# Descriptive Question and Answer on HTML

1. **What is doctype?**

   Ans: The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your 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 HTML the page is written in.

2. **What is meta in html?**

   Ans: The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page. Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata. The metadata can be used by browsers, search engines etc.

3. **How to use html comment?**

   The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers. You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.

4. **Write down basic html elements.**

   Ans:
   ```
   <!DOCTYPE html>
   <html>
   <head>
   <title>Page Title</title>
   </head>
   <body>
   <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
   </body>
   </html>
   ```

5. **Differences between html4 and html5**

   **Ans:**
   - DOCTYPE is much longer as HTML4 is based on SGML but DOCTYPE is required to enable standards mode for HTML5 documents.
   - Audio and Videos are integral part of HTML5 specifications but Audio and Video are not part of HTML4 specification.
   - Application Cache, Web SQL database and Web storage is available in HTML5 compliant browsers but Browser cache can be used as temporary storage in html4.
   - Most of modern browser have started supporting HTML5 (Firefox, Mozilla, Opera, Chrome) but html4 Works with all old browsers.

6. **What are character entities in html? Give 3 examples.**

   Ans: Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character entities.
     &lt; &gt; &copy;

7. **Differences between block level and inline elements.**
   Ans: Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

   A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available
   Examples:
   <div>
   <h1> - <h6>
   <p>
   An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.
   Examples: <span>, <a>, <img>

8. **What is link and anchor?**
   Ans:
   **Anchor tag:** The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
   **Link tag:** The <link> tag defines a link between a document and an external resource. The <link> tag is used to link to external style sheets.

9. **Write down html code for creating a hyperlink with a webpage that is reside in your current website.**
   Ans: <a href="about.html ">About us</a>

10. **Differences between ordered and unordered list.**
    Ans: The difference is that UL is an unordered list and OL is an ordered list.
    Ordered list example:
    <ol>
        <li>Item</li>
    </ol>
    UnOrdered list example:
    <ul>
        <li>Item</li>
    </ul>

11. **What does colspan and rowspan do?**
    Ans: The colspan attribute defines the number of columns a cell should span.
    Example: <td colspan="number">
    The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.
    Example: <td rowspan="number">

12. **What is caption in a table?**
    Ans: The <caption> tag defines a table caption. By default, a table caption will be center-aligned above a table.

13. **Why do we use colgroup?**
    Ans: The <colgroup> tag specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
    The <colgroup> tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.

**14. How do we add quotation in html page?**

Ans: The HTML <q> element defines a short quotation. The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

**15. Write down code to link an email address.**

Ans: To link to an email address we enter mailto: followed by the email address.

Example: <a href="mailto:name@example.com">Send Mail</a>

**16. How to add a multiline textbox in a form?**

Ans: Using HTML tag <textarea>

- The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.
- A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters.
- The size of a text area can be specified by the cols and rows attributes.

**17. Write down few input elements those used in a web form.**

Ans:

a) `<input type="text">`
b) `<input type="radio">`
c) `<input type="password">`
d) `<input type="checkbox">`
e) `<input type="button">`
f) `<input type="submit">`

**18. What is pre tag?**

Ans: The HTML <pre> tag is used for indicating preformatted text. The code tag surrounds the code being marked up. Browsers normally render pre text in a fixed-pitched font, with whitespace intact, and without word wrap.

**19. How do we add a hyperlink that is one level up?**

Ans: <a href="../about/about.html">About us</a>

**20. How do we create a dropdown list in a form?**

Ans: Using <select> tag and inside that <option> tag will create dropdown list in a HTML form.

Example:

```
<select>
    <option>Dhaka</option>
    <option>Sylhet</option>
</select>
```

**21. What is HTML5?**

Ans: HTML5 is the latest version of Hypertext Markup Language, the code that describes web pages. It's actually three kinds of code: HTML, which provides the structure; Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), which take care of presentation; and JavaScript, which makes things happen.

**22. What is base tag in HTML?**

Ans: The HTML <base> tag is used to specify a base URI, or URL, for relative links. For example, you can set the base URL once at the top of your page in header section, then all subsequent relative links will use that URL as a starting point.

**23. What is style tag?**

Ans: The <style> tag is used to define style information for an HTML document. Inside the <style> element we specify how HTML elements should render in a browser. Each HTML document can contain multiple <style> tags.

24. **How do we create list in HTML?**

Ans: We can create list in this way

   a.  Use the HTML <ul> element to define an unordered list.
   b.  Use the HTML <ol> element to define an ordered list.
   c.  Use the HTML <dl> element to define a description list.

25. **When can we use Description list?**

Ans: The HTML <dl> element represents a description list. The element encloses a list of groups of terms and descriptions. Common uses for this element are to implement a glossary or to display metadata.

```
<dl>
        <dt>Coffee</dt>
        <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
        <dt>Milk</dt>
        <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

26. **What is absolute path?**

**Ans: An absolute file path is the full URL to an internet file.**

**Example**

```
<img src="https://www.mysite.com/images/picture.jpg"
 alt="Mountain">


Relative File path Example:
<img src="/images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">
```

27. **Difference between embed and object tag?**

Ans: The <embed> tag defines a container for an external application or interactive content (a plug-in). The <object> tag defines an embedded object within an HTML document. Use this element to embed multimedia (like audio, video, Java applets, ActiveX, PDF, and Flash) in your web pages.

28. **What are image attributes?**

**Ans: ALT: The required alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed. SRC: The src attribute is required to path the image source.**

**Example**

```
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face">
```

29. **What is map and area tag?**

Ans: The <area> tag defines an area inside an image-map (an image-map is an image with clickable areas).

Example:

```
<map name="planetmap">
<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="sun.htm"alt="Sun">
</map>
```

30. **How do we create button in html?**

Ans:

1. The <button> tag defines a clickable button.
2. <Input type="button"> also can create button.

Inside a <button> element we can put content, like text or images.

## 31. What is thead, tbody and tfoot?

Ans: The <tfoot> tag is used to group footer content in an HTML table. The <tfoot> element is used in conjunction with the <thead> and <tbody> elements to specify each part of a table (footer, header, body). Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer.

## 32. What is iframe? How can you declare it?

Ans: The iframe element allows us to embed one HTML document inside another one. The IFrame element is often used to insert content from another source, such as an advertisement, into a Web page.
Example:
<iframe name="embededpage" width="300" height="400" src="embedded-page.html">……</iframe>

## 33. What is frame and frameset?

Ans: HTML frames are used to divide our browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset. The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns.

## 34. What is HTML form / Web form?

Ans: An HTML form is a section of document that contains interactive controls that enable a user to submit information to a web server. HTML Forms are required to collect different kinds of user inputs, such as contact details like name, email address, phone numbers, or details like credit card information, etc.

## 35. How to create HTML form?

Ans: The HTML <form> </form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input. An HTML form contains form elements like input text, number etc.

## 36. Write any five features of HTML5.

Ans: Five features of HTML5 are given below:

1) Canvas
2) Cross-document messaging
3) Drag and drop
4) Embedding of Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) directly in HTML
5) Geolocation

## 37. What are the basic data types of HTML5?

Ans: The basic data types of HTML5 are given bellow:

1) CDATA and id and name Attribute values
2) Character Encoding
3) Content types (MIME Types)
4) Language Codes
5) Link Types

## 38. How does del and ins elements are related with each other?

Answer:

del: The <del> tag defines a text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will normally strike a line through deleted text. example: text

ins: The <ins> tag defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will normally underline inserted text. example: text

### 39. What are the purposes usemap attribute of <img> tag?

Answer: "usemap" attribute is used to map image associated with image tag. Its value followed by # sign. Other associated tag <map> is used to incorporate with usemap attribute value.

example: <img src="pic.jpg" usemap="#map_image" /> <map name="map_image"> <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,100,100" /> </map>

### 40. What is the function of auto complete and placeholder attribute of input tag?

Answer:

Auto complete: Many browser store values we have entered in a text fields for subsequent use when filling out another form. It is handy when we are using the form, but it is dangerous if someone else uses our browse later. They may be exposed to sensitive.

Placeholder: This defines a word or brief phrase that displays in the element as a hint to what the user should enter in the field. It applies only to an input of type="text" and a text area element. It should not be used as a replacement for the label element.

### 41. Why canvas tag is used?

Ans:

Canvas: 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

### 42. What the differences are between embed and object element?

Ans: The <embed> tag defines a container for an external application or interactive content.

<embed src="helloworld.swf" />

The <object> tag defines an embedded object within an HTML document. This element is used to embed multimedia (like audio, video, Java applets, ActiveX, PDF, and Flash) in our web pages.

<object width="400" height="400" data="helloworld.swf"></object>

### 43. Mention some use of mark tag?

Ans: The <mark> tag defines marked text. We use the <mark> tag to highlight parts of our text.

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today. </p>

### 44. What is the purpose of using figcaption tag?

Ans: The figcaption element represents the caption or legend for a figure element's contents. It might be a brief photo description or references that begin with "Exhibit D" and the like. we cannot use figcaption unless it's in a figure element and figure has other content.

### 45. What is the function of autocomplete and placeholder attribute of input tag?

Ans: The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.

When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before.

Syntax: <form autocomplete="on|off">

The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field. The hint is displayed in the input field when it is empty, and disappears when the field gets focus.

Syntax: <input type="text" name="fname" placeholder="First name" />


**46. What are the values of method attribute of form tag? How get and post method works?**
Ans:

POST, GET, HEAD, PUT, DELETE etc.

The method="post" declaration means that upon submission, the form are sent to the server without being exposed to the user. It is the more secure method.

The method="get", the values are appended to the action values URL followed by a question mark.