INTERVIEW QUESTION & ANSWER

HTML (HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE)

1. What is HTML?

Ans: HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is the standard markup language used for creating web pages. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a language of World Wide Web. It is a standard text formatting language which is used to create and display pages on the Web. It makes the text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links.

2. What are the basic building blocks of HTML?

Ans: The basic building blocks of HTML are tags, which are used to structure and define the content of a web page.

3. What is the DOCTYPE declaration in HTML?

Ans: The DOCTYPE declaration is used to specify the version of HTML that the web page is written in. It helps the browser render the page correctly.

4. What is the difference between HTML elements, tags, and attributes?

Ans: HTML elements are the individual components that make up a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, and images. Tags are used to mark the beginning and end of HTML elements. Attributes provide additional information or modify the behavior of HTML elements.

5. What are some common HTML tags?

Ans: Some common HTML tags include <h1> to <h6> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, <a> for links, <img> for images, <ul> and <li> for unordered lists, and <table> for tables.

6. What is the purpose of the <head> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <head> tag is used to contain meta-information about the HTML document, such as the title, character encoding, and linked stylesheets or scripts.

7. What is the purpose of the <body> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <body> tag is used to define the main content of the HTML document that is displayed in the browser.

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

Ans: Block-level elements start on a new line and take up the full width available, while inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up the necessary width to display the content.

9. What is the purpose of the tag in HTML?

Ans: The tag is a container used to group and style HTML elements. It is commonly used for layout and organization purposes.

10. What is the purpose of the tag in HTML?

Ans: The tag is an inline container used to apply styles or manipulate specific portions of text within a larger block of content.

11. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

Ans: No, HTML tags and elements are not the same. Tags are used to define the start and end of an element, while elements consist of the opening tag, content, and closing tag.

12. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: Tags are used to define HTML elements. They are enclosed in angle brackets (< >). Attributes contain extra information about the element and are placed inside the opening tag. They are written as name-value pairs.

13. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans: Void elements in HTML are those that do not have a closing tag. They self-close in the opening tag. Examples include
, <img>, and <input>.

14. What are different types of lists in HTML? Explain the difference between each one of them?

Ans: There are three types of lists in HTML: ordered lists (<ol>), unordered lists (<ul>), and definition lists (<dl>). Ordered lists (<ol>) the list items are numbered. Unordered lists (<ul>) The list items are bulleted. Definition lists (<dl>) The list items consist of a term and its definition.

15. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML? What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

Ans: The ‘class’ attribute defines one or more class names for an HTML element. It is used for styling and JavaScript purposes. The ‘id’ attribute is used to uniquely identify an element, while the ‘class’ attribute is used to group elements for styling or scripting.

16. How to optimize website assets loading?

Ans: Website assets can be optimized by minifying and compressing files, using lazy loading for images and videos, reducing server response times, and leveraging browser caching.

17. What is the difference between , <b> tags and , <i> tags?

Ans: and <b> both make text bold. indicates strong importance, while <b> is purely presentational. and <i> both are used to italicize text. indicates emphasis, while <i> is purely presentational.

18. What is the significance of <head> and <body> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <head> tag contains meta-information about the document, such as the title, links to stylesheets, and scripts. The <body> tag contains the content of the document that is visible to the user.

19. Can we display a web page inside a web page or Is nesting of webpages possible?

Ans: Yes, nesting of web pages is possible using iframe. An iframe allows you to embed another HTML document inside the current document.

20. What are inline elements? What are block level elements? What is the difference between them?

Ans: Inline elements: Inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. Examples include , <a>, .

Block-level elements: Block-level elements start on a new line and take up the full width available. Examples include , <p>, <h1> to <h6>.

Inline elements do not force a new line, while block-level elements do. Block-level elements can contain inline elements but not vice versa.

21. In how many ways can we position an HTML element? What are the permissible values of the position attribute? Explain the exact difference each one of them in your own words.

Ans: HTML elements can be positioned in four ways: static, relative, fixed, and absolute. Static is the default position. Elements are positioned in the normal document flow.

In relative positions, the element is relative to its normal position in the document flow.

In fixed positions the element is relative to the viewport, so it stays in the same place even when the page is scrolled.

Absolute positions are the element relative to its nearest positioned ancestor (an ancestor with a position other than static), or the initial containing block if no positioned ancestor is found.

22. What is the purpose of the <a> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <a> tag is used to create hyperlinks to other web pages, files, or locations within the same page.

23. What is the purpose of the href attribute in the <a> tag?

Ans: The href attribute specifies the URL or destination of the hyperlink.

24. What is the purpose of the <img> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <img> tag is used to display images on a web page.

25. What is the purpose of the src attribute in the <img> tag?

Ans: The src attribute specifies the source file or URL of the image

26. What is the purpose of the <table> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <table> tag is used to create tabular data with rows and columns.

27. What are the <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> tags used for?

Ans: The <thead> tag is used to group the header content in a table. The <tbody> tag is used to group the body content, and the <tfoot> tag is used to group the footer content.

28. What is the purpose of the <tr> tagin HTML?

Ans: The <tr> tag is used to define a row in a table.

29. What is the purpose of the <th> and <td> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <th> tag is used to define a header cell in a table, while the <td> tag is used to define a data cell.

30. What is the purpose of the colspan and rowspan attributes in the <td> and <th> tags?

Ans: The colspan attribute specifies the number of columns a cell should span, and the rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.

31. What is the difference between position absolute and relative?

Ans: position: relative; and position: absolute; are both CSS positioning properties.

relative positions an element relative to its normal position on the page, so it can be moved using top, bottom, left, or right properties.

absolute positions an element relative to its nearest positioned ancestor, or the containing block if no ancestor is positioned, and it's removed from the normal document flow.

32. In how many ways you can display HTML elements?

Ans: There are five ways to display HTML elements: inline, block, inline-block, flex, and grid.

33. What is the difference between “display: none” and “visibility: hidden”, when used as attributes to the HTML element.

Ans: display: none; hides the element completely, so it doesn't take up any space on the page and is not rendered.

visibility: hidden; hides the element but still takes up space in the layout, as if it were still visible.

34. How to specify the link in HTML '<a>' tag and explain the target attribute? What do the different target statuses in <a> tag mean?

Ans: To specify a link in HTML, you use the <a> tag with the href attribute, like this: Link Text. The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document. _self opens the link in the same frame or tab, _blank opens it in a new tab or window, _parent opens it in the parent frame, and _top opens it in the full body of the window.

35. In how many ways can we specify the CSS styles for the HTML element?

Ans: There are three ways to specify CSS styles for HTML elements: inline styles (using the style attribute directly on the element), internal styles (using the <style> tag in the <head> section of the document), and external styles (linking to an external CSS file using the <link> tag in the <head> section).

36. Difference between link tag <link> and anchor tag <a>?

Ans: The <link> tag is used to link an external resource, typically a CSS file, to an HTML document, like this: <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">. The <a> tag is used to create hyperlinks, like this: Link Text.

37. When to use scripts in the head and when to use scripts in the body?

Ans: Scripts in the head are used for scripts that need to run before the page is rendered, such as loading external libraries or setting up variables. Scripts in the body are used for scripts that need to run after the page is rendered, such as event handlers or interactions with the DOM.

38. What are forms and how to create forms in HTML? What are the default behaviors of form that you know?

Ans: Forms in HTML are used to collect user input. You create a form using the <form> tag, and inside the form, you add input fields using tags like <input>, <textarea>, and <select>. The default behavior of a form is to submit the data to the server when the user clicks a submit button (<input type="submit">), causing the page to reload.

39. How to handle events in HTML?

Ans: Events in HTML are handled using event attributes like onclick, onmouseover, onkeydown, etc., or using JavaScript event listeners. For example,

<button onclick="myFunction()">Click me</button>

or

element.addEventListener('click', myFunction).

40. What are some of the advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions?

Ans: Some advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions include new semantic elements for better structure (like <header>, <footer>, <nav>, etc.), built-in support for audio and video playback, the <canvas> element for drawing graphics, and improved support for mobile devices.

41. How can we include audio or video in a webpage?

Ans: To include audio or video in a webpage, you can use the <audio> and <video> tags, respectively. You specify the source of the media using the src attribute, and you can add controls for playback using the controls attribute.

42. What are Semantic Elements? Explain each one of them. Where would you use them?

Ans: Semantic elements in HTML are elements that carry meaning, helping both developers and browsers understand the structure of a webpage. Examples include <header>, <footer>, <nav>, <article>, <section>, <aside>, and <main>. They are used to improve accessibility, SEO, and maintainability of the code.

43. What are the significant goals of the HTML5 specification?

Ans: The significant goals of the HTML5 specification include improving the language with support for the latest multimedia while keeping it easily readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices.

It aims to enhance the language with the latest APIs for web applications, reduce the need for external plugins, and ensure that the language can be understood by all web browsers.

44. What is the purpose of the <form> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <form> tag is used to create an interactive form on a web page to collect user input.

45. What are some commonly used form elements in HTML?

Ans: Some commonly used form elements include <input> for text input, checkboxes, and radio buttons, <select> for dropdown lists, and <textarea> for multiline text input.

46. What is the purpose of the name attribute in form elements?

Ans: The name attribute is used to identify form elements and is used to retrieve their values on the server side.

47. What is the purpose of the method attribute in the <form> tag?

Ans: The method attribute specifies the HTTP method used to send form data to the server. The most common values are "GET" and "POST".

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

Ans: The action attribute specifies the URL or destination where the form data should be sent.

49. What is the purpose of the <input> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <input> tag is used to create various types of form input fields, such as text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and submit buttons.

50. What is the purpose of the type attribute in the <input> tag?

Ans: The type attribute specifies the type of input field to be created, such as "text", "checkbox", "radio", "submit", etc.

51. What is the purpose of the <label> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <label> tag is used to associate a text label with a form element. It improves accessibility and allows users to click on the label to activate the associated form element.

52. What is the purpose of the <select> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <select> tag is used to create a dropdown list of options for users to choose from.

53. What is the purpose of the <option> tag in the <select> tag?

Ans: The <option> tag is used to define an option within a dropdown list.

54. Explain the concept of web storage in HTML5. What are the different types of storage and when to use what?

Ans: Web storage in HTML5 provides a way to store data locally in the user's browser. There are two types of web storage: sessionStorage and localStorage.

sessionStorage stores data for only one session, meaning the data is lost when the browser tab is closed.

localStorage stores data with no expiration date, and the data persists even after the browser is closed and reopened.

Use sessionStorage when you only need the data for the current session, and localStorage when you need the data to persist across sessions.

55. What is new about the relationship between the <header> and <h1> tags in HTML5?

Ans: In HTML5, the <header> tag is used to define a header for a document or a section, while the <h1> tag is used to define the most important heading in a section or document. The new relationship between these tags in HTML5 is that the <header> tag is often used to contain the <h1> tag, indicating that the <h1> is the main heading for that section or document.

56. What are the New tags in Media Elements in HTML5?

Ans: Some new tags in media elements in HTML5 include <audio>, <video>, and <source>. These tags allow developers to easily embed audio and video content into web pages, with support for various formats and customization options.

57. Why do you think the addition of drag-and-drop functionality in HTML5 is important? How will you make an image draggable in HTML5?

Ans: The addition of drag-and-drop functionality in HTML5 is important because it allows for more interactive and user-friendly web applications. To make an image draggable in HTML5, you can use the draggable="true" attribute on the <img> tag, like this: <img src="image.jpg" draggable="true">.

58. What are Web Workers?

Ans: Web Workers are a feature of HTML5 that allows web applications to run scripts in background threads, separate from the main execution thread. This allows for more responsive user interfaces and improved performance, especially for complex or time-consuming tasks.

59. What are different approaches to make an image responsive? Explain tit in your own words(This is the way to make images phone ready)

Ans: Different approaches to make an image responsive include using CSS media queries to adjust the image size based on the screen size, using the max-width: 100%; CSS rule to ensure the image does not exceed its container's width, and using the srcset attribute in the <img> tag to provide different image sources based on the device's pixel density.

60. What is a manifest file in HTML5?

Ans: A manifest file in HTML5 is a file that provides metadata about a web application. It includes information such as the application's name, author, icon, and description, as well as a list of resources that should be cached for offline access.

The manifest file is used by browsers to create a web application cache, allowing the application to work offline and load faster.

61. Explain The Key Differences Between LocalStorage And SessionStorage Objects.

Ans: The key differences between localStorage and sessionStorage objects are that localStorage stores data with no expiration date, while sessionStorage stores data for only one session.

Data in localStorage persists even after the browser is closed and reopened, while data in sessionStorage is lost when the browser tab is closed. Both types of storage have the same methods and properties for storing and retrieving data.

62. When should we use cookies?

Ans: Cookies should be used when you need to store small amounts of data on the client side, such as user preferences or tracking information. Cookies are sent back and forth between the client and server with each request, so they should not be used for storing sensitive information.

63. What is specificity in CSS?

Ans: Specificity in CSS refers to the rules that determine which styles are applied to an element when multiple conflicting styles are present. It is based on the specificity of the selectors used to define the styles. Specificity is important because it helps browsers determine which styles should take precedence when there are conflicting styles.

64. How many types of CSS can be included in HTML?

Ans: Three types of CSS can be included in HTML: inline CSS, internal CSS, and external CSS. Inline CSS is applied directly to an HTML element using the style attribute, internal CSS is defined in the <style> tag in the <head> section of the document, and external CSS is linked to the HTML document using the <link> tag.

65. What is a style sheet?

Ans: A style sheet is a document that contains style information for a web page. It can include CSS rules for defining the appearance of HTML elements, such as colors, fonts, margins, and layout.

66. Explain the layout of HTML? Where does the header go, where does nav go , where does footer go etc

Ans: The layout of an HTML document typically includes the following sections:

<header>: Contains introductory content or navigation links for the document.

<nav>: Contains navigation links for the document.

<main>: Contains the main content of the document.

<footer>: Contains footer information for the document.

Other sections, such as <aside> for sidebar content or <section> for grouping related content, can also be used depending on the structure of the document.

67. What is the purpose of the value attribute in the <option> tag?

Ans: The value attribute specifies the value associated with an option. It is sent to the server when the form is submitted.

68. What is the purpose of the <textarea> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <textarea> tag is used to create a multiline text input field where users can enter larger blocks of text.

69. What is the purpose of the <iframe> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <iframe> tag is used to embed another web page or document within the current HTML document.

70. What is the purpose of the tag in HTML?

Ans: The tag is a container used to group and style HTML elements. Itis commonly used for layout and organization purposes.

71. What is the purpose of the tag in HTML?

Ans: The tag is an inline container used to apply styles or manipulate specific portions of text within a larger block of content.

72. What is the purpose of the <audio> and <video> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <audio> tag is used to embed audio content on a web page, and the <video> tag is used to embed video content. They provide built-in controls for playing and pausing the media.

73. What is the purpose of the <canvas> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, animations, and other visualizations on a web page using JavaScript.

74. What is the purpose of the <header>, <main>, <footer>, and <nav> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <header> tag is used to define the header section of a web page. The <main> tag is used to define the main content area. The <footer> tag is used to define the footer section, and the <nav> tag is used to define the navigation section.

75. What is the purpose of the <article> and <section> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <article> tag is used to define an independent, self-contained content section that can be distributed and reused. The <section> tag is used to define a section of related content within an HTML document.

76. What is the purpose of the <aside> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <aside> tag is used to define content that is related to the main content but can be considered separate from it, such as sidebars or pull-out quotes.

77. What is the purpose of the <figure> and <figcaption> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <figure> tag is used to encapsulate self-contained content, such as images, diagrams, or videos, along with an optional caption defined using the <figcaption> tag.

78. What is semantic HTML?

Ans: Semantic HTML is the practice of using HTML elements that accurately describe the meaning or purpose of the content they contain. It improves accessibility, search engine optimization, and code readability.

79. What are the advantages of using external CSS stylesheets?

Ans: Some advantages of using external CSS stylesheets include easier maintenance, consistent styling across multiple pages, better separation of concerns (HTML for structure, CSS for presentation), and faster page loading times due to browser caching.

80. What is the purpose of the class attribute in HTML?

Ans: The class attribute is used to assign one or more class names to an HTML element. It allows for targeted styling and JavaScript manipulation.

81. What is the purpose of the id attribute in HTML?

Ans: The id attribute is used to assign a unique identifier to an HTML element. It is used for targeting specific elements with CSS or JavaScript.

82. What is the purpose of the CSS display property?

Ans: The display property is used to control how an element is rendered and displayed in the browser. It can change an element's behavior from block to inline, or vice versa.

83. What is the purpose of the CSS position property?

Ans: The position property is used to specify the positioning method of an element on the web page. It can be set to static, relative, absolute, or fixed.

84. What is the purpose of the CSS float property?

Ans: The float property is used to align an element to the left or right of its container, allowing other content to wrap around it.

85. What is the purpose of the CSS box-sizing property?

Ans: The box-sizing property is used to control how the width and height of an element are calculated. It can be set to content-box (default) or border-box.

86. What is the purpose of the CSS flexbox layout?

Ans: The CSS flexbox layout is a flexible box layout model that allows you to create responsive and flexible layouts. It provides powerful tools for arranging and aligning elements within a container.

87. What is the purpose of the CSS grid layout?

Ans: The CSS grid layout is a two-dimensional layout model that allows you to create complex grid-based layouts. It provides precise control over the positioning and alignment of elements.

88. What is the purpose of the <meta> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <meta> tag is used to provide metadata about an HTML document, such as the character encoding, viewport settings, or author information.

89. What is the purpose of the viewport meta tag in HTML?

Ans: The viewport meta tag is used to control the width and scaling of the viewport on mobile devices. It ensures that web pages are displayed correctly and responsively on different screen sizes.

89. What is the purpose of the alt attribute in the <img> tag?

Ans: The alt attribute is used to provide alternative text for an image. It is displayed if the image cannot be loaded or for accessibility purposes.

90. What is the purpose of the title attribute in HTML?

Ans: The title attribute is used to provide additional information or a tooltip text for an element. It is displayed when the user hovers over the element.

91. What is the purpose of the <fieldset> and <legend> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <fieldset> tag is used to group related form elements together, and the <legend> tag is used to provide a caption or description for the <fieldset>.

92. What is the purpose of the <datalist> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <datalist> tag is used to provide a list of predefined options for an <input> field. It provides suggestions as the user types.

93. What is the purpose of the <meter> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <meter> tag is used to represent a scalar measurement within a known range, such as a progress bar, disk usage, or temperature.

94. What is the purpose of the <time> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <time> tag is used to represent a specific time or date. It can be used for machine-readable dates, event schedules, or time-related content.

95. What is the purpose of the required attribute in form elements?

Ans: The required attribute is used to specify that a form input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

96. What is the purpose of the autocomplete attribute in form elements?

Ans: The autocomplete attribute is used to control whether a form input field should have autocomplete suggestions or not.

97. What is the purpose of the <nav> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <nav> tag is used to define a section of a web page that contains navigation links.

98. What is the purpose of the <abbr> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <abbr> tag is used to define an abbreviation or acronym. It can provide additional information when the user hovers over it.

99. What is the purpose of the <pre> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <pre> tag is used to display preformatted text, preserving both spaces and line breaks as they appear in the HTML code.

100. What is the purpose of the disabled attribute in form elements?

Ans: The disabled attribute is used to make a form input field or button non-editable or non-clickable. It prevents user interaction with the element.

101. What is the purpose of the readonly attribute in form elements?

Ans: The readonly attribute is used to make a form input field non-editable. It allows the user to view the value but not modify it.

102. What is the purpose of the <progress> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <progress> tag is used to represent the progress of a task or the completion of a process, such as a file upload or a download.

103. What is the purpose of the placeholder attribute in form elements?

Ans: The placeholder attribute is used to provide a hint or example value for a form input field. It is displayed in the field until the user enters their own value.

104. What is the purpose of the <ruby> and <rt> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <ruby> tag is used to annotate or provide pronunciation guidance for characters in East Asian typography. The <rt> tag is used to define the pronunciation of the characters.

105. What is the purpose of the <bdi> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <bdi> tag is used to isolate a section of text that is to be formatted in a different direction from its surrounding text. It is often used for multilingual content.

106. What is the purpose of the <details> and <summary> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <details> tag is used to create a collapsible section that can be toggled open or closed. The <summary> tag is used to provide a summary or heading for the collapsible section.

107. What is the purpose of the <wbr> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <wbr> tag is used to suggest a line break opportunity within a word. It is used to control word wrapping in long URLs or strings without adding unnecessary spaces.

108. What is the purpose of the contenteditable attribute in HTML?

Ans: The contenteditable attribute is used to make an element editable by the user. It allows the user to modify the content directly in the browser.

109. What is the purpose of the spellcheck attribute in form elements?

Ans: The spellcheck attribute is used to enable or disable spell checking for a form input field.

110. What is the purpose of the <cite> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <cite> tag is used to mark a reference to a creative work, such as a book, article, or movie title.

111. What is the purpose of the download attribute in the <a> tag?

Ans: The download attribute is used to specify that a hyperlink should be downloaded instead of navigated to when clicked. It specifies the filename of the downloaded file.

112. What is the purpose of the <script> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <script> tag is used to embed or reference JavaScript code within an HTML document.

113. What is the difference between inline and external JavaScript?

Ans: Inline JavaScript is directly embedded within the HTML document using the <script> tag, while external JavaScript is saved in a separate .js file and linked to the HTML document using the src attribute of the <script> tag.

114. What is the purpose of the <noscript> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <noscript> tag is used to provide an alternative content that should be displayed if a web browser does not support or has disabled JavaScript.

115. What is the purpose of the defer attribute in the <script> tag?

Ans: The defer attribute is used to indicate that the script should be executed after the document has been parsed, allowing it to not block rendering.

116. What is the purpose of the async attribute in the <script> tag?

Ans: The async attribute is used to indicate that the script can be executed asynchronously, without blocking the rendering of the page.

117. What is the purpose of the <iframe> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <iframe> tag is used to embed another web page or document within the current HTML document.

118. What is the purpose of the sandbox attribute in the <iframe> tag?

Ans: The sandbox attribute is used to restrict the capabilities of the content within the <iframe>, providing a secure and isolated environment.

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Ans: The <progress> tag is used to represent the progress of a task or the completion of a process, such as a file upload or a download.

132.What is the purpose of the placeholder attribute in form elements?

Ans: The placeholder attribute is used to provide a hint or example value for a form input field. It is displayed in the field until the user enters their own value.

133. What is the purpose of the <ruby> and <rt> tags in HTML?

Ans: The <ruby> tag is used to annotate or provide pronunciation guidance for characters in East Asian typography. The <rt> tag is used to define the pronunciation of the characters.

134. What is the purpose of the <bdi> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <bdi> tag is used to isolate a section of text that is to be formatted in a different direction from its surrounding text. It is often used for multilingual content.

135. What is the purpose of the <details> and <summary> tags in HTML?

Ans. The <details> tag is used to create a collapsible section that can be toggled open or closed. The <summary> tag is used to provide a summary or heading for the collapsible section.

136. What is the purpose of the <wbr> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <wbr> tag is used to suggest a line break opportunity within a word. It is used to control word wrapping in long URLs or strings without adding unnecessary spaces.