HTML Mock Interview Questions & Answers

1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard markup language used to create web pages. HTML structures the content of a webpage using tags and elements like headings, paragraphs, images, and links. It is not a programming language but a markup system interpreted by browsers to render pages. HTML5 is the latest version which includes new semantic tags and multimedia support. Every webpage you see is built using HTML at its core.

2. What is a Hyperlink?

A hyperlink is an element that connects one webpage to another, allowing users to navigate between resources. It is created using the `<a>` tag and the `href` attribute. Hyperlinks can lead to external websites, internal sections, files, or emails. For example, `<a href="https://example.com">Click Here</a>`. They enhance user interaction and website connectivity.

3. What is a List and Types of List?

A list is a structured collection of items. HTML provides three types of lists: Ordered List (`<ol>`) which uses numbers, Unordered List (`<ul>`) which uses bullets, and Description List (`<dl>`) which defines terms and descriptions. Lists are essential for organizing data and improving readability on webpages.

4. Difference Between Paired and Unpaired Tags

Paired tags have both an opening and a closing tag, such as `<p>...</p>`, and they wrap content. Unpaired tags are self-closing, like `<br>` or `<img>`, and don't need a closing tag. Paired tags are used when enclosing content is necessary, while unpaired tags represent standalone elements.

5. Difference Between Inline and Block Elements

Inline elements do not start on a new line and occupy only the width of their content (e.g., `<span>`, `<a>`). Block elements start on a new line and stretch the full width (e.g., `<div>`, `<p>`). Block elements are used for layout structure, while inline elements are used for styling smaller content.

6. Difference Between ID and Class

ID is a unique identifier for a single element, targeted in CSS using `#id`. Class is a reusable label applied to multiple elements, targeted with `.class`. IDs should be unique per page, while classes can be used to style groups of elements. Use ID when you need one specific element, and class for general styles.

7. Difference Between Select List and Datalist

Select List: It is a dropdown created with the `<select>` tag and multiple `<option>` tags. User must choose from the given options.
Datalist: It allows free typing with auto-suggestions from listed `<option>` tags. Created with `<input list="...">` and `<datalist>`. Select restricts user to options, while datalist gives flexibility.

8. Difference Between Div and Span Tag

`<div>` is a block-level container used to group larger sections of HTML. It takes full width and starts on a new line. `<span>` is an inline container used

to style small portions within a line. Div is for layout and structure; span is for styling within text.

9. What is Thead, Tbody and Tfoot Tag?

These are semantic tags used in tables. `<thead>` defines the header row(s), `<tbody>` defines the main body content, and `<tfoot>` defines the footer. They improve readability and organization of table data and help screen readers interpret content better.

10. What are Semantic Tags? Explain with Example

Semantic tags clearly define their purpose in the layout, unlike `<div>`. Examples include `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, and `<footer>`. They help search engines and developers understand the structure of content.

11. What is Label, Fieldset, Legend and Textarea?

Label: Binds a text label to a form input.
Fieldset: Groups related form fields together.
Legend: Title or caption for the fieldset.
Textarea: Provides a multi-line text input box for longer user input.

12. How to Create Radio and Checkbox Buttons for Gender and Terms?

```
Gender:
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female

Terms:
<input type="checkbox" name="terms"> I agree to the Terms and Conditions
```