**1.What are the differences between html4 and html5?**

https://askanydifference.com/difference-between-html-4-and-html-5-with-table/

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

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

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.

The are several advantages of using semantics tags in HTML:

The semantic HTML tags help the search engines and other user devices to determine the importance and context of web pages.

The pages made with semantic elements are much easier to read.

It has greater accessibility. It offers a better user experience.

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**Examples**: <Header>, <footer>, <audio>, and <video> .

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

When to use <nav> tag

As depicted in the flow chart above, a 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.

When to use <article> tag

An article tag is used to enclose the main contents of the page. This content could be a news article, a blog post, forum post, or even comment on articles or sidebar widgets having a heading.

When to use <figure> tag

The figure tag is mostly use to enclose one or more images, however it can also be used to enclose other graphic elements as well as code samples

When to use <section> tag

You may get confused between the usage of a section and an article tag. However, note that while article tag is used for enclosing main contents of the page, a section tag is used to enclose any sub-content, or a sub-section of a website. For example: A web site’s home page could be split into sections for an introduction, news items and contact information.

When to use <aside> tag

As the name suggests, an 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, footnote etc.

When to use <footer> tag

While the flowchart above does not contain the flow for a footer tag, it is still an important tag to be mentioned here. The footer tag is used to enclose the footer of the content. For example a site footer containing the copyright information, credit notes etc. are enclosed in a footer tag.

**4.Why will you use Meta tag?**

Meta tags are snippets of code that provide information regarding a webpage. They are not visible on the page itself because they are embedded in the HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) or the source code of the page. These content descriptors let search engines know what a particular page is about.

The word meta relates to “metadata,” which is data that provides information about other data. These tags essentially provide information about the contents of a webpage. However, they differ from any tags you may see on a webpage because they exist only in the HTML of the page. Thus, only search engines know about them or those who know where to look for them

There are three key aspects of Meta tags that you might adopt:

The title tag is the text that appears in search engine results pages.

The meta description tag is where you should insert the summary of your website.

Keywords — Put all of the keywords you use on your site in the meta keywords element.

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

**Inline Components:**

Inline components are placed literally side by side with other inline and inline-block elements on a single line.You cannot specify a precise height, width, margin-top, or margin-bottom. Consequently, without any paddings or side margins, inline elements will only be as wide as their inner content.

**Inline-block:**

The difference between an inline element and an inline-block element is that an inline-block element can take up specified width and height. But, it will also not start on a new line within its parent or cause a line break after it.

**Block:**

Any element styled with display: block is the polar opposite of display:inline. A block element starts on a new line and occupies the available width of its parent element or its specified width.

The block elements always start on a new line. They will also take space of an entire row or width. It means that there can be no other HTML elements that can stand side by side with block level elements.

**inline** The element doesn’t start on a new line and only occupy just the width it requires. You can’t set the width or height.

**inline-block** It’s formatted just like the inline element, where it doesn’t start on a new line. BUT, you can set width and height values.

**block** The element will start on a new line and occupy the full width available. And you can set width and height values.

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

These are inline properties.

**Strong**: It is used to show text bold or highlight it semantically.

**Bold or b:** This bold tag is just offset text conventionally styled in bold.

**em:** <em> tag semantically emphasizes the important word.

**i :** <i> tag just offset text conventionally styled in italic.

**7. What are properties and attributes in HTML?**

The terms attribute and property can be confusing in HTML.

For example the javascript framework Angular has the concepts Property Binding and Attribute Binding . Without knowing the difference between the two it is difficult to grasp the difference between those concepts.

The major difference between the two is this:

Attribute is related to HTML

Property is related to DOM

There is no “HTML property” only “HTML Attribute”

Similarly there is no “DOM Attribute” only “DOM Property”

When the browser reads your HTML , it converts the HTML attributes to DOM properties.

**8.What is a Viewport?**

The viewport area is the user-visible area on the device, the meta tag is used to set page content width as per viewport so that the content of the page will be scaled down or up as per the viewport width. The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.The viewport varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.Before tablets and mobile phones, web pages were designed only for computer screens, and it was common for web pages to have a static design and a fixed size.Then, when we started surfing the internet using tablets and mobile phones, fixed size web pages were too large to fit the viewport. To fix this, browsers on those devices scaled down the entire web page to fit the screen.

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

The HTML5 <audio> and <video> tags make it simple to add media to a website. You need to set src attribute to identify the media source and include a controls attribute so the user can play and pause the media.

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

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

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

HTML elements

An element in HTML represents some kind of structure or semantics and generally consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag. The following is a paragraph element:

<p>

This is the content of the paragraph element.

</p>

HTML tags

Tags are used to mark up the start and end of an HTML element.

<p></p>

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

The charset attribute specifies the character encoding 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!.HTML Charset is also called HTML Character Sets or HTML Encoding. It is used to display an HTML page properly and correctly because for displaying anything correctly, a web browser must know which character set (character encoding) to use.