

Day1 - Interview Questions

1. What is HTML, and what does it stand for?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard markup language used to create Webpages and structure content on the World Wide Web.

2. What is the purpose of a DOCTYPE declaration in an HTML document?

The DOCTYPE declaration defines the document type and version of HTML being used. It instructs the Web browser on how to render the page and ensures compatibility with specific standards.

3. What is the root element in an HTML document?

The root element of an HTML document is the `<html>` element.

4. Explain the role of the `<head>` element in an HTML document.

The `<head>` element contains meta-information about the document, such as the page's title, character set, and links to external stylesheets or scripts. It does not contain content visible to the user.

5. What is the purpose of the `<body>` element in HTML?

The `<body>` element contains the content of the HTML document that is visible to the user. This includes text, headings, paragraphs, links, images, forms, and other elements that make up the Webpage.

6. What is an HTML tag, and how is it structured?

An HTML tag is a set of characters used to define elements within an HTML document. It consists of an opening tag, attributes (optional), closing tag (for most elements), and content.

7. What is the difference between an opening tag and a closing tag in HTML?

An opening tag marks the beginning of an HTML element, while a closing tag marks the end of an element. The closing tag has a forward slash before the tag name.

8. What is an HTML attribute, and where are attributes placed?

An HTML attribute provides additional information about an element and is placed within the opening tag. Attributes are typically written as name/value pairs, such as `attribute_name="value"`.

9. Give an example of a self-closing HTML tag.

`` is an example of a self-closing HTML tag used to embed images. In HTML5, the forward slash is optional, so `` is equivalent to ``.

10. Explain the purpose of the `href` attribute in an anchor `<a>` tag.

The `href` attribute in an anchor `<a>` tag specifies the hyperlink destination. It determines where the user will be directed when clicking the link.

11. What is the role of HTML in modern Web development?

HTML serves as the backbone of Web development, providing the structure and layout of Webpages. It is used in conjunction with CSS for styling and JavaScript for interactivity, forming the foundation of Web applications.

12. What are some new features introduced in HTML5?

HTML5 introduced features like native support for audio and video embedding, the `<canvas>` element for drawing, offline Web apps, enhanced forms, and semantic elements like `<header>`, `<nav>`, and `<footer>`.

13. Why is HTML5 considered more forgiving of syntax errors compared to XHTML?

HTML5 is designed to be more forgiving of syntax errors to improve compatibility and ease of development. Unlike XHTML, it allows developers to write and maintain code even if it contains minor syntax mistakes.

14. Give examples of real-life applications of HTML.

Real-life applications of HTML include Websites, blogs, online stores, emails, educational platforms, Web applications, government Websites, social media platforms, documentation, online forums, personal Websites, and Web-based games.

15. What is responsive Web design, and how does HTML contribute to it?

Responsive Web design is an approach to Web development that ensures Websites adapt and provide optimal viewing experiences across various devices and screen sizes. HTML plays a crucial role in responsive Web design by structuring content and enabling flexible layouts and media queries to adjust the presentation of Web pages based on the device's characteristics.