API.
12.It can not handle inaccurate syntax.	It is capable of handling inaccurate syntax.
13.Attributes like charset, async and ping are absent in HTML.	Attributes of charset, async and ping are a part of HTML 5.

17. What is <form> tag why we use it?

Ans: The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input:

The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

18. What is block level and inline element?

Ans:

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.

`<address>`
`<article>`
`<aside>`
`<blockquote>`
`<canvas>`
`<dd>`
`<div>`
`<dl>`
`<dt>`
`<fieldset>`
`<figcaption>`
`<figure>`
`<footer>`
`<form>`
`<h1>-<h6>`
`<header>`
`<hr>`
``
`<main>`
`<nav>`
`<noscript>`
``
`<p>`
`<pre>`
`<section>`
`<table>`
`<tfoot>`

<video>

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

This is a element inside a paragraph.

<a>
<abbr>
<acronym>

<bdo>
<big>

<button>
<cite>
<code>
<dfn>

<i>

<input>
<kbd>
<label>
<map>
<object>
<output>
<q>
<samp>
<script>
<select>
<small>

<sub>
<sup>
<textarea>
<time>
<tt>
<var>

19. What are new tags in HTML5?

Ans:

New Semantic/Structural Elements

HTML5 offers new elements for better document structure:

Tag	Description
<code><article></code>	Defines an article in a document
<code><aside></code>	Defines content aside from the page content
<code><bdi></code>	Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it
<code><details></code>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<code><dialog></code>	Defines a dialog box or window
<code><figcaption></code>	Defines a caption for a <code><figure></code> element
<code><figure></code>	Defines self-contained content
<code><footer></code>	Defines a footer for a document or section

[<header>](#)

Defines a header for a document or section

[<main>](#)

Defines the main content of a document

[<mark>](#)

Defines marked/highlighted text

[<meter>](#)

Defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge)

[<nav>](#)

Defines navigation links

[<progress>](#)

Represents the progress of a task

[<rp>](#)

Defines what to show in browsers that do not support ruby annotations

[<rt>](#)

Defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters
(for East Asian typography)

[<ruby>](#)

Defines a ruby annotation (for East Asian typography)

[<section>](#)

Defines a section in a document

<summary>	Defines a visible heading for a <details> element
---------------------------------	---

<time>	Defines a date/time
------------------------------	---------------------

<wbr>	Defines a possible line-break
-----------------------------	-------------------------------

New Form Elements

Tag	Description
<datalist>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<output>	Defines the result of a calculation

Read all about old and new form elements in [HTML Form Elements](#).

New Input Types

New Input Types	New Input Attributes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Color• date• datetime• datetime-local• email	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• autocomplete• autofocus• form• formaction• formenctype

- month
- number
- range
- search
- tel
- time
- url
- week

- formmethod
- formnovalidate
- formtarget
- height and width
- list
- min and max
- multiple
- pattern (regexp)
- placeholder
- required
- step

HTML5 - New Attribute Syntax

HTML5 allows four different syntaxes for attributes.

This example demonstrates the different syntaxes used in an `<input>` tag:

Type	Example
Empty	<code><input type="text" value="John" disabled></code>
Unquoted	<code><input type="text" value=John></code>
Double-quoted	<code><input type="text" value="John Doe"></code>
Single-quoted	<code><input type="text" value='John Doe'></code>

HTML5 Graphics

Tag	Description
<code><canvas></code>	Draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript)
<code><svg></code>	Draw scalable vector graphics

Read more about [HTML5 Canvas](#).

Read more about [HTML5 SVG](#).

New Media Elements

Tag	Description
<code><audio></code>	Defines sound content
<code><embed></code>	Defines a container for an external (non-HTML) application
<code><source></code>	Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<code><video></code> and <code><audio></code>)
<code><track></code>	Defines text tracks for media elements (<code><video></code> and <code><audio></code>)

[<video>](#)

Defines video or movie

20. What is DOM?

Ans:

Introduction:

The Document Object Model (DOM) is a **programming interface** and that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure, and style of a document."

21. What is DOM content?

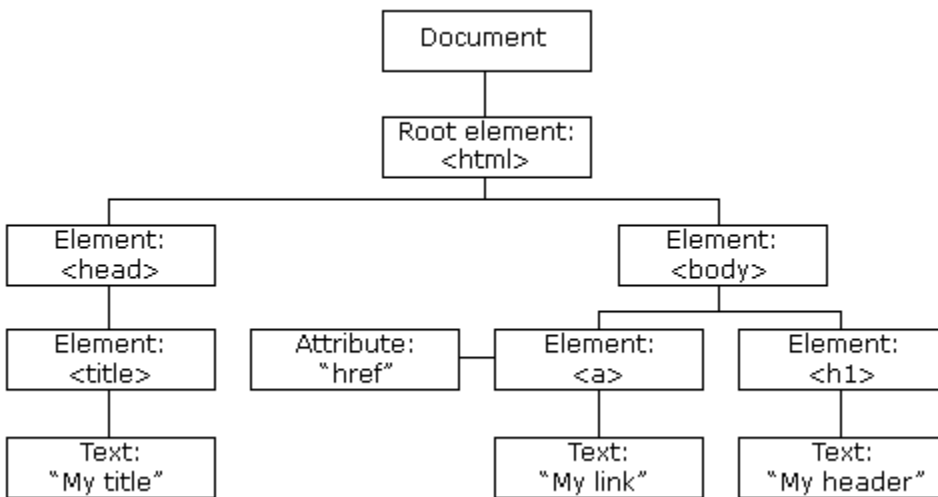
Ans:

The HTML DOM is a standard **object** model and **programming interface** for HTML. It defines:

- The HTML elements as **objects**
- The **properties** of all HTML elements
- The **methods** to access all HTML elements
- The **events** for all HTML elements

When a web page is loaded, the browser creates a **Document Object Model** of the page.

- The **HTML DOM** model is constructed as a tree of **Objects**:



22. How to create element in DOM?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
#myDIV {
```

```
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
    margin-bottom: 10px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Click the button to create a P element with some text, and append it to DIV.</p>
```

```
<div id="myDIV">
```

```
A DIV element
```

```
</div>
```

```
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
```

```
<script>
```

```
function myFunction() {
```

```
    var para = document.createElement("P");
```

```
para.innerHTML = "This is a paragraph.";

document.getElementById("myDIV").appendChild(para);
}

</script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

23. Using HTML how to refresh the web page?

Using HTML how to refresh the web page? Reload the current document:

```
location.reload();
```

Definition and Usage

The reload() method is used to reload the current document.

The reload() method does the same as the reload button in your browser.

```
<button onClick="window.location.reload();">Refresh Page</button>
<button onClick="history.go(0);">Refresh Page</button>
<button onClick="window.location.href=window.location.href">Refresh Page</button>
```

I need a button that will refresh the page on the user's click. I tried this:

```
<input type="button" value="Reload Page" onClick="reload">
or
```

```
<input type="button" value="Refresh Page" onClick="refresh">
```

24. <anchor> tag is container or non-container?

Ans: container

anchor tags are inline elements. Inline elements do not fill the width of their container, they only fill the width of the content they contain.

24. What is container?

Ans:

In HTML, the container is the area enclosed by the beginning and ending tags.

For example < HTML > encloses an entire document while other tags may enclose a single word, paragraph, or other elements. In HTML code,

all container must have a start and stop tag to close the container. Without a stop tag the start tag will apply to the entire document.

25. What is tag and what is element?

Ans:

[Tags vs Elements vs Attributes in HTML](#)

Last Updated: 31-12-2019

HTML Tags: Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.

Example:

```
<b> </b>
```

HTML elements: Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

Example:

```
<b>This is the content.</b>
```

This is the content.

Where, is the starting tag and is the ending tag.

HTML Attributes: It is used to define the character of an HTML element. It always placed in the opening tag of an element. It generally provides additional styling (attribute) to the element.

Example:

```
<p align="center">This is paragraph.</p>
```

26. What is image map?

Ans:

With HTML image maps, you can create clickable areas on an image.

Image Maps

The HTML <map> tag defines an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas. The areas are defined with one or more <area> tags.

Try to click on the computer, phone, or the cup of coffee in the image below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Image Maps</h2>
```

```
<p>Click on the computer, the phone, or the cup of coffee to go to a new page and read more about the topic:</p>
```

```

```

```
<map name="workmap">
```

```
<area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">
```

```
<area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">
```

```
<area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Cup of coffee" href="coffee.htm">
```

```
</map>
```

</body>

</html>

27. What is nested webpage in HTML5? or what is <iframe> tag ?

Ans:

HTML iframes

HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.

An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.

The webpage content and iframe contents can interact with each other using JavaScript.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>HTML Iframes example</h2>

<p>Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:</p>

<iframe src="https://www.javatpoint.com/" height="300" width="400"></iframe>

</body>

</html>

28. What are form elements of HTML5?

Ans:

The HTML <form> Elements

The HTML <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- <input>
- <label>

- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<legend>`
- `<datalist>`
- `<output>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`

Go to qsn 19

29. What are form attribute in HTML5?

Ans:

List of All `<form>` Attributes

Attribute	Description
accept-charset	Specifies the character encodings used for form submission
action	Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted
autocomplete	Specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off
enctype	Specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server (only for method="post")

<u>method</u>	Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form-data
<u>name</u>	Specifies the name of the form
<u>novalidate</u>	Specifies that the form should not be validated when submitted
<u>rel</u>	Specifies the relationship between a linked resource and the current document
<u>target</u>	Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form

30. What are input type in HTML5?

Ans:

HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`
- `<input type="datetime-local">`
- `<input type="email">`
- `<input type="file">`
- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`

- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`

31. If we want to add audio in my project then what are type we write in syntax?

Ans:

Qsn 14

32. What are web workers?

Ans:

Webworker API: A webworker is java script running in a back ground, without affecting performance of the page. You can continue to do what ever you want clicking, selection etc.. while the web worker runs in the background.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Count numbers: <output id="result"></output></p>
```

```
<button onclick="startWorker()">Start Worker</button>
```

```
<button onclick="stopWorker()">Stop Worker</button>
```

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions do not support Web Workers.</p>
```

```
<script>

var w;

function startWorker() {
    if(typeof(Worker) !== "undefined") {
        if(typeof(w) == "undefined") {
            w = new Worker("demo_workers.js");
        }

        w.onmessage = function(event) {
            document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = event.data;
        };
    } else {
        document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = "Sorry, your browser does not support Web
Workers...";
    }
}

function stopWorker() {
    w.terminate();
    w = undefined;
}

</script>

</body>
```

</html>

33. What is <meta> tag?

Ans:

The **<meta>** tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about document.

<meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

34. How browser recognize that this is the 5th version of HTML and this is the 4th version of HTML?

Ans:

To confirm if a webpage is HTML5 or 4.01, check the doctype at the very top of the webpage in source code view.



HTML5 doctype:

Current code: The following will be the first line in the index.html or about.htm:

<!doctype html>

[Read about HTML5](#)



HTML 4.01 doctype:

Older code: The following will be the first line in the index.html or about.htm:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
```

Check HTML version via W3C

W3 Consortium has a free HTML free [validation service](#) that can tell you what HTML version uses a specific website.

35. Doctype is case sensitive or not?

Ans:

Tip: The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is NOT case sensitive.

Examples

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<!DocType html>
```

```
<!Doctype html>
```

```
<!doctype html>
```

36. How can I project horizontal line in HTML?

Ans:

The <hr> tag in HTML stands for horizontal rule and is used to insert a horizontal rule or a thematic break in an HTML page to divide or separate document sections.

37. What is hyper text mark up language?

Ans:

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the set of markup symbols or codes inserted into a file intended for display on the Internet. The markup tells web browsers how to display a web page's words and images. Each individual markup code is referred to as an element, though many people also refer to it as a tag.

38. What is `</one>` tag?

Ans:

