HTML

Interview Questions and Answers

Q1. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

In HTML, anchor tags can be used to insert hyperlinks or bookmarks. Hyperlinks are links that can redirect the user from one webpage to another, while bookmarks are used to redirect the users to a specific part of the current webpage. Anchor tags are defined using tags, where the opening tag indicates the beginning of the hyperlink, and the closing tag indicates the end of the hyperlink. Anchor tags by default will appear in any of the following three ways:

- Unvisited link - Underlined in blue.

- Visited link - Underlined in purple.

- Active link - Underlined in red.

Q2. How are HTML elements different from HTML tags?

HTML elements are a collection of HTML tags, their attributes, and data that will be rendered on the browser, while HTML tags are used to hold the data and how it will be rendered on the browser. In simpler terms, HTML tags are a subset of HTML elements.

For example, consider the following HTML code:

```
<h1> Welcome to Edureka</h1>
```

where,

```
<h1> Welcome to Edureka </h1> - This complete line of code
is an HTML element.

<h1> and </h1> - These are the HTML tags.
```

Q3. Does a hyperlink only apply to text?

No, a hyperlink can be applied to different types of content, including images, videos, and more.
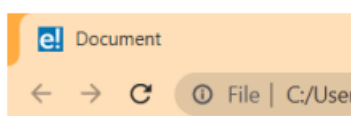
Code example

```
<div>

<p>Click the link below</p>

<div>

<a href="https://edureka.co">

<img src="logo.png" width="100" />

</a>

</div>

</div>
```

Code output

Q4. How to add a picture as the background for a Web page?

This can be achieved by different methods. One of the methods is to use the "background" attribute along with the "body" tag.

Example: `<body background = "bgimg.jpeg">`

Q5. Mention the newly added form element types in HTML5.

There are five new form elements in HTML5. They are:

- **Datalist**: It is used to pre-define options for input. <select> is the alternate tag used to pre-define options, but its use ensures that the user must choose one of the pre-defined options. The datalist tag, instead, suggests that the user chooses from one of the pre-defined options.

- **Output**: It is used to define the result of a calculation.

- **Keygen**: Generates an encryption key that is used to reference data after form submission. (NOTE: This feature is obsolete. It is not recommended to use this, even though this is still supported in some browsers.)

- **Progress**: It is used to create a progress bar on a webpage.

- **Meter**: It is similar to the progress property but creates a gauge within a defined range.

Q6. What happens when an HTML document does not contain the "`<!DOCTYPE html>`" tag?

The primary purpose of DOCTYPE (or Document Type Declaration) is to inform the browser about the version and type of HTML used. `<!DOCTYPE html>` specifies that HTML5 is being used, otherwise the browser will not be able to identify it as an HTML document and the HTML5 tags might not function properly.

Q7. What is the purpose of the HTML entities?

Some characters are reserved in HTML, like '<','>', '&', '/', etc. To use these characters, we need to use HTML entities.

Character	Entity Name	Entity Number
<	<	<
>	>	>
©	©	©
&	&	&
A Non-Breaking Blank Space		

Q8. What is the purpose of "required" the attribute in HTML5?

The required attribute is initialized inside the input tag to make an input field mandatory. When the required attribute is initialized, the form cannot be submitted until the mandatory fields are filled. The required attribute is a boolean attribute that can be used with different input types such as text, URL, email, password, checkbox, radio, etc.

Code example

```
<input type="password" id="pwd" name="password" required />
```

Q9. How can you use an anchor tag to open a URL in a new tab when clicked?

To open a link in a new tab on click, you can add the "`target`" attribute to the anchor tag and define its value to "`_blank`".

Example:

```
<a href="#" target="_blank">Open this page in new tab</a>
```

Q10. What are inline, block, and inline-block level elements in HTML?

Block Level Elements

• The elements start on a new line and occupy the full width available.

• We can set the height and width values.

• It does not allow other elements to sit next to it.

Inline Elements

• The elements do not start on a new line and occupy only the required width.

• They cannot have a height and width set.

• Other elements sit next to them.

Inline-Block Elements

- The elements do not start on a new line and occupy only the required width.

- We can set the height and width values.

- Other elements are allowed to sit next to it.

Q11. Is it possible to change inline elements into block-level elements?

Yes, this can be done by defining the value of the display attribute to the "block" value in its CSS. This will change the inline-level elements to block-level elements where the elements take the full width of the container.

For example,

```
display: block;
```

Q12. What is the need for Meta tags in HTML?

Meta tags are used to describe metadata (information) of the webpage to browsers, search engines, and other web services. This information is not rendered in the webpage, but it will be used by web crawlers and search engines to rank the website for the search result page. They are always defined inside the `<head> … </head>` tags and are typically used to specify the character set, keywords, viewport settings, author, and description of the webpage.

Examples of some commonly used meta tags:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale = 1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="HTML interview questions">

<meta name="author" content="Author Name">

<meta name="copyright" content="All Rights Reserved">
```

Q13. Explain the different types of list elements in HTML.

Lists are used to represent data and information where each record is displayed in a separate line. The most used list types are:

1. Unordered List (<ul>): Used to define an unordered list, i.e., a bulleted list of items.

2. Ordered List (<ol>): Used to define an ordered list, i.e., numbered list of items.

3. Description List (<dl>): Used to define a description list, i.e., items are arranged in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

Code example

```
<h4>Unordered List<h4>

<ul>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Juice</li>

</ul>

<h4>Ordered List<h4>

<ol>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Juice</li>
```

```
</ol>

<h4>Description List<h4>

<dl>

<dt>Tea</dt>

<dd>Hot and Serves 2</dd>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd> Hot and Serves 2</dd>

</dl>
```

Code output

Unordered List

- Tea
- Coffee
- Juice

Ordered List

1. Tea
2. Coffee
3. Juice

Description List

Tea
      Hot and Serves 2
Coffee
      Hot and Serves 2

Q14. What is the difference between the <div> tag and the <span> tag in HTML?

Div (`<div>`) tag

It defines a section at the block level.

Div takes up the entire width of the screen.

It applies styling to other HTML tags present inside it.

Span (`<span>`) tag

It defines a section at the inline level.

Span keeps to the width of the element it contains.

It does not apply styling to other HTML tags present inside it.

Q15. What happens when you define tags without text between them?

If there is no text between the HTML tags, then no formatting will appear on the page since there is nothing to format.

Note: Remember there are some tags like <img> tag, that do not require a closing tag or text between them to render.

Q16. What is the difference between `<input type="text"/>` and `<textarea>`?

<input type="text"/> is used to take a single line input from the user.

Whereas a <textarea> tag is used to take multi-line input from the user.

The input tag is a self-closing tag, while the textarea tag is a non-self-closing tag.

Q17. How do you create text on a webpage that allows you to send an email when clicked?

To achieve this, the "mailto" command is defined along with the href tag which will contain the mail address of the recipient:

Example:

```
<a href="mailto:examplemailaddress@edureka.co">Send Mail</a>
```

Q18. What is SVG?

SVG (Standard Vector Graphics) is used when there is a need to define two-dimensional vector graphics in HTML. It is mostly used for vector-type diagrams like pie charts, and 2-D graphs in an X and Y coordinate system.

Example:

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" />
</svg>
```

Q19. How is Cell Spacing different from Cell Padding?

The space between the two cells of the same table is known as cell spacing.

The space between the content of the cell and the cell border is known as cell padding.

Cell Padding is referred to as the gap or space between the content of the cell and the cell wall or cell border.

Q20. What are the media types and formats supported by HTML?

Some of the media formats supported by HTML are animations, audio, and video files. Following are some of the extensions supported by each media format:

Images: png, jpg, jpeg, gif, png, SVG, BMP, BMP ico, png ico

Audio: MIDI, RealAudio, WMA, AAC, WAV, Ogg, MP3, MP4

Video: MPEG, AVI, WMV, QuickTime, RealVideo, Flash, Ogg, WebM, MPEG-4, MP4.

Q21. What is canvas?

Canvas is a newly introduced element in HTML5. Canvas allows you to draw graphics with the help of JavaScript. you can design 2d and 3d elements like rectangles, circles, triangles, paths, straight lines, etc.

Q22. What are the new form elements introduced in HTML5?

In HTML5, several new form elements have been added, which are listed below:

1. `<datalist>`: Use this element if you want to provide suggestions for an input tag.

2. `<keygen>`: It helps you to process the form elements with more security by creating a public key and a private key.

3. `<output>`: It helps you to display the result of a collection.

4. `<meter>`: It helps us to display the measurement on a known scale.

5. `<progress>`: It is used to display the progress of any task like uploading and downloading files.

Q23. Is <!DOCTYPE html> tag is an HTML5 tag?

No <!DOCTYPE htm> is not an HTML tag. There are many versions of HTML, e.g., HTML 4.0.1 strict, HTML 4.0.1 transitional, HTML 4.0.1 Frameset, XHTML 1.0 strict, etc., so here <!DOCTYPE html> specifies to web browsers about the version of HTML used in the web page.

Q24. What are the new input types in HTML5?

The following are the new input types introduced in HTML5:

1. color
2. email
3. range
4. time
5. date
6. month
7. search
8. week
9. tel
10. url
11. date-time local

Q25. Explain the `<datalist>` tag.

`<datalist>` is a newly introduced form element in HTML5.

`<datalist>` provides the list of suggestions in the input box and at the same time allows your user to enter the inputs on their own. It provides Google suggestions like the auto-fill feature. As the user starts typing, he can see a list of

predefined options. When the user enters more characters, the list of options will get filtered more. However, a user can also enter the data on their own. The main difference between `<datalist>` and `<select>` tags is that the `<datalist>` tag provides the list of predefined options to select and at the same time allows the user to enter data on their own, whereas the `<select>` tag allows users strictly to select an option out of given options and does not allow the entry of other data.