*HTML question and answer.*

**Q1. What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Elements** | **Tags** |
| The element is an individual component of the HTML web page or document. It represents semantics or meaning. For example, the title element represents the title of the document. | It is the root of the HTML document which is used to specify that the document is HTML. For example, the Head tag is used to contain all the head element in the HTML file. |

**Q2. What are Attributes and how do you use them?**

Each tag has additional attributes that change the way the tag behaves or is displayed. For example, a **<input>** tag has a type attribute, which you can use to specify whether it’s a text field, checkbox, radio button or one of many more options.  
**Attributes** are specified directly after the name of the **tag**, inside the two angled brackets. They should only ever appear in opening tags or in self-closing tags. But, they can never be in **closing tags**.

**Example:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | <!-- Text field -->  <input type="text" />  <!-- Checkbox -->  <input type="checkbox" />  <!-- Radio button -->  <input type="radio" value="on" /> |

**Q3. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Block** | **Inline** |
| A block-level element is drawn as a block that stretches to fill the full width available to it i.e, the width of its container and will always start on a new line. **Elements** that are block-level by default: **<div>, <img>, <section>, <form>, <nav>.** | Inline elements are drawn where they are defined and only take up space that is absolutely needed. The easiest way to understand how they work is to look at how text flows on a page. **Examples** of elements that are inline by default: **<span>, <b>, <strong>, <a>, <input>.** |

### ****Q4. How to create a nested webpage in HTML?****

The HTML **iframe** tag is used to display a nested webpage. In other words, it represents a webpage within a webpage. The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame.

### ****Q.5 Does a hyperlink only apply to text?****

No, hyperlinks can be used both on **texts** and **images**. The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page. The “href” attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML anchor tag.

### ****Q6. What is the difference between DIV and SPAN in HTML?****

The difference between **span** and **div** is that a span element is **in-line** and usually used for a small chunk of HTML inside a line,such as inside a paragraph. Whereas, a div or division element is **block-line** which is equivalent to having a line-break before and after it and used to group larger chunks of code.

### ****Q7. What are the entities in HTML?****

The HTML character entities are used as a replacement for reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities. These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML.

### ****Q8. Explain The Key Differences Between LocalStorage And SessionStorage Objects.****

The key differences between localStorage and sessionStorage objects are as follows:

* The localStorage object stores the data without an expiry date. However, **sessionStorage** object stores the data for only one session.
* In the case of a localStorage object, data will not delete when the browser window closes. However, the data gets deleted if the browser window closes, in the case of sessionStorage objects.
* The data in sessionStorage is accessible only in the current window of the browser. But, the data in the localStorage can be shared between multiple windows of the browser.

**Q9. How many types of CSS can be included in HTML?**

There are**three** ways to include the CSS with HTML:

* **Inline CSS:** It is used for styling **small contexts**. To use inline styles add the style attribute in the relevant tag.
* **External Style Sheet**: This is used when the style is applied to **many pages**. Each page must link to the style sheet using the **<link>** tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | <head>  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />  </head> |

* **Internal Style Sheet:** It is used when a single document has a unique style. Internal styles sheet needs to put in the head section of an HTML page, by using the **<style>** tag in the following way:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7 | <head>  <style type="text/css">  hr {color:sienna}  p {margin-left:20px}  body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif")}  </style>  </head> |

### ****Q10. How can you apply JavaScript to a web page?****

In order to make your webpage more interactive, you need JavaScript. It is a scripting language that allows you to interact with certain elements on the page, based on user input. As with CSS, there are three main ways of including JavaScript:

**Inline**

Certain HTML elements allow you to execute a piece of JavaScript when a certain event occurs. For example, a button allows you to run a script when you click on it. These events are accessed through attributes and differ based on the events that are available on each element. Here is an example that shows an alert with a message when the user clicks on it:

[[](https://www.edureka.co/masters-program/full-stack-developer-training?utm_source=blogbanner&utm_campaign=batches)](https://www.edureka.co/masters-program/full-stack-developer-training?utm_source=blogbanner&utm_campaign=batches" \t "_blank)

### [Full Stack Web Developer Masters Program Course](https://www.edureka.co/masters-program/full-stack-developer-training?utm_source=blogbanner&utm_campaign=batches" \t "_blank)

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <button onclick= "alert('Click the Buton!');">Click me!</button> |

**Script block**

You can define a script block anywhere on the page, which will get executed as soon as the browser reaches that part of the document. This can be inside the <head> or <body> section of your document.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6 | <script>      var x = 5;      var y = 6;      var result = x + y;      alert(“X + Y is equal to " + result);  </script> |

**Link to a JavaScript file**

It allows you to keep the content of the page separate to how users interact with that content. Also, it allows you to load the same script on multiple pages. As with the script block, you can load a JavaScript file from the **<head>** or **<body>.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <script src="my-code.js"></script> |

With this, we have come to the end of HTML interview questions blog. I Hope these HTML Interview Questions will help you in your interviews. In case you have attended any such interview in the recent past, do paste those interview questions in the comments section and we’ll answer them. You can also comment below if you have any questions in your mind, which you might face in your Web Development interview.

Check out our [*Full Stack Web Developer Masters Program*](https://www.edureka.co/masters-program/full-stack-developer-training) which comes with instructor-led live training and real-life project experience. This training makes you proficient in skills to work with back-end and front-end web technologies. It includes training on Web Development, jQuery, Angular, NodeJS, ExpressJS, and MongoDB.

### Q11. Do all HTML tags have an end tag?

**Ans.** No, all HTML tags do not have an end tag. For example, <br> tag is used to break the line, <image> tag is used to insert an image into a document. They are considered as self-closing tags and do not require an end tag.

Q12. What is HTML5? What are some of its new features that were not present in HTML?

**Ans.** HTML5 is the latest version of the Hypertext Markup Language. Some of the new features of HTML5 are:

1. HTML5 supports SVG, canvas, and other virtual vector graphics. In HTML, vector graphics could only be used in conjunction with Flash, VML (Vector Markup Language), or Silverlight.
2. HTML5 allows JavaScript to run within a web browser. In the previous version, JavaScript was allowed to run in the browser interface thread.
3. HTML5 is not based on SGML. It comes with enhanced parsing rules for improved compatibility.
4. In HTML5, web SQL databases are used to store data temporarily. Previously, only browser cache was used.
5. Some elements have been removed – applet, isindex, noframes, acronym, dir, font, frame, frameset, and big are removed.
6. New elements have been added – time, summary, aside, audio, command, and data.

### Q13. What are HTML Attributes?

**Ans.** HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are defined directly after the tag name. They only appear in opening tags and not in closing tags.

HTML attributes usually consist of name/value pairs like name=”value”. The Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotation marks. The name parameter takes the name of the property that is to be assigned to the element. The value takes the property value or extent of the property names that can be aligned over the element.

### Q14. What is semantic HTML?

**Ans.** Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics, or meaning of the content in webpages and web applications rather than just defining its look or appearance. It introduces meaning to the code we write.

For example: <form>, <table>, and <article> these tags clearly defines its content.

### Q15. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

### Q16. What is an empty element?

**Ans.** An empty element is an HTML element that has no content. Example <br>

Q17. What are the different ways to display HTML elements?

**Ans.**The different ways to display HTML elements are listed below:

* inline: Any element at the block level can be shown as an inline element using this technique. Aspect values for the element’s height and width have no bearing.
* none: The HTML element can be hidden by using this property.
* block: used to display inline element as a block element.
* inline-block: This property is identical to inline, however utilizing the display as inline-block, allows us to format the element by using its height and width values.
* flex: The element and container are shown as flexible construction. It adheres to flexbox properties.
* inline-flex: While its content adheres to the flexbox specifications, the flex container is shown as an inline element.
* grid: It presents the HTML elements in a grid container.

### Q18. What is the benefit of collapsing the white space in HTML?

**Ans.** White space is a term used to describe empty or blank values in the code the browser reads and displays. The collapsing of these white spaces is a unique characteristic of HTML. The advantage of this feature is in its ability to reduce the time of transmitting data between server and client by removing unused bytes taken up by the white spaces. If you accidentally leave excess white space, the browser will disregard it and perfectly display the UI.

### ****19. Why is the Embed Tag Used in HTML?****

**Answer**:

An Embed Tag is used for including a Video or Audio in an HTML Document. A source of audio or video file to be displayed on the webpage is defined within an Embed tag as:

<EMBED> Source </EMBED>.

### ****20. What is a ‘Marquee’ Tag in HTML?****

**Answer:**

You can put scrolling text with a Marquee tag. With the help of this tag, an image or text can be scrolled up, down, left, or right.

The text which is scrolled is defined within the <marquee>……</marquee> tag.

### Q21. What is white space in HTML?

An empty sequence of space characters is called the white space in HTML. This white space is considered as a single space character in the HTML.

White space helps the browser to merge multiple spaces into one single space, and so taking care of indentation becomes easier. White space helps in better organizing the content and tags, making them readable and easy to understand.

### Q22. Do all HTML tags have an end tag?

No. There are some HTML tags that don't need a closing tag. For example: <image> tag, <br> tag. [More details.](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tags)

### Q23. What is formatting in HTML?

The HTML formatting is a process of format the text for a better look and feel. It uses different tags to make text bold, italicized, underlined. [More details.](https://www.javatpoint.com/html-formatting)

### Q24. Is it possible to change the color of the bullet?

The color of the bullet is always the color of the first text of the list. So, if you want to change the color of the bullet, you must change the color of the text.

Q25. How many tags can be used to separate a section of texts?

Three tags are used to separate the texts.

* <br> tag - Usually <br> tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line
* <p> tag - The <p> tag contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.
* <blockquote> tag - It is used to define a large quoted section. If you have a large quotation, then put the entire text within <blockquote>.............</blockquote> tag.

### Q26. If I do not put <!DOCTYPE html> will HTML 5 work?

No, the browser will not be able to identify that it is an HTML document and HTML 5 tags do not function properly..

### Q27. Do all HTML tags come in a pair?

No, there are single HTML tags that do not need a closing tag. Examples are the <img> tag and <br> tags.

### Q 28. What are some of the common lists that can be used when designing a page?

You can insert any or a combination of the following list types:  
– ordered list  
– unordered list  
– definition list  
– menu list  
– directory list

### Q29.If the user’s operating system does not support the needed character, how can the symbol be represented?

In cases wherein their operating system does not support a particular character, it is still possible to display that character by showing it as an image instead.

### Q30 What will happen if you overlap sets of tags?

If two sets of HTML tags are overlapped, only the first tag will be recognized. You will find this problem when the text does not display properly on the browser screen.

## Q31. What are optional closing tag?

<p>, <li>, <td>, <tr>, <th>, <html>, <body>, etc. don't have to provide end tag. Whenever browser hits a new tag it automatically ends the previous tag.

## Q32. Explain the difference between block elements and inline elements?

* block elements <h1>, <p>, <ul>, <ol>, <li>,
* inline elements <span>, <a>, <strong>, <i>, <img>

## Q33. What are semantic and non-semantic elements?

* **Semantic elements**: clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. For example: <form>, <table>, <article>, <aside>, <details>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <header>, <main>, <mark>, <nav>, <section>, <summary>, <time> clearly defines its content.
* **Non-semantic elements**: <div> and <span> tells nothing about its content.

## Q34. What is the purpose of main element?

The HTML <main> element represents the dominant content of the <body> of a document. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document, or the central functionality of an application.

<main role="main">

<p>Geckos are a group of usually small, usually nocturnal lizards.

They are found on every continent except Australia.</p>

<p>Many species of gecko have adhesive toe pads which enable them to climb walls and even windows.</p>

</main>

Note: A document mustn't have more than one *<main>* element that doesn't have the hidden attribute specified.

## Q35. What are the semantic meanings for <section>, <article>, <aside>, <nav>, <header>, <footer> and how should each be used in structuring html markup?

* <header> is used to contain introductory and navigational information about a section of the page. This can include the section heading, the author's name, time and date of publication, table of contents, or other navigational information.
* <article> is meant to house a self-contained composition that can logically be independently recreated outside of the page without losing it's meaining. Individual blog posts or news stories are good examples.
* <section> is a flexible container for holding content that shares a common informational theme or purpose.
* <footer> is used to hold information that should appear at the end of a section of content and contain additional information about the section. Author's name, copyright information, and related links are typical examples of such content.

## Q36. When should you use section, div or article?

* <section>, group of content inside is related to a single theme, and should appear as an entry in an outline of the page. It's a chunk of related content, like a subsection of a long article, a major part of the page (eg the news section on the homepage), or a page in a webapp's tabbed interface. A section normally has a heading (title) and maybe a footer too.
* <article>, represents a complete, or self-contained, composition in a document, page, application, or site and that is, in principle, independently distributable or reusable, e.g. in syndication. This could be a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, a blog entry, a user-submitted comment, an interactive widget or gadget, or any other independent item of content.
* <div>, on the other hand, does not convey any meaning, aside from any found in its class, lang and title attributes.

## Q37. Can a web page contain multiple <header> elements? What about <footer> elements?

Yes, header elements can be used multiple times in documents. A <header> tag must be present for all articles, sections, and pages, although a <footer> tag is not necessary.

**From W3C standards**

A header element is intended to usually contain the section's heading (an h1–h6 element or an hgroup

element), but this is not required. The header element can also be used to wrap a section's table of

contents, a search form, or any relevant logos.

The footer element represents a footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content or sectioning root

element. A footer typically contains information about its section such as who wrote it, links to related

documents, copyright data, and the like.

## Q38. Describe the difference between a cookie, sessionStorage and localStorage?

|  | **cookie** | **localStorage** | **sessionStorage** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Initiator | Client or server. Server can use Set-Cookie header | Client | Client |
| Expiry | Manually set | Forever | On tab close |
| Persistent across browser sessions | Depends on whether expiration is set | Yes | No |
| Capacity (per domain) | 4kb | 5MB | 5MB |
| Accessibility | Any window | Any window | Same tab |