1. What is HTML?
   * HTML stands for **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage. It is the dominant markup language for creating websites and anything that can be viewed in a web browser. If you want to get some extra bonus points, you can learn the [history of HTML](http://www.w3.org/People/Raggett/book4/ch02.html) and throw in some obscure facts.
2. What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?
   * [HTML elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element) communicate to the browser how to render text. When surrounded by angular brackets <> they form HTML tags. For the most part, tags come in pairs and surround text.
3. What is “Semantic HTML?”
   * Semantic HTML is a coding style where the tags embody what the text is meant to convey. In Semantic HTML, tags like <b></b> for bold, and <i></i> for italic should not be used, reason being they just represent formatting, and provide no indication of meaning or structure. The[semantically correct](http://www.adobe.com/devnet/html5/articles/semantic-markup.html) thing to do is use <strong></strong> and <em></em>. These tags will have the same bold and italic effects, while demonstrating meaning and structure (emphasis in this case).
4. What does DOCTYPE mean?
   * The term DOCTYPE tells the browser which type of HTML is used on a webpage. In turn, the browsers use DOCTYPE to determine how to render a page. Failing to use DOCTYPE or using a wrong DOCTYPE may load your page in Quirks Mode. See example:

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">.

1. What’s the difference between standards mode and quirks mode?
   * [Quirks Mode](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1695787/what-is-quirks-mode) is a default compatibility mode and may be different from browser to browser, which may result to a lack of consistency in appearance from browser to browser.
2. What are the limitations when serving XHTML pages?
   * Perhaps the biggest issue is the poor browser support XHTML currently enjoys. Internet Explorer and a number of other user agents cannot parse XHTML as XML. Thus, it is not the extensible language it was promised to be. [There are many other issues](http://www.webdevout.net/articles/beware-of-xhtml). Take your pick.
3. How many HTML tags are should be used for the most simple of web pages?
   * 8 total. 4 pairs of tags.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Simplest page ever!</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

Doesn’t get simpler than this.

</BODY>

</HTML>

1. How do you make comments without text being picked up by the browser?
   * Comments are used to explain and clarify code or to prevent code from being recognized by the browser. Comments start with “\*<!--” and end with ” -->“.

<!-- Insert  comment here. -->

1. What is the difference between linking to an image, a website, and an email address?
   * To link an image, use <img> tags. You need specify the image in quotes using the source attribute, src in the opening tag. For hyperlinking, the anchor tag, <a>, is used and the link is specified in the href attribute. Text to be hyperlinked should be placed between the anchor tags. Little known fact: href stands for “[hypertext reference](http://tomayko.com/writings/wtf-is-an-href-anyway).” When linking to an email, thehref specification will be “mailto:send@here.com.” See examples below:

<img src=”HTMLrocks.jgp”></img>

<a href=”www.skilledup.com”>Skilledup</a>

<a href=”brad@skilledup.com”>Email Me</a>

1. My hyperlink or image is not displaying correctly, what is wrong with it?
   * It could be any number of things, but the most common mistakes are leaving out a tag bracket or quote missing for href, src, or alt text may be the issue. You should also verify the link itself.
2. What is the syntax difference between a bulleted list and numbered list?
   * Bulleted lists use the <ul> tag, which stands for “unordered list,” whereas numbered list uses <ol> to create an ordered list.
3. What is the difference between <div> and <frame>?
   * A <div> is a generic container element for grouping and styling, whereas a<frame> creates divisions within a web page and should be used within the <frameset> tag. The use of <frame> and <frameset> are no longer popular and are now being replaced with the more flexible <iframe>, which has become popular for embedding foreign elements (ie. Youtube videos) into a page.

HTML5  Interview Questions



HTML5 is the future of web development.

1. What is the difference between the application model of HTML and HTML5?
   * Trick question, there is no difference. HTML5 is a continuum of HTML and just a souped up version of the original HTML. There has been no major paradigm shift.
2. Ok, what’s the real difference between HTML and HTML5?
   * [There are many](http://www.html5rocks.com/en/). From a broader perspective, HTML was a simple language for laying out text and images on a webpage, whereas HTML5 can be viewed as an application development platform that does what HTML does that and more, including better support for audio, video, and interactive graphics. It has a number of new elements, supports offline data storage for applications, and has more robust exchange protocols. Thus, proprietary plug-in technologies like Adobe Flash, Microsoft Silverlight, Apache Pivot, and Sun JavaFX are no longer needed, because browsers can now process these elements without additional requirements.
3. What is the new DOCTYPE?
   * Instead of typing out a ridiculously long DOCTYPE statement to tell the browser how to render your webpage, this long line of code has been truncated to <!doctype html>.
4. What are some new HTML5 markup elements?
   * [There are many](http://dev.w3.org/html5/markup/elements.html): <article>, <aside>, <bdi>, <command>, <details>, <figure>, <figcaption>, <summary>, <header>, <footer>, <hgroup>, <mark>, <meter>, <nav>, <progress>, <ruby>, <rt>, <section>, <time>, and <wpr>.
5. What elements have disappeared?
   * As mentioned above, <frame> and <frameset> have been eliminated. Other elements that are no longer supported include: <noframe>, <applet>, <bigcenter> and <basefront>.
6. What are the new media-related elements in HTML5?
   * HTML5 has strong support for media. There are now special <audio> and <video> tags. There are additional A/V support tags as well: <embed> is a container for 3rd party applications. <track> is for adding text tracks to media. <source> is useful for A/V media from multiple sources.
7. What are the new image elements in HTML5?
   * Canvas and WebGL. <Canvas> is a new element that acts as a container for graphical elements like images and graphics. Coupled with JavaScript, it supports 2D graphics. [WebGL](http://www.khronos.org/webgl/wiki/Main_Page" \t "_blank) stands for Web Graphics Language, a free cross-platform API that is used for generating 3D graphics in web browsers.
8. What is the difference between SVG and <Canvas>?
   * <Canvas> is an element that manipulates two-dimensional (2D) pixels while [Scalable Vector Graphics](http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/) works in 2D and three-dimensional (3D) vectors. Essentially, <Canvas> is to SVG as Photoshop is to Illustrator.
9. What are some new input attributes in HTML5?
   * There are many new form elements including: datalist, datetime, output, keygen, date, month, week, time, number, range, email, and url.
10. What are data- attributes good for?
    * The [HTML5 data- attribute](http://webdesign.tutsplus.com/tutorials/htmlcss-tutorials/all-you-need-to-know-about-the-html5-data-attribute/) is a new addition that assigns custom data to an element. It was built to store sensitive or private data that is exclusive to a page or application, for which there are no other matching attributes or elements.
11. What is the difference between HTML5 interaction in Sencha and Twitter/Bootstrap?
    * [Sencha](http://senchadevelopers.blogspot.com/2012/10/what-you-can-do-with-sencha.html) and [Twitter/Bootstrap](http://webdesign.tutsplus.com/tutorials/complete-websites/twitter-bootstrap-101-introduction/) are both HTML development frameworks that integrate HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript. The major difference is that in Sencha, the three languages are all comingled together in code, whereas in Bootstrap, HTML and CSS and decoupled.
12. What purpose do Work Workers serve and what are some of their benefits?
    * [Web Workers](http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/workers/basics/) are background scripts that do not interfere with the user interface or user interactions on a webpage, allowing HTML to render uninterrupted while JavaScript works in the background.
13. Describe the difference between cookies, sessionStorage, andlocalStorage.
    * Cookies are small text files that websites place in a browser for tracking or login purposes. Meanwhile, [localStorage and sessionStorage](https://www.inkling.com/read/javascript-definitive-guide-david-flanagan-6th/chapter-20/localstorage-and-sessionstorage" \t "_blank) are new objects, both of which are storage specifications but vary in scope and duration. Of the two, localStorage is permanent and website-specific whereas sessionStorage only lasts as long as the duration of the longest open tab.
14. What are some of the major new API’s that come standard with HTML5?
    * To name a few: Media API, Text Track API, Application Cache API, User Interaction, Data Transfer API, Command API, Constraint Validation API, and the History API.
15. What is the difference in caching between HTML5 and the old HTML?
    * An important feature of HTML5 is the Application Cache. It creates an offline version of a web application. and stores website files such as HTML files, CSS, images, and JavaScript, locally. It is a feature that speeds up site performance.