**Difference between HTML elements and tags**

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
* HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
* HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
* HTML elements are represented by tags
* HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
* Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page
* An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.  
  The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:  
  <tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

**Meta tag:**

<https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_meta.asp>

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

This will set the viewport of your page, which will give the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

**NEW HTML5 FEATURES:**

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_intro.asp>

**HTML5 browser support:**

All browsers, old and new, automatically handle unrecognized elements as inline elements.

Define Semantic Elements as Block Elements to support in old browsers:

header, section, footer, aside, nav, main, article, figure {  
  display: block;   
}

**Semantic element**

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

It helps in web accessibility.

Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content. Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

you need a drawing object for the canvas.The getContext() is a built-in HTML object, with properties and methods for drawing



This made it impossible for search engines to identify the correct web page content.

**What is the difference between progress and meter tag?**

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

<progress value="22" max="100"></progress>

<meter value="2" min="0" max="10">2 out of 10</meter>

**Detail tag**

The details tag is used to specify some additional details on the web page. It can be viewed or hidden on demand. The summary tag is used with details tag. The <summary> tag defines a visible heading for the [<details>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_details.asp) element.

**Headings Are Important:**

Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages. Users often skim a page by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.

**If I do not put <!DOCTYPE html> will HTML 5 work?**

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

No, browser will not be able to identify that it is a HTML document and HTML 5 tags will not function properly.

**What is the importance of the HTML DOCTYPE (document type declaration)?**

The doctype declaration should be the very first thing in an HTML document, before the html tag.

The doctype declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of the markup language the page is written in.

**Explain the difference between visibility:hidden; and display:none; ?**

Visibility:Hidden; - It is not visible but takes up it's original space.

Display:None; - It is hidden and takes up absolutely no space as if it was never there.

<https://career.guru99.com/top-50-html-interview-questions/>

**Describe what event bubbling is?**

Event bubbling causes all events in the child nodes to be automatically passed to its parent nodes. The benefit of this method is speed because the code only needs to traverse the DOM tree once.

<https://javascript.info/bubbling-and-capturing>

**<a target="\_blank|\_self|\_parent|\_top|framename">**

Attribute Values

Value Description

**\_blank** Opens the linked document in a new window or tab

**\_self** Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)

**\_parent** Opens the linked document in the parent frame

**\_top** Opens the linked document in the full body of the window

framename Opens the linked document in a named frame

**oninput**

The oninput event occurs when an element gets user input.

This event is similar to the onchange event. The difference is that the oninput event occurs immediately after the value of an element has changed, while onchange occurs when the element loses focus, after the content has been changed. The other difference is that the onchange event also works on <select> elements.

* [**https://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_computercode\_elements.asp**](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_computercode_elements.asp)
* **multipart/form-data: This value is necessary if the user will upload a file through the form**

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**1) What is HTML?**

HTML is short for HyperText Markup Language, and is the language of the World Wide Web. It is the standard text formatting language used for creating and displaying pages on the Web. HTML documents are made up of two things: the content and the tags that formats it for proper display on pages.

Hypertext means a text that links topics on the screen to related information and graphics, which are typically accessed by a point-and-click method

Markup means processing.

**2) What are tags?**

Content is placed in between HTML tags in order to properly format it. It makes use of the less than symbol (<) and the greater than symbol (>). A slash symbol is also used as a closing tag.

**3) Do all HTML tags come in pair?**

No, there are single HTML tags that does not need a closing tag. Examples are the <img> tag and <br> tags.

**4) What are some of the common lists that can be used when designing a page?**

You can insert any or a combination of the following list types:  
– ordered list  
– unordered list  
– description list (dl,dt(description term),dd)

<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

**6) Do all character entities display properly on all systems?**

No, there are some character entities that cannot be displayed when the operating system that the browser is running on does not support the characters. When that happens, these characters are displayed as boxes.

It will take the unknown element as inline element.

**7) What is image map?**

Image map lets you link to many different web pages using a single image. You can define shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping.

<img src="planets.gif" width="145" height="126" alt="Planets" usemap="#planetmap">  
  
<map name="planetmap">  
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="sun.htm" alt="Sun">  
  <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" href="mercur.htm" alt="Mercury">  
  <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" href="venus.htm" alt="Venus">  
</map>

**9) Can attribute values be set to anything or are there specific values that they accept?**

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

**10) How do you insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?**

To insert the copyright symbol, you need to type &copy; or & #169; in an HTML file.

**11) How do you create links to sections within the same page?**

Links can be created using the <a> tag, with referencing through the use of the number (#) symbol. For example, you can have one line as <a href=”#topmost”>BACK TO TOP</a>, which would result in the words “BACK TO TOP” appearing on the webpage and links to a bookmark named topmost. You then create a separate tag command like <a id=”#topmost”> somewhere on the top of the same webpage so that the user will be linked to that spot when he clicked on “BACK TO TOP”.

**12) Is there any way to keep list elements straight in an html file?**

By using float, display: inline;

**14) What is the use of using alternative text in image mapping?**

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

To make the page according to Web Accessibility for (Disable people) the screen reader will read the alternate text.

**15) Do older html files work on newer browsers?**

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

**16) Does a hyperlink apply to text only?**

No, hyperlinks can be used on text as well as images. That means you can convert an image into a link that will allow user to link to another page when clicked. Just surround the image within the <a href=” “>…</a> tag combinations.

**17) If the user’s operating system does not support the needed character, how can the symbol be represented?**

In cases wherein their operating system does not support a particular character, it is still possible to display that character by showing it as an image instead.

**18) How do you change the number type in the middle of a list?**

The <li> tag includes two attributes – type and start. The type attribute can be used to change the numbering type for any list item.

**21) How do you create multicolored text in a webpage?**

To create text with different colors, use the <font color=”color”>…</font> tags for every character that you want to apply a color. You can use this tag combination as many times as needed, surrounding a single character or an entire word.

**22) Why are there both numerical and named character entity values for ACSII characters?**

The numerical values are taken from the ASCII values for the various characters, but these can be difficult to remember. Because of this, named character entity values were created to make it easier for web page designers to use.

**23) Write a HTML table tag sequence that outputs the following:  
50 pcs 100 500  
10 pcs 5 50**

Answer:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12 | <table>  <tr>  <td>50 pcs</td>  <td>100</td>  <td>500</td>  </tr>  <tr>  <td>10 pcs</td>  <td>5</td>  <td>50</td>  </tr>  </table> |

**24) What is the advantage of grouping several checkboxes together?**

Although checkboxes don’t affect one another, grouping checkboxes together helps to organize them. Checkbox buttons can have their own name and do not need to belong to a group. A single web page can have many different groups of checkboxes.

**25) What will happen if you overlap sets of tags?**

If two sets of html tags are overlapped, only the first tag will be recognized. You will recognize this problem when the text does not display properly on the browser screen.

**26) What are applets?**

Applets are small programs that can be embedded within web pages to perform some specific functionality, such as computations, animations, and information processing. Applets are written using the Java language.

HTML <applet> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5.

**31) Can a single text link point to two different web pages?**

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

**32) What is the difference between the directory and menu lists and the unordered list?**

The key differences is that the directory and menu lists do not include attributes for changing the bullet style.

The dir element is not supported in HTML5

**33) Can you change the color of bullets?**

The bullet color is always the same as that of the first character in the list litem.

**34) What are the limits of the text field size?**

No limits

**35) Do <th> tags always need to come at the start of a row or column?**

They do not need to be used exclusively for headings.

**36) What is the relationship between the border and rule attributes?**

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.

**37) What is a marquee?**

A marquee allows you to put a scrolling text in a web page. To do this, place whatever text you want to appear scrolling within the <marquee> and </marquee> tags.

**38) How do you create a text on a webpage that will allow you to send an email when clicked?**

To change a text into a clickable link to send email, use the mailto command within the href tag. The format is as follows:



<a href="mailto:someone@example.com?Subject=Hello%20again" target="\_top">Send Mail</a>

**39) Are <br> tags the only way to separate sections of text?**

No. The <br> tag is only one way to separate lines of text. Other tags, like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag, also separate sections of text.

**40) Are there instances where text will appear outside of the browser?**

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.

**41) How are active links different from normal links?**

The default color for normal and active links is blue.

**43) Can I specify fractional weight values such as 670 or 973 for font weight?**

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

**48) What happens if the list-style-type property is used on a non-list element like a paragraph?**

If the list-style-type property is used on a non-list element like a paragraph, the property will be ignored and have no effect on the paragraph.

**49) When is it appropriate to use frames?**

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.

<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">  
  <frame src="frame\_a.htm">  
  <frame src="frame\_b.htm">  
  <frame src="frame\_c.htm">  
</frameset>

HTML <frame> Tag. Not Supported in HTML5

**50) What happens if the number of values in the rows or cols attribute doesn’t add up to 100 percent?**

The browser sizes the frames relative to the total sum of the values. If the cols attribute is set to 100%, 200%, the browser displays two vertical frames with the second being twice as big as the first.

**51) <iframe> Tag**

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

**52) What is the hierarchy that is being followed when it comes to style sheets?**

Inline style takes priority over embedded style sheets, which takes priority over external style sheets.

**53) Do you know which are two semantic tags are included in HTML5 version?**The <article> and <section> tags are two new tags that are included in HTML5. Articles can be composed of multiple sections that can have multiple articles. An article tag represents a full block of content which is a section of a bigger whole.

**54) What is <figure> in HTML5?**

The <figure> tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

**55) What is the use of Canvas element?(** <https://www.w3schools.com/Html/html5_canvas.asp>**)**

The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript).

The <canvas> tag is only a container for graphics, you must use a script to actually draw the graphics.

**56) What are the new FORM elements which are available in HTML5?**

The new Form elements in HTML5 offers much better functionality than the earlier versions.

The tags given provided to carry out these functions are:

<datalist> Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls

<input list="browsers">  
<datalist id="browsers">  
  <option value="Internet Explorer">  
  <option value="Firefox">  
  <option value="Chrome">  
  <option value="Opera">  
  <option value="Safari">  
</datalist>

<output> Defines the result of a calculation

<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">0  
  <input type="range" id="a" value="50">100  
  +<input type="number" id="b" value="50">  
  =<output name="x" for="a b"></output>  
</form>

**57) Tell me two benefits of HTML5 Web Storage**  
Two main benefits of HTML5 Web Storage:

* It can store up to 10 MB 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.

**58) What is HTML Web Storage and what are two types of Web Storage in HTML5?**

**(**<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_webstorage.asp>**)**

With web storage, web applications can store data locally within the user's browser.

Before HTML5, application data had 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.

Unlike cookies, the storage limit is far larger (at least 5MB) and information is never transferred to the server.

Web storage is per origin (per domain and protocol). All pages, from one origin, can store and access the same data.

Two storage types of HTML5 are:

**window.localStorage :**

The localStorage object stores the data with no expiration date. The data will not be deleted when the browser is closed, and will be available the next day, week, or year.

**window.sessionStorage :**

The sessionStorage object is equal to the localStorage object, except that it stores the data for only one session. The data is deleted when the user closes the specific browser tab.

**59) What is the Application Cache in HTML5 and why it is used?**

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

**Some advantages of Application Cache:**

1. Offline browsing – Web users can also use the application when they are offline.
2. Speed – Cached resources load quicker
3. Reduce the server load – The web browser will only download updated resources from the server.

**60) Explain five new input types provided by HTML5 for forms?**

**(**<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_input_types.asp>**)**

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 time zone.
3. datetime: This input type allows the user to select a date and time with 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.

**61) How do you make a picture into a background image of a web page?**

<body background = “image.gif”>

**62) Name two new tags included in the HTML 5**

<Video> and <Audio> are new tags which are included in HTML5 version. They are mainly used as a replacement for plugins like Flash, Silverlight, and similar technologies to play multimedia items.

**<audio> tag**

The HTML5 <audio> element specifies a standard way to embed audio in a web page. The controls attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the <audio> and </audio> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> element.

<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>

**<video> tag**

The controls attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.

It is a good idea to always include width and height attributes. If height and width are not set, the page might flicker while the video loads.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative video files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the <video> and </video> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

<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>

**63) HTML Attributes (**<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_attributes.asp>**)**

All HTML elements can have attributes. Attributes provide additional information about an element and which change the way the tag behaves. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

**64) HTML Block and Inline Elements (**<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_blocks.asp>**)**

**Block-level Elements:**

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).

Ex. <div>

**Inline Elements:**

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

Ex. <span>

**65) LongDesc:** The longdesc attribute specifies a hyperlink to a detailed description of an image.

**66) Explain META Tag?** (<https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_meta.asp>)

It’s primarily used by Web Browsers and Search Engines to Lookup for Keywords. The <meta> tag provides Information about the HTML document. Metadata is Data about Data. It is used to store details such as Page Expiry, Page Author, Keyword List, Page Description

**67) Explain Script Tag?**

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript). The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

**68) Enlist Features of HTML 5.**

1. Provisions for Extension to JavaScript Application Programming Interface (API) that includes Caching, Geo-Locations, Storage, Drag and Drop and much more.

2. Updated List of Form Controls: <time>,<url>, <calendar>, <email>, <date>, <search>.

3. Improved Support for Graphics, Video and Audio Data via Embedding Tags such as <video>, <canvas> and <audio>.

4. Updated Semantic Tags includeing <main>,<aside>, <section>, <nav>, <header>, <article> and <footer>.

**69) <embed> Tag**

The <embed> tag defines a container for an external application or interactive content (a plug-in). The <embed> tag is new in HTML5.

<embed src="helloworld.swf">

**70) What are new Media Elements in HTML5?**

Following are the New Media Elements are present in HTML5:

1. <audio> tag : For playing audio.

2. <video> tag : For playing video.

3. <source> tag : For media resources for media elements.

4. <embed> tag : For embedded content.

5. <track> tag : For text tracks used in media players.

**71) What is the advantage of collapsing white space?**

- The browser collapses the multiple white spaces into a single white space in HTML.

- This allows the developers to arrange the HTML code in a well organized and legible format.

**74) What are the ways to design the layout of a web pageand which is a better?**

Two way to design the layout of a web page by using – a table tag or div

- The better way to design the layout of the webpage is by using the <div> tag.  
- The <table> tag is used to present the data in tabular format.

**75) What are logical and physical tags in HTML?**

- Logical tags are used to tell the meaning of the enclosed text. The example of the logical tag is <strong> </strong> tag. When we enclosed text in strong tag then it tell the browser that enclosed text is more important than other text.

- Physical text are used to tell the browser that how to display the text enclosed in the physical tag.

Some example of the physical tags are: <b>, <big>, <i>

**76) World Wide Web Consortium (W3C):** It is an international community which define web standards.

**77) What is SVG?** (<https://www.w3schools.com/Html/html5_svg.asp>)

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

SVG is a language for describing 2D graphics in XML.

SVG is used to define graphics for the Web

SVG is a W3C recommendation

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

<svg width="400" height="180">  
  <rect x="50" y="20" rx="20" ry="20" width="150" height="150"  
  style="fill:red;stroke:black;stroke-width:5;opacity:0.5" />  
</svg>

**78)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Canvas** | **SVG** |
| * Resolution dependent * No support for event handlers * Poor text rendering capabilities * You can save the resulting image as .png or .jpg * Well suited for graphic-intensive games | * Resolution independent * Support for event handlers * Best suited for applications with large rendering areas (Google Maps) * Slow rendering if complex (anything that uses the DOM a lot will be slow) * Not suited for game applications |

**79) What are selectors in CSS?**

Selectors help to select an element to which you want to apply a style. For example below is a simple style called as ‘intro” which applies red color to background of a HTML element.

**80) What are empty elements in HTML?**

Empty elements are the ones without any content. Example: br and hr.

**81) How to make a table column take up two columns?**

Empty elements are the ones without any content. Example: br and hr.

<table border="1" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="5">

<tr>

<td colspan="2">Cell 1</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Cell 3</td> <td>Cell 4</td>

</tr>

</table>

* **Tip: The word cascading means** that a style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent. So, if you set the color of the body text to "blue", all headings, paragraphs, and other text elements within the body will also get the same color (unless you specify something else)!
* **Picture element:**

<https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_picture.asp>

* **Cookies**

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Cookies>

* A readonly element is just not editable, but gets sent when the according form submits. A disabled element isn't editable and isn't sent on submit. Another difference is that readonly elements can be focused (and getting focused when "tabbing" through a form) while disabled elements can't.

**Is HTML5 backward compatible with old browsers?**

Yes! HTML5 is designed, as much as possible, to be backward compatible with existing web browsers. New features build on existing features and allow you to provide fallback content for older browsers.

**<section> tag:**  The <section> tag defines sections in a document, such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections of the document.

**<** **article > tag:** The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content. An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

**What are custom attributes in HTML5?** <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_global_data.asp>

The data-\* attributes is used to store custom data private to the page or application.

The data-\* attributes gives us the ability to embed custom data attributes on all HTML elements.

The stored (custom) data can then be used in the page's JavaScript to create a more engaging user experience (without any Ajax calls or server-side database queries).

**Server-Sent Events - One Way Messaging: (**<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_serversentevents.asp>)

Server-Sent Events allow a web page to get updates from a server. This was also possible before, but the web page would have to ask if any updates were available. With server-sent events, the updates come automatically.

Examples: Facebook/Twitter updates, stock price updates, news feeds, sport results, etc.

**WebSockets**: It is an advanced technology that makes it possible to open an interactive communication session between the user's browser and a server. With this API, you can send messages to a server and receive event-driven responses without having to poll the server for a reply.

Once you get a Web Socket connection with the web server, you can send data from browser to server by calling a send() method, and receive data from server to browser by an onmessage event handler.

Following is the API which creates a new WebSocket object.

var Socket = new WebSocket(url, [protocal] );

Here first argument, url, specifies the URL to which to connect. The second attribute, protocol is optional, and if present, specifies a sub-protocol that the server must support for the connection to be successful.

**What is the purpose of Socket.readyState atribute of WebSocket?**

The readonly 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.

**HTML5 Geolocation:**

The HTML Geolocation API is used to get the geographical position of a user.

Since this can compromise privacy, the position is not available unless the user approves it.

<script>  
var x = document.getElementById("demo");  
function getLocation() {  
    if (navigator.geolocation) {  
        navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showPosition);  
    } else {  
        x.innerHTML = "Geolocation is not supported by this browser.";  
    }  
}  
function showPosition(position) {  
    x.innerHTML = "Latitude: " + position.coords.latitude +   
    "<br>Longitude: " + position.coords.longitude;   
}  
</script>

**What is purpose of watchPosition() method of geolocation object of HTML5?**

This method retrieves periodic updates about the current geographic location of the device.

**What is a Web Worker? (**<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_webworkers.asp>**)**

When executing scripts in an HTML page, the page becomes unresponsive until the script is finished.

A web worker is a JavaScript that runs in the background, independently of other scripts, without affecting the performance of the page. You can continue to do whatever you want: clicking, selecting things, etc., while the web worker runs in the background.

Web workers in Javascript are a great **way to execute some task** which is very laborious and time taking into a thread separate from the main thread.

* TabIndex: <https://bitsofco.de/how-and-when-to-use-the-tabindex-attribute/>
* Service workers:

<https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/primers/service-workers>

* A Web cache (or HTTP cache) is a system for optimizing the World Wide Web. It is implemented both client-side and server-side. The caching of images and other files can result in less overall delay when browsing the Web

<https://www.bigcommerce.com/ecommerce-answers/what-browser-cache-and-why-it-important/>

**Improve webpage performance:**

<https://www.crazyegg.com/blog/speed-up-your-website/>

* Optimize the size of images on your website
* Use website caching
* Minimize HTTP requests
* Minify and combine files(use bundling)
* Defer JavaScript loading
* Minimize time to first byte  
  In addition to the amount of time it takes for your page to fully load, you’ll also want to take a look at the amount of time it takes to start loading.

Time to first byte, or TTFB, is the amount of time a browser has to wait before getting its first byte of data from the server. Google recommends a TTFB of less than 200 ms.

* Lazy loading
* Use web worker for heavy cpu extensive work

**Improve performance using Angular:**  
<https://medium.com/swlh/angular-performance-optimization-techniques-5b7ca0808f8b>

**Difference between semantic element and non-semantic element:**

Apart from definition, It helps in accessibility.

**Disable property can be used with which all element**

* <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:focus-visible>

**Important link for more questions**

* <https://intellipaat.com/interview-question/html-interview-questions>
* [https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/702051/important-HTML-Interview-questions-with-answe#What\_are\_selectors\_in\_CSS](https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/702051/important-HTML-Interview-questions-with-answe%23What_are_selectors_in_CSS)
* <https://www.indeed.com/hire/interview-questions/html>