**HTML QUESTIONS**

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1. What are the differences between html4 and html5?

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Html means Hyper Text markup language. It is used for making layout of a webpage. Html5 is the newest version of html4.

The difference between them describing below:

1. Html4 Doctype declaration is too long and complicated. On the other hand, HTML5 Doctype declaration is quite simple and easy.
2. ) <HTML>, <Body>, and <Head> tags are mandatory while writing a HTML code. On the other hand, <HTML>, <Body>, and <Head> tags can be omitted while writing HTML code.
3. Older version of HTML is less mobile-friendly. But HTML5 language is more mobile-friendly.
4. Html4 can not handle inaccurate syntax. on the other hand, Html5 is capable of handling inaccurate syntax.
5. Html didn’t support audio and video without the use of flash player support. Html 5 supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.
6. Header, Nav, Aside, Audio, Video, Section, etc are new tag to Html5 version these are not support to html4 version.

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1. What are semantic tags in html? Give me some examples.

Ans: Semantic HTML elements are those that clearly describe their meaning in a human- and machine-readable way. Elements such as <header>, <footer> and <article> are all considered semantic because they accurately describe the purpose of the element and the type of content that is inside them.It introduces the meaning to the web page rather than just presentation. For example, a <p> tag indicates that the enclosed text is a paragraph. This is both semantic and presentational because people know what paragraphs are, and browsers know how to display them.On the flip side of this equation, tags such as <b> and <i> are not semantic. They define only how the text should look (bold or italic), and don't provide any additional meaning to the markup.

Examples of semantic HTML tags include: Header,Section,Nav,Article,Aside,p,h1 Etc.

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3. What is the purpose of Article, div, section, nav, aside?

Ans:

Article Tag :

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article tag is used to wrap the main contents of webpage page. This content could be a news article, a blog post, forum post etc.

Div Tag:

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div tag is known as Division tag. the perpose of using div tag is to divided the webpage layout into small parts which is needed.div tag is used for grouping HTML elements together and is to apply CSS and web layout on them.

Section Tag:

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The <section> element is a structural HTML element used to group together related elements. When we put content on a web page, it may contain many chapters, headers, footers, or other sections on a web page that is why HTML <section> tag is used.

Nav Tag:

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nav tag should be used for major navigational blocks (menus). You may use more than one nav blocks in an HTML5 page but it is better to use it for the primary menu.

Aside Tag:

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aside tag is used for additional content which may not be required to depict the meaning of the main content. For example, an aside can be used for sidebar, comments section, pull-quotes, glossary, advertisements, footnot

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4. Why will you use Meta tag?

Ans:

Meta tags are the words that are hidden in code. People who browsing site will just not be able to see them. Meta tags are located inside html’s head area.

There are three important parts of Meta tags that can use:

**1)title:**

The title tag is the title text that is shown in search engine listings.

<title>Title text here</title>

**2)description:**

description is where you put what your site is all about and what you are offering people. It should not be too long because the search engines only read up to a certain number of words.

<meta name=” description” content=” This is where you put your site’s summary”/>

**3)keywords:**

keywords is basically where you want the words which will take you to the top of the search page to be. Your keywords are important – even if you take away all of the other words, the user should be able to know what your site is all about when they read your keywords.

<meta name=” keywords” content=” SEO, Hacker, Google, Search”/>

Meta tags are important because they impact how your site appears in the SERPs and how many people will be inclined to click through to your website. They will therefore impact your traffic and engagement rates, which can impact your SEO and rankings. Meta tags are an important part of a solid SEO strategy.

The importance of meta tags is that the search engines read them in order to compare if these keywords and the description are related to the visible content. Are your keywords present in your webpage? Is your meta description related to your content and your site’s niche? There is a certain weight in your meta tags that the search engines see, that being the reason, wouldn’t you want to do everything in order to bring your page a little bit higher in the SERPs? That’s exactly the reason why meta tags are important.

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6. Difference between strong, b, em, i?

Ans:

1. <i> tag:  <i> tag is formatting tag of html. It is used to make text italic. It is used when you want to highlight particular word or sentence.

2.<em>tag: <em> tag is used to make text italic. It is used in digital marketing to italic some keyword or an important word which is helpul for digital marketing purposes.

3)The <b> tag highlights in bold a part of the text to make it more obvious for the user. It is a style. It doesn’t convey any additional importance.

4)The <strong> tag specifies the strong importance of the content. It can be used to highlight seriousness, urgency, or importance. It indicates how something must be understood.

5)The <i> tag displays the text in italic. Like the <b> tag, the <i> tag is also used for presentation purposes. It represents some part of a text in an alternate voice or mood or something that indicates a different quality of text.

The <em> tag specifies the stress emphasis of its contents. It can be used for changing the meaning of a sentence. The text within this tag is also displayed in italic.

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5. What is the difference between inline, inline-block, and block?

Ans: A block element always starts on a new line, and fills up the horizontal space left and right on the web page. You can add margins and padding on all four sides of any block element — top, right, left, and bottom. examples of block elements are <div> and <p> tags. Inline elements don’t start on a new line, they appear on the same line as the content and tags beside them. Some examples of inline elements are <span>, <strong>, and <img> tags.

For using margins and padding, browsers treat inline elements differently. You can add space to the left and right on an inline element, but you cannot add height to the top or bottom padding or margin of an inline element

Inline-block elements are similar to inline elements, except they can have padding and margins added on all four sides.

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7. What are properties and attributes in HTML?

Ans:

Attribute: Attributes are defined by HTML and are used to customize a tag.

Property: In contrast to the attributes, which are defined in HTML, properties belong to the DOM. Since DOM is an object in JavaScript, we can get and set properties.

When writing HTML source code,

you can define attributes on your HTML elements. Then, once the browser parses your code, a corresponding DOM node will be created. This node is an object, and therefore it has properties.

=========End =========

8. What is a Viewport?

Ans:

A viewport is a term for the visible area of a webpage on a display device. It is used in both code and analog design as a way to refer to the display screen and how layout fits into that screen. In general, this term is used for displays on mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.

For viewport, websites on mobile devices are not displayed in the same way as on a desktop screen. Users do not have to zoom in but can view the content of a page in a way that matches the small display.

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9. Have you used Audio and Video tags? How does they work?

Ans:

Yes, I have used audio and video tag.

Audio Tag working process:

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audio tag allows you to embed audio content in your HTML pages. By default, the browser does not show any controls for this element. Which means the audio will play only if set to autoplay (more on this later) and the user can't see how to stop it, or control the volume or move through the track.

Video Tags:

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The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams. The <video> tag contains one or more <source> tags with different video sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports. The text between the <video> and </video> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

There are three supported video formats in HTML: MP4, WebM, and OGG.

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10. What is hyperlink in html? what tag and attribute will you use for hyperlink?

Ans:

a hyperlink (or link) is an item like a word or button that points to another location. When you click on a link, the link will take you to the target of the link, which may be a webpage, document or other online content. Websites use hyperlinks as a way to navigate online content.

<a> tag is used with "href" attributed for creating a hyperlink. href attributed contains the address link.

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11. What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?

Ans:

1)Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.on the other hand Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.

2)HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.HTML element holds the content.

3)HTML tag starts with < and ends with >. But whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.

========End ========

12. What is charset in html? why will you use it?

Ans:

The charset attribute specifies the character mencoding for the HTML document. The HTML5 specification encourages web developers to use the UTF-8-character set, which covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world!

Because rather than letting the browser auto-detect the charset from the code, we can supply it directly within the code. So occasions where browser making incorrect charset detections can be avoided.

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