

HTML Interview Questions & Answers

Name of topic.

- HTML Doctype and Versions
 - Semantic and Non-semantic Elements
 - HTML Comments and Case Sensitivity
 - HTML Page Structure
 - Heading Tags
 - Formatting Tags (`` , `<i>` , `<u>` , etc.)
 - Superscript and Subscript Tags
 - Anchor (`<a>`) Tag and Attributes
 - Target Attribute in Links
 - Absolute vs Relative URLs
 - Image Tag and Attributes
 - Image Linking
 - Inline vs Block Elements
 - Iframe and Video Embedding
 - Lists in HTML (`` , `` , `<dl>`)
 - Nesting Lists
 - HTML Table Basics
 - Table Tags: `<thead>` , `<tbody>` , `<tfoot>`
 - Colspan and Rowspan
 - `<th>` vs `<td>`
-

✓ 1. What is HTML and why is it called a markup language?

Answer: HTML means **HyperText Markup Language**. It is used to **create the structure of a webpage**, like headings, paragraphs, images, links, etc. It is called a **markup language** because it uses **tags** (like `<p>` , `<h1>` , ``) to "mark" parts of content — to tell the browser **what each part is**.

👉 Simple Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Here, `<p>` is a tag. It tells the browser: "This text is a paragraph."

✓ 2. What are the basic building blocks of an HTML document?

Answer: Every HTML page is built using a **basic structure** with some important tags:

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>` – tells browser this is HTML5
2. `<html>` – main container for the whole page
3. `<head>` – contains hidden info like title, CSS, metadata
4. `<body>` – contains all visible content like text, images, forms

👉 Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome</h1>
    <p>This is my first page.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

3. What is the role of `<!DOCTYPE html>` ?

Answer: `<!DOCTYPE html>` tells the browser, "**This page is written in HTML5.**"

It helps the browser understand **how to read and show** your HTML content correctly.

If you don't write this, browser may show the page with **old rules**, which can cause layout or display issues.

4. What is the difference between `<head>` and `<body>` ?

Answer:

- `<head>` = for **information about the page** (not visible to users)
- `<body>` = for **everything that user can see** on the webpage

`<head>` **contains:** title, CSS links, meta info, favicon, etc. `<body>` **contains:** text, headings, images, videos, buttons, etc.

👉 Simple View:

```
<head>
  <title>This is title</title>    <!-- You see this in browser tab -->
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is visible content</h1>  <!-- You see this on the page -->
</body>
```

✓ 5. What are void (empty) elements? Give examples.

Answer: Void elements are **tags that do not have closing tags**. They are self-closing — they don't wrap any content.

👉 Examples:

- `
` – line break
- `` – image
- `<hr>` – horizontal line
- `<input>` – input field
- `<meta>` – metadata info

👉 Example:

```
<p>Hello<br>World</p>
```

Here `
` adds a new line between "Hello" and "World".

✓ 6. What is the difference between `<div>` and ``?

Answer: Both are container tags but used differently:

- `<div>` is a **block-level** element → takes full width
- `` is an **inline** element → takes only the space it needs

Use `<div>` when you group **big sections**. Use `` when you style or group **small words/phrases** inside a line.

👉 Example:

```
<div>This is a block</div>
<span>This is inline</span>
```

✓ 7. What is the difference between `
`, `<hr>`, and `<p>` tags?

Answer:

- `
` = line break (goes to next line without space)
- `<hr>` = horizontal line (used for section break)
- `<p>` = paragraph (adds space before and after text)

👉 Example:

```
<p>First paragraph</p>
<hr>
<p>Second paragraph</p>
```

✓ 8. How does the `<pre>` tag work and where should it be used?

Answer: `<pre>` means **preformatted text**. It shows text **exactly as you type** — spaces, tabs, new lines are preserved.

Useful when showing code or poetry.

👉 Example:

```
<pre>
Hello World
    This is indented
</pre>
```

☑ 9. What are semantic tags? Why are they important for SEO and accessibility?

Answer: Semantic tags describe the **meaning** of the content. They make the code more **understandable** for both browsers and screen readers.

👉 Examples: `<header>` , `<footer>` , `<nav>` , `<section>` , `<article>`

They help:

- Search engines understand your page
 - Screen readers help disabled users
 - Developers understand the layout better
-

☑ 10. Compare `<div>` with semantic tags like `<section>` , `<article>` , etc.

Answer: `<div>` has **no meaning**, it is just a box. Semantic tags **tell the purpose** of the content.

👉 Use:

- `<section>` for a section of the page
- `<article>` for a blog/news post
- `<nav>` for links

This improves code readability, SEO, and accessibility.

☑ 11. How is a form created in HTML? What are its attributes?

Answer: A form is created using the `<form>` tag. It contains input fields and buttons.

Important attributes:

- `action`: where to send form data (URL)
- `method`: how to send data (GET or POST)

👉 Example:

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

☑ 12. What is the purpose of `action` and `method` in `<form>`?

Answer:

- **action** → Tells **where to send** form data (like a server URL)
 - **method** → Tells **how to send** data: **GET** (URL) or **POST** (hidden)
-

13. Explain different input types like text, radio, checkbox, etc.

Answer: Some common input types:

- **text** : single-line input
 - **password** : hides characters
 - **radio** : choose one option
 - **checkbox** : select multiple options
 - **submit** : form submission button
 - **email** , **file** , **date** , **range** , etc.
-

14. What is the role of **name** , **id** , and **value** attributes in input elements?

Answer:

- **name** : key sent to backend (important for form data)
 - **id** : used to link with **<label>** or JavaScript
 - **value** : default or pre-filled input value
-

15. How do **<fieldset>** and **<legend>** enhance forms?

Answer: They are used to group related form elements and label them.

- `<fieldset>`: groups related inputs
- `<legend>`: gives a heading to that group

☞ Improves form organization and accessibility.

16. How does `required`, `placeholder`, and `autocomplete` affect user experience?

Answer:

- `required`: field must be filled before submit
 - `placeholder`: hint text inside input box
 - `autocomplete`: browser fills saved values automatically
-

17. How is a hyperlink created in HTML?

Answer: Use the `<a>` tag:

```
<a href="https://example.com">Click Here</a>
```

- `href`: URL to link to
 - Text inside the tag is clickable
-

18. What are the possible values of the `target` attribute in `<a>`?

Answer:

- `_self`: open in same tab (default)
 - `_blank`: open in new tab
 - `_parent`, `_top`: used in frames
-

✓ 19. How can we create anchor links for sections on the same page?**Answer:**

- Give `id` to a section
- Link with `#id`

👉 Example:

```
<a href="#about">Go to About</a>
...
<h2 id="about">About Section</h2>
```

✓ 20. What is the difference between absolute and relative URLs?**Answer:**

- **Absolute URL:** full address (starts with `http://` or `https://`) → Example: `https://site.com/page.html`
 - **Relative URL:** depends on current location → Example: `images/photo.jpg`
-
-

✓ 21. How is an image added in HTML and what are its key attributes?

Answer: Use the `` tag with these attributes:

- `src` : path of the image
- `alt` : text if image fails to load (important for SEO)
- `width` , `height` : image size in pixels or %

👉 Example:

```

```

✓ 22. Difference between `alt` , `title` , `width` , `height` in `` ?

Answer:

- `alt` : shows if image can't load (also used by screen readers)
 - `title` : shows tooltip when mouse hovers
 - `width` , `height` : set image size
-

✓ 23. How to make an image responsive in HTML/CSS?

Answer: Use CSS:

```
img {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
}
```

This makes image scale with screen size.

24. How do you embed audio and video in HTML?

Answer: Use `<audio>` and `<video>` tags with `controls`:

```
<audio controls>  
    <source src="sound.mp3">  
</audio>  
  
<video controls width="320">  
    <source src="movie.mp4">  
</video>
```

25. What are the attributes used in `<audio>` and `<video>` tags?

Answer:

- `controls`: show play/pause buttons
- `autoplay`: start automatically
- `loop`: repeat forever
- `muted`: no sound initially
- `poster` (in `<video>`): shows image before video plays

26. How to provide fallback content in media tags?

Answer: Write a message inside the tag:

```
<video controls>
  <source src="video.mp4">
    Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

27. What is an iframe and how is it used?

Answer: An `<iframe>` shows another webpage inside your page.

```
<iframe src="https://example.com" width="400" height="300"></iframe>
```

28. What are the security issues related to iframes?

Answer:

- Can be used for phishing (clickjacking)
- Use `sandbox` to limit iframe power

👉 Safe usage:

```
<iframe src="..." sandbox></iframe>
```

✓ 29. Use of `sandbox`, `allow`, and `srcdoc` in iframes?

Answer:

- `sandbox`: limits features (like forms, scripts)
- `allow`: gives permission (like camera, autoplay)
- `srcdoc`: writes inline HTML in iframe

👉 Example:

```
<iframe srcdoc=<h1>Hello</h1>" sandbox></iframe>
```

✓ 30. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Answer:

- ``: unordered list (bullets)
- ``: ordered list (numbers)
- `<dl>`: description list (term + definition)

👉 Example:

```
<ul><li>Item</li></ul>
<ol><li>Item</li></ol>
<dl><dt>Term</dt><dd>Definition</dd></dl>
```