difference between HTML elements and tags

HTML elements communicate to the browser to render text, Tags are labels you use to mark up the begining and end of an element.

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

An image-map is an image with clickable areas. Image map facilitates you link many different web pages using a single image. You can define shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping.

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

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

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.

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

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?**

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/>

**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.

**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  
– definition list  
– menu list  
– directory list  
Each of this list types makes use of a different tag set to compose

**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.

**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.

**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 name=”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 indents, you can keep the list elements straight. If you indent each subnested 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.

**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.

**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 value. The type attribute can be used to change the numbering type for any list item. The value attribute can change the number index.

**19) What are style sheets?**

Style sheets enable you to build consistent, transportable, and well-defined style templates. These templates can be linked to several different web pages, making it easy to maintain and change the look and feel of all the web pages within a site.

**20) What bullet types are available?**

With ordered lists, you can select to use a number of different list types including alphabetical and Roman numerals. The type attribute for unordered lists can be set to disc, square, or circle.

**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?**

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.

**28) Is it possible to set specific colors for table borders?**

You can specify a border color using style sheets, but the colors for a table that does not use style sheets will be the same as the text color.

**29) How do you create a link that will connect to another web page when clicked?**

To create hyperlinks, or links that connect to another web page, use the href tag. The general format for this is: <a href=”site”>text</a>  
Replace “site” with the actual page url that is supposed to be linked to when the text is clicked.

**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.

**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. If you surround the <li> and the first character with a set of <font> tags with the color attribute set, the bullet color and the first character will be a different color from the text.

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

The default size for a text field is around 13 characters, but if you include the size attribute, you can set the size value to be as low as 1. The maximum size value will be determined by the browser width. If the size attribute is set to 0, the size will be set to the default size of 13 characters.

**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:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <A HREF=”mailto:youremailaddress”>text to be clicked</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.

**46) What happens if you open the external CSS file in a browser?**

If you try to open the external CSS file in a browser, the browser cannot open the file.

**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.

**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.

**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