

HTML Interview Questions & Answers

Topic Covered

- Ordered, Unordered, and Description Lists
- List Numbering Styles
- Nested Lists
- Table Structure & Tags
- Thead, Tbody, Tfoot
- Colspan, Rowspan, TH vs TD
- Responsive Tables
- Meta Tags and Viewport
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- External/Internal CSS
- `<script>` Tag
- CSS vs JS Tags
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- Semantic Tags (`<header>`, `<main>`, `<section>`, etc.)
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 - Display Types (Block vs Inline)
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 31. What is the difference between ``, ``, and `<dl>`?

Answer:

- `` → Ordered List (1, 2, 3)
- `` → Unordered List (•, ○)
- `<dl>` → Description List (term-definition)

Each is used to show lists in different ways.

👉 Example:

```
<ol><li>First</li><li>Second</li></ol>
<ul><li>Item</li></ul>
<dl><dt>HTML</dt><dd>Markup Language</dd></dl>
```

☑ 32. How to change list numbering style in `` ?

Answer: Use the `type` attribute:

- `type="A"` → A, B, C
- `type="a"` → a, b, c
- `type="I"` → I, II, III
- `type="i"` → i, ii, iii

👉 Example:

```
<ol type="A">
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
</ol>
```

☑ 33. Can we create nested lists in HTML?

Answer: Yes. You can place one list inside another. Useful for sub-topics.

👉 Example:

```
<ul>
  <li>Fruits
    <ul>
      <li>Apple</li>
      <li>Mango</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

☒ 34. What are the basic tags for creating a table?

Answer:

- `<table>` → start of table
- `<tr>` → table row
- `<td>` → table data (cell)
- `<th>` → table heading (bold + centered)

👉 Example:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Avi</td>
    <td>25</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

35. What is the purpose of `<thead>`, `<tbody>`, and `<tfoot>`?

Answer: They help to divide a table into:

- `<thead>` – table header section
- `<tbody>` – main data rows
- `<tfoot>` – footer of table

👉 This improves accessibility and readability.

36. What is `colspan` and `rowspan` in table cells?

Answer: Used to merge cells:

- `colspan` → merge columns (side-by-side)
- `rowspan` → merge rows (top to bottom)

👉 Example:

```
<td colspan="2">Merged Cell</td>
<td rowspan="2">2 rows merged</td>
```

37. What is the difference between `<th>` and `<td>`?

Answer:

- `<th>` = table heading → bold, centered text

- `<td>` = table data → normal text

Both are used inside `<tr>` (table row).

✓ 38. How to create a responsive table?

Answer: Wrap table in a scrollable container:

```
<div style="overflow-x:auto;">
  <table>
    ...
  </table>
</div>
```

Or use CSS `@media` rules to hide/show columns on smaller screens.

✓ 39. What are meta tags and why are they important?

Answer: Meta tags give info **about the webpage**. They are written inside `<head>`.

Used for:

- SEO (search engines)
- Page description
- Charset, author info

👉 Example:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="description" content="HTML Guide">
```

40. What is the viewport meta tag and why should we use it?

Answer: It helps in **responsive design**. Makes the website adjust to screen size.

👉 Required for mobile-friendly sites.

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

Without this, websites look zoomed-out or broken on mobile devices.

41. What is the purpose of the `<link>` tag in HTML?

Answer: The `<link>` tag is used in the `<head>` to connect external resources. Mostly used for **CSS** stylesheets.

👉 Example:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

`rel` means it describes the type of relationship.

✓ 42. How to connect internal CSS and external CSS in HTML?

Answer:

- Internal CSS: write in `<style>` inside `<head>`
- External CSS: use `<link>` tag with CSS file path

👉 Internal:

```
<style>
p { color: blue; }
</style>
```

👉 External:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

✓ 43. What is the `<style>` tag used for?

Answer: It is used to write **internal CSS** in HTML. You can define styles directly in the page.

👉 Example:

```
<style>
h1 { color: red; }
</style>
```

✓ 44. What is the purpose of the `<script>` tag?

Answer: Used to write or load **JavaScript** code inside HTML.

⌚ Example:

```
<script>
  alert("Hello from JS");
</script>
```

You can also use `src` to link external `.js` file.

☑ 45. Difference between `<style>` and `<script>`?

Answer:

- `<style>` → used for CSS (styling)
- `<script>` → used for JavaScript (logic/interaction)

Both are placed in `<head>` or `<body>`.

☑ 46. How to include an external JavaScript file?

Answer: Use `<script>` tag with `src` attribute:

```
<script src="main.js"></script>
```

Best to place it before closing `</body>` tag for faster loading.

✓ 47. What is the difference between inline, internal, and external CSS?

Answer:

- **Inline:** inside the tag using `style` attribute
- **Internal:** inside `<style>` in HTML head
- **External:** separate `.css` file linked by `<link>`

👉 Inline Example:

```
<p style="color:red">Hi</p>
```

✓ 48. What are block and inline elements?

Answer:

- **Block:** takes full width (starts on new line) → Example: `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>`
- **Inline:** takes only needed space → Example: ``, `<a>`, ``

✓ 49. How to convert block to inline and vice versa?

Answer: Use CSS `display` property:

```
div { display: inline; }
span { display: block; }
```

This changes how the element behaves.

50. What is HTML5 and how is it different from HTML4?

Answer: HTML5 is the **latest version** of HTML. Key differences:

- New semantic tags: `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<nav>`, etc.
- Native support for audio, video, canvas
- Cleaner and simpler code
- Mobile & responsive friendly

👉 You write `<!DOCTYPE html>` at the top for HTML5.

51. What are semantic elements in HTML5?

Answer: Semantic elements have clear meaning and describe their purpose.

Examples:

- `<header>` : top part
- `<footer>` : bottom info
- `<article>` : independent content
- `<section>` : logical block

They help screen readers, SEO, and code readability.

52. Difference between `<div>` and semantic tags?

Answer:

- `<div>` is a non-semantic container (no meaning).
- Semantic tags like `<header>`, `<nav>` tell what content they hold.

Semantic tags are better for structure, SEO, and accessibility.

53. What is the use of the `<nav>` tag?

Answer: `<nav>` defines navigation links like menus or tables of contents.

👉 Example:

```
<nav>
  <a href="/home">Home</a>
  <a href="/about">About</a>
</nav>
```

54. What is the purpose of the `<main>` tag?

Answer: It wraps the **main content** of a webpage (excluding header, footer, nav). Only one `<main>` tag should be used per page.

55. What is the use of the `<section>` tag?

Answer: `<section>` is used to group related content. Useful when content has its own heading.

👉 Example:

```
<section>
  <h2>About Us</h2>
  <p>We are a tech company...</p>
</section>
```

✓ 56. Difference between `<section>` and `<div>` ?

Answer:

- `<section>` is semantic → used for grouped, related content with headings
- `<div>` is generic container → used for layout or styling

Use `<section>` when content has a specific meaning.

✓ 57. What is the use of `<article>` tag?

Answer: Use `<article>` for **self-contained content** like blog posts, news, etc. It should make sense even if taken out of the page.

✓ 58. How to create a form in HTML?

Answer: Use `<form>` with input elements:

```
<form action="/submit" method="post">
  <input type="text" name="username">
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

59. What is the difference between GET and POST method?

Answer:

- **GET** → data in URL, less secure, used for reading
 - **POST** → data in body, more secure, used for submitting forms
-

60. What is the use of **action** and **method** in forms?

Answer:

- **action** : URL where form data will be sent
- **method** : type of HTTP request (**get** or **post**)

👉 Example:

```
<form action="/login" method="post">
  ...
</form>
```

61. What is the use of the **<label>** tag in forms?

Answer: **<label>** gives a name to an input field and improves accessibility. When you click the label, the input field is focused.

👉 Example:

```
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" id="email">
```

62. Difference between `id` and `name` in input fields?

Answer:

- `id` : used by JavaScript or label (must be unique)
- `name` : used to send form data to server (not required to be unique)

63. What is the purpose of `placeholder` in input fields?

Answer: It shows **hint text** inside the input box to tell users what to type.

 Example:

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
```

64. What is the use of the `required` attribute in forms?

Answer: It makes the input field **mandatory**. The form won't submit unless the field is filled.

 Example:

```
<input type="email" required>
```

✓ 65. What is the use of **autocomplete** in forms?

Answer: **autocomplete** helps the browser **remember and auto-fill** past values.

- **on** : allow autofill
- **off** : stop autofill

👉 Example:

```
<form autocomplete="off">
  ...
</form>
```

✓ 66. What is the use of **<fieldset>** and **<legend>** ?

Answer: Used to group related form fields.

- **<fieldset>** : groups the fields with a box
- **<legend>** : adds a title to the box

👉 Example:

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Contact Info</legend>
  <input type="text">
</fieldset>
```

✓ 67. How to create a dropdown in HTML?

Answer: Use `<select>` and `<option>`:

```
<select>
  <option>India</option>
  <option>USA</option>
</select>
```

✓ 68. What is the difference between `<select>` and `<datalist>`?

Answer:

- `<select>` shows a dropdown with fixed choices
- `<datalist>` allows **free typing + suggestions**

👉 Example with `<datalist>`:

```
<input list="browsers">
<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Firefox">
</datalist>
```

69. What is the purpose of `<progress>` and `<meter>` tags?

Answer:

- `<progress>` : shows task progress (like file upload)
- `<meter>` : shows a value in a range (like battery level)

👉 Example:

```
<progress value="30" max="100"></progress>
<meter value="0.6">60%</meter>
```

70. What are global attributes in HTML?

Answer: These are attributes that **can be used in any HTML tag**. Examples:

- `id`
- `class`
- `style`
- `title`
- `hidden`
- `data-*`

👉 Example:

```
<p id="para1" class="info">Hello</p>
```

71. What is the use of the `data-*` attribute?

Answer: `data-*` is used to store custom data in any HTML tag. JavaScript can later access or change it.

👉 Example:

```
<div data-user="Avinash">Hello</div>
```

You can access it in JS: `element.dataset.user`

72. What is the use of the `hidden` attribute?

Answer: It hides the element from the page. But it still exists in the HTML DOM and can be shown later using JavaScript.

👉 Example:

```
<p hidden>This is hidden</p>
```

73. What is the difference between `disabled` and `readonly` ?

Answer:

- `disabled`: user cannot edit or click, and it's not sent with form
- `readonly`: user cannot edit, but value is sent with form

👉 Example:

```
<input disabled>  
<input readonly>
```

74. How to group radio buttons in HTML?

Answer: Give same `name` to all radio inputs so only one can be selected.

👉 Example:

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

75. What is the default method for a form?

Answer: If not written, the default method is `GET`, which sends data in URL. Use `POST` for sensitive data.

76. What is the purpose of `enctype` in a form?

Answer: It defines how the form data is encoded. Required when you upload files.

👉 Common values:

- `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` (default)
- `multipart/form-data` → required for file upload

77. What are input types available in HTML5?

Answer: Some important ones:

- `text`, `password`, `email`, `number`
 - `checkbox`, `radio`
 - `date`, `time`, `color`, `range`
 - `file`, `search`, `url`, `tel`
-

78. What is the use of the `pattern` attribute in input fields?

Answer: Used for validation using regular expressions.

👉 Example:

```
<input type="text" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}">
```

Only allows exactly 3 letters.

79. What is the purpose of the `<noscript>` tag?

Answer: This tag shows message when JavaScript is disabled in the browser.

👉 Example:

```
<noscript>Please enable JavaScript for full features.</noscript>
```

✓ 80. How does HTML handle whitespace and line breaks?

Answer: HTML **ignores extra spaces, tabs, or line breaks** by default. Use:

- ` ` for space
- `
` for line break
- `<pre>` tag to preserve formatting

👉 Example:

```
<p>This&nbsp;&nbsp;has&nbsp;space</p>
<pre>Exact      spacing</pre>
```

✓ 81. What is the use of the `title` attribute?

Answer: The `title` attribute shows a small tooltip when you hover the mouse.

👉 Example:

```
<p title="Hello Tip">Hover me</p>
```

✓ 82. What is the difference between `id` and `class`?

Answer:

- `id` : unique name for one element

- `class` : can be shared by many elements

👉 Example:

```
<p id="main"></p>
<p class="info"></p>
```

▢ 83. What is the use of `lang` attribute in HTML?

Answer: `lang` tells the browser the language of the content. Helps screen readers and SEO.

👉 Example:

```
<html lang="en">
```

▢ 84. What is the difference between `` and `` ?

Answer:

- `` : bold with meaning (important)
- `` : just bold, no meaning

Use `` for accessibility and semantics.

▢ 85. Difference between `` and `<i>` ?

Answer:

- `` : italic + semantic (emphasis)
- `<i>` : only visual italic, no meaning

Prefer `` when emphasis is important.

☒ 86. What is the use of `<mark>` tag?

Answer: It highlights the text with yellow by default.

👉 Example:

```
<p>This is <mark>important</mark></p>
```

☒ 87. What is the purpose of `<abbr>` tag?

Answer: Used to define abbreviation. Shows full form on hover.

👉 Example:

```
<abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>
```

☒ 88. Use of `<time>` and `<address>` tags?

Answer:

- `<time>` : shows date or time with machine-readable format
- `<address>` : shows contact info (usually in footer)

👉 Example:

```
<time datetime="2025-07-15">15 July 2025</time>
<address>abc@example.com</address>
```

☑ 89. What is the difference between `<script defer>` and `<script async>`?

Answer:

- `defer` : waits for HTML to load, then runs in order
- `async` : runs as soon as it's downloaded (may break order)

👉 Use `defer` for safe, ordered loading.

☑ 90. What are accessibility features in HTML?

Answer: Features that help disabled users:

- `alt` for images
- Semantic tags (`<header>` , `<main>` , etc.)
- `aria-*` attributes for screen readers
- `label` for inputs

Helps screen readers, voice tools, and improves usability.

☑ 91. What is the difference between `<base>` and `<link>` tag?

Answer:

- `<base>`: sets base URL for all relative links
- `<link>`: connects external resources (like CSS)

👉 Example:

```
<base href="https://example.com/">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

92. What is the difference between `<meta>` and `<title>` tag?

Answer:

- `<meta>`: gives info about page (SEO, charset, etc.)
- `<title>`: sets tab name (shown in browser tab)

👉 Example:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>My Webpage</title>
```

93. What is the use of `<pre>` tag?

Answer: Shows text exactly as written — with spaces and line breaks. Like in code blocks.

👉 Example:

```
<pre>
  Line 1
  Line 2
</pre>
```

✓ 94. What is the use of `code` tag?

Answer: Used to display small inline code.

👉 Example:

<p>Use `console.log()` to print in JS.</p>

✓ 95. What is the difference between `pre` and `code` ?

Answer:

- `pre` : block of preformatted text (preserves spacing)
- `code` : used for showing code inline

Often used together: `<pre><code>...</code></pre>`

✓ 96. What are void elements in HTML?

Answer: Tags that do not have closing tags. Examples: `
` , `<hr>` , `` , `<input>` , `<meta>` , `<link>`

They are self-contained.

97. What is character encoding and why is it important?

Answer: Character encoding (like UTF-8) tells browser how to read text symbols. Without it, text may look broken.

👉 Use:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

98. What is a favicon and how to add it?

Answer: A small icon shown in the browser tab.

👉 Add using:

```
<link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico">
```

99. What is the default character set of HTML5?

Answer: UTF-8 is the default character set in HTML5. It supports most languages and symbols.

👉 Set using:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

✓ 100. What is the role of `tabindex` attribute?

Answer: It controls keyboard navigation order.

- `tabindex="0"` → normal
- `tabindex="-1"` → not focusable by tab
- `tabindex="1"` → comes first

👉 Example:

```
<button tabindex="1">First</button>
```

✓ 101. What is `contenteditable` attribute?

Answer: Makes any element editable in browser like a textbox.

👉 Example:

```
<p contenteditable="true">You can edit this</p>
```

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

Answer:

- **Block:** starts on new line, takes full width (e.g., `<div>`, `<p>`, `<section>`)
- **Inline:** stays in line, only takes needed space (e.g., ``, `<a>`, ``)

103. What is the default display type of `<a>`, ``, `<div>`?

Answer:

- `<a>` → inline
 - `` → inline
 - `<div>` → block
-

104. How to open a link in new tab using HTML?

Answer: Use `target="_blank"` in anchor tag.

👉 Example:

```
<a href="https://google.com" target="_blank">Open Google</a>
```

105. How to comment in HTML?

Answer: Use:

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

Comments are not shown on the webpage.
