

**Q1. Where should the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration be placed in an HTML document?**

Ans: At the very top of the HTML document, before the <html> tag. It tells the browser to use HTML5 standards mode.

**Q2. How do you specify the character set for an HTML document?**

Ans: Inside the <head> section using the <meta> tag:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

**Q3. What is an HTML element?**

Ans: An HTML element consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag. Example:

```
<p>Hello World</p>
```

Here, <p> is the element.

**Q4. Where should attributes be placed within an HTML tag?**

Ans: Attributes are placed inside the opening tag, after the tag name.

```
<a href="https://example.com">Link</a>
```

**Q5. How do you add a class to an HTML element?**

Ans: Using the class attribute.

```
<p class="highlight">Text</p>
```

**Q6. How do you add an ID to an HTML element?**

Ans: Using the id attribute.

```
<p id="intro">Welcome</p>
```

**Q7. Name three elements that are typically placed within the <head> section.**

Ans: <title>, <meta>, <link> (for CSS), <script> (sometimes).

**Q8. Can you include multiple <body> tags in a single HTML document?**

Ans: No. Only one <body> tag is allowed per document.

**Q9. How do you emphasize text in HTML?**

Ans: Using the <em> tag. Example:

```
<p>This is <em>important</em>.</p>
```

**Q10. What is the difference between <b> and <strong> tags?**

Ans:

- <b>: Makes text bold, for visual effect only.
- <strong>: Indicates strong importance (semantic + bold by default).

**Q11. What is the purpose of the <section> element?**

Ans: It represents a thematic grouping of content in a document, typically with a heading.

**Q12. When should you use the <article> element?**

Ans: For self-contained, independent content that can stand alone (e.g., blog posts, news articles).

**Q13. Can you nest lists within other lists in HTML?**

Ans: Yes. You can nest <ul> or <ol> inside another list item <li>.

```
<ul>

  <li>Item 1

    <ul>

      <li>Subitem</li>

    </ul>

  </li>

</ul>
```

**Q14. What attribute is used to specify the destination of a link?**

Ans: The href attribute in the <a> tag.

**Q15. How do you open a link in a new tab?**

Ans: Add target="\_blank" in the <a> tag.

```
<a href="https://example.com" target="_blank">Open</a>
```

**Q16. What is the purpose of the <nav> element?**

Ans: It defines a section of navigation links, like menus.

**Q17. How do you embed an image in an HTML document?**

Ans: Using the <img> tag with src and alt.

```

```

**Q18. How do you embed a video in an HTML document?**

Ans: Using the <video> tag.

```
<video controls>

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

</video>
```

**Q19. What element is used to embed audio in an HTML document?**

Ans: The <audio> tag.

<audio controls>

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

</audio>

**Q20. What attribute specifies where to send the form data?**

Ans: The action attribute of the <form> tag.

<form action="/submit">

**Q21. What element is used to group related form controls?**

Ans: The <fieldset> element, usually with a <legend> for labeling.

<fieldset>

<legend>User Info</legend>

<input type="text" placeholder="Name">

</fieldset>

**22. How do you merge two or more cells in a table?**

👉 Use the rowspan or colspan attributes in <td> or <th>.

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td rowspan="2">Merged Row</td>

<td>Cell 1</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cell 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

**23. How do you specify metadata for an HTML document?**

👉 Use <meta> tags inside <head>.

<meta charset="UTF-8">

```
<meta name="description" content="Learning HTML basics">
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, Web">
```

#### **24. What is the purpose of the <meta> tag?**

👉 Provides metadata (data about data) such as character set, description, keywords, author, viewport.

#### **25. How do you set the viewport for responsive web design?**

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

#### **26. How do you link an external CSS file to an HTML document?**

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

#### **27. What is the <canvas> element used for?**

👉 For drawing graphics (2D/3D shapes, animations) via JavaScript.

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="300" height="200"></canvas>
```

#### **28. How do you include a script in an HTML document?**

```
<script src="script.js"></script>
```

#### **29. What is the purpose of the <noscript> element?**

👉 Provides fallback content when JavaScript is disabled.

```
<noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
```

#### **30. How do you create a dropdown list in a form?**

```
<select name="cars">
```

```
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
```

```
<option value="bmw">BMW</option>
```

```
</select>
```

#### **31. What is the <template> element used for?**

👉 Defines reusable HTML fragments that are hidden until activated via JavaScript.

```
<template id="card">
```

```
<p>This is a template</p>
```

```
</template>
```

### 32. Why is it important to use semantic HTML tags?

👉 Improves readability, accessibility, SEO, and helps screen readers.

Examples: <header>, <footer>, <article>.

### 33. How can you improve the accessibility of an HTML document?

- Use semantic tags
- Add alt to images
- Use ARIA roles
- Provide labels for forms

### 34. What are some best practices for optimizing HTML for performance?

- Minimize HTML file size
- Use async/defer for scripts
- Compress images
- Avoid inline styles

### 35. How do you handle browser compatibility issues in HTML?

- Use standard HTML5
- Include polyfills
- Use vendor prefixes in CSS if needed
- Test across browsers

### 36. What tools and validators can you use to ensure your HTML code is error-free and follows standards?

- W3C Markup Validator
- Lighthouse (Chrome DevTools)
- HTMLHint

### 37. How do you create a hyperlink that opens in a new tab?

```
<a href="https://example.com" target="_blank">Open Example</a>
```

### 38. What is the purpose of the target attribute in the <a> tag?

👉 Specifies where to open the link (\_self, \_blank, \_parent, \_top).

### 39. How do you create an anchor link to navigate within the same page?

```
<a href="#section1">Go to Section 1</a>
```

```
<h2 id="section1">Section 1</h2>
```

### 40. What is the <nav> tag used for?

👉 Represents navigation links.

```
<nav>
```

```
<a href="#">Home</a> | <a href="#">About</a>
```

```
</nav>
```

#### 41. How do you create a navigation menu using HTML?

```
<nav>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
```

```
<li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</nav>
```

#### 42. How do you add subtitles to a video using HTML?

```
<video controls>
```

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

```
<track src="subtitles.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en" label="English">
```

```
</video>
```

#### 43. What is the purpose of the action and method attributes in a form?

- action: Where to send form data (URL).
- method: How to send data (GET or POST).

#### 44. How do you create a dropdown list in a form?

👉 Same as Q30 (<select> and <option>).

#### 45. What is the purpose of the <dl>, <dt>, and <dd> tags?

- <dl>: Description list
- <dt>: Term (word)
- <dd>: Description

```
<dl>
```

```
<dt>HTML</dt>
```

```
<dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

#### 46. What is the <main> tag used for?

☞ Represents the main content of the page.

#### 47. What is the <base> tag used for?

☞ Specifies the base URL for all relative links.

```
<base href="https://example.com/">
```

#### 48. What is the purpose of the action attribute in a form?

☞ Defines the URL where form data will be submitted.

#### 49. What does the method attribute in a form do?

☞ Defines HTTP method (GET or POST).

#### 50. Explain the difference between GET and POST methods.

- **GET:** Appends data to URL, visible, limited size.
- **POST:** Sends data in request body, secure, large data.

#### 51. What is the use of the name attribute in input element?

☞ It gives the input field a name, which is used as the key when sending data to the server.

```
<input type="text" name="username">
```

#### 52. How can you create a dropdown list in an HTML form?

☞ Again using <select> with <option> elements.

```
<select name="country">
```

```
<option value="india">India</option>
```

```
<option value="usa">USA</option>
```

```
</select>
```

#### 53. What are the different types of input elements in HTML forms?

☞ Examples:

- text
- password
- radio
- checkbox
- file
- submit
- reset
- email
- number
- date
- color

#### 54. How do you handle form validation in HTML?

👉 Use HTML5 attributes (required, pattern, min, max, maxlength) or JavaScript for custom validation.

#### 55. What is the required attribute?

👉 Ensures that the input field must be filled before submitting.

```
<input type="text" required>
```

#### 56. How do you create a radio button group?

👉 Use the same name for grouping.

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
```

#### 57. What is the autocomplete attribute?

👉 Suggests previously entered values.

```
<input type="text" name="username" autocomplete="on">
```

#### 58. Explain the use of the placeholder attribute.

👉 Displays a hint text inside input until user types.

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
```

#### 59. How can you create a file upload field?

```
<input type="file" name="myfile">
```

#### 60. What is the difference between reset and submit buttons?

- **Submit:** Sends form data to server.
- **Reset:** Clears all inputs to default values.

#### 61. How can you group related elements in a form?

👉 Use <fieldset> and <legend>.

```
<fieldset>
```

```
<legend>Personal Info</legend>
```

```
<input type="text" name="name">
```

```
</fieldset>
```

#### 62. What is the purpose of the label element?

👉 Improves accessibility; clicking label focuses input.

```
<label for="email">Email:</label>
```



```
<input type="email" id="email">
```

### 63. How do you specify default values for form inputs?

👉 Use the value attribute.

```
<input type="text" value="John Doe">
```

### 64. What is form validation?

👉 The process of checking user input before submitting (e.g., ensuring email is valid).

### 65. What are the HTML5 input types introduced?

👉 Examples:

- email
- url
- number
- date
- color
- range
- search
- tel

### 66. Explain the novalidate attribute.

👉 Disables HTML5 form validation.

```
<form novalidate>
```

### 67. What is the purpose of the form attribute in input elements?

👉 Links input to a form by its id, even if placed outside <form>.

```
<form id="myForm"></form>
```

```
<input type="text" form="myForm">
```

### 68. How do you create a multi-line text input?

👉 Use <textarea>.

```
<textarea rows="4" cols="30"></textarea>
```

### 69. What is the maxlength attribute?

👉 Restricts the maximum number of characters.

```
<input type="text" maxlength="10">
```

### 70. How can you submit a form using JavaScript?

```
document.getElementById("myForm").submit();
```

### 71. What is the purpose of the formaction attribute?

👉 Overrides form's action for a specific button.

```
<input type="submit" formaction="process.php">
```

### 72. How do you create a form that supports file uploads?

👉 Use enctype="multipart/form-data".

```
<form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

```
  <input type="file" name="upload">
```

```
</form>
```

### 73. What is the disabled attribute?

👉 Makes an input uneditable/unsubmittable.

```
<input type="text" disabled>
```

### 74. What is the pattern attribute?

👉 Uses regex to validate input.

```
<input type="text" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3,}">
```

### 75. How can you create a hidden input field?

```
<input type="hidden" name="userId" value="12345">
```

### 76. What is the autofocus attribute?

👉 Automatically focuses the field when page loads.

```
<input type="text" autofocus>
```

### 77. What is the list attribute in input elements?

👉 Connects input to a <datalist> for suggestions.

```
<input list="browsers">
```

```
<datalist id="browsers">
```

```
  <option value="Chrome">
```

```
  <option value="Firefox">
```

```
</datalist>
```

### 78. Explain the use of the min and max attributes.

👉 Restrict numeric/date inputs.

```
<input type="number" min="1" max="10">
```

### 79. What is the step attribute?

☞ Defines increment/decrement steps for numbers.

```
<input type="number" step="2">
```

### 80. How can you create a search input field?

```
<input type="search" name="query">
```

### 81. What is the accept attribute in file input?

☞ Restricts file types.

```
<input type="file" accept=".jpg,.png">
```

### 82. How do you create a date input field?

```
<input type="date" name="dob">
```

### 83. What is the multiple attribute in file input?

☞ Allows selecting multiple files.

```
<input type="file" multiple>
```

### 84. How do you handle form data in JavaScript?

☞ Use FormData object.

```
const form = document.querySelector("form");
```

```
const data = new FormData(form);
```

```
for (let [key, value] of data.entries()) {
```

```
  console.log(key, value);
```

```
}
```

### 85. What is the enctype attribute?

☞ Defines how form data should be encoded when submitted.

- application/x-www-form-urlencoded (default)
- multipart/form-data (for file uploads)
- text/plain (rarely used)

```
<form method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

```
  <input type="file" name="upload">
```

```
</form>
```

### 86. Explain the for attribute in the label element.

👉 Links a <label> to an input via its id, improving accessibility.

```
<label for="email">Email:</label>
```

```
<input type="email" id="email" name="email">
```

### 87. How do you create a number input field?

```
<input type="number" min="1" max="100" step="1">
```

### 88. What is the formmethod attribute?

👉 Defines HTTP method (GET or POST) for a specific button, overriding form's method.

```
<form action="submit.php" method="get">
```

```
  <input type="submit" formmethod="post" value="Submit via POST">
```

```
</form>
```

### 89. How do you create a color input field?

```
<input type="color" name="favColor">
```

### 90. What is the inputmode attribute?

👉 Helps mobile devices choose the correct keyboard type.

```
<input type="text" inputmode="numeric">
```

### 91. How do you create a time input field?

```
<input type="time" name="meeting">
```

### 92. Explain how to create a range slider.

👉 Use type="range".

```
<input type="range" min="0" max="100" step="5" value="50">
```

### 93. What is the spellcheck attribute?

👉 Enables or disables spell-checking.

```
<input type="text" spellcheck="true">
```

### 94. How do you create an email input field with validation?

👉 Automatically checks for valid email format.

```
<input type="email" required>
```

### 95. How do you create an unordered list in HTML?

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

</ul>

## 96. How do you create a telephone link in HTML?

<a href="tel:+911234567890">Call Us</a>

## 97. How do you create an email link in HTML?

<a href="mailto:info@example.com">Send Email</a>

## 98. How do you link to an internal section within the same page?

👉 Use id and anchor #.

<a href="#about">Go to About</a>

<section id="about">About Section</section>

## 99. What is the purpose of the action attribute in the <form> tag?

👉 Defines where form data will be sent after submission.

<form action="submit.php" method="post">

## 100. What is the difference between block-level and inline elements?

- **Block-level:** Takes full width, starts on new line. (<div>, <p>, <section>)
- **Inline:** Fits within line, does not break flow. (<span>, <a>, <strong>)

## 101. Use semantic HTML elements to create a simple webpage layout with a header, navigation, main content, and a footer.

<header>

<h1>My Website</h1>

</header>

<nav>

<a href="#">Home</a> | <a href="#">About</a>

</nav>

<main>

<section>

```
<h2>Welcome</h2>

<p>Main content goes here.</p>

</section>

</main>

<footer>

  <p>&copy; 2025 My Website</p>

</footer>
```

**102. Create an HTML form with client-side validation for required fields.**

```
<form>

  <input type="text" placeholder="Name" required>

  <input type="email" placeholder="Email" required>

  <input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>
```

**103. Create a form for TechInnovate's newsletter subscription with input fields for name, email, and a submit button.**

```
<form action="subscribe.php" method="post">

  <label for="name">Name:</label>

  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" required>

  <label for="email">Email:</label>

  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>

  <button type="submit">Subscribe</button>

</form>
```

**104. Create a responsive webpage layout for Lakme using HTML and CSS (no frameworks).**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>

<head>

  <title>Lakme</title>

  <style>

    body { margin: 0; font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }

    header, footer { background: #222; color: white; padding: 15px; text-align: center; }

    nav { background: #444; padding: 10px; text-align: center; }

    nav a { color: white; margin: 0 10px; text-decoration: none; }

    main { padding: 20px; }

    @media (max-width: 600px) {

      nav { display: block; }

      nav a { display: block; margin: 5px 0; }

    }

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  <header>

    <h1>Lakme Beauty</h1>

  </header>

  <nav>

    <a href="#">Home</a>

    <a href="#">Products</a>

    <a href="#">About</a>

  </nav>

  <main>

    <h2>Welcome to Lakme</h2>
```

<p>Explore our beauty products and skincare solutions.</p>

</main>

<footer>

<p>&copy; 2025 Lakme. All rights reserved.</p>

</footer>

</body>

</html>