**HTML INTERVIEWBIT QUESTION**

1. **Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?**

No, HTML tags and elements are not the same thing, although they are closely related**.**

HTML tags are the opening and closing markers or tags wch used to define an element or text in an HTML document. They are enclosed in angle brackets, for example, <p> (opening tag) and </p> (closing tag).

An HTML element, on the other hand, is a complete unit that consists of the opening tag, the content between the tags, and the closing tag.

For example, <p>This is a paragraph.</p> is an HTML element,

where <p> is the opening tag, This is a paragraph is the content,

and </p> is the closing tag.

1. **What are tags and attributes in HTML?**

Tags are the primary component of the HTML that defines how the content will be structured, display it on UI,

whereas Attributes are used along or inside with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element.

For example,-

<p align= “center” style= color: ”red” width=”500”>Interview questions</p>,

in this the **‘align’ , width, color is the attribute** using which we will align the paragraph to show in the center , color will be red and width will be 500px.

**3) What are void elements in HTML?**

HTML elements which do not have closing tags or do not need to be closed are called a Void elements. For Example <br />, <img /> : represent image.

<hr>: Represents a horizontal line or rule., etc**.**

**4) What are the various formatting tags in HTML?**

 HTML has various formatting tags:

* **<b>** - makes text bold
* **<i>** - makes text italic
* **<em>** - makes text italic but with added semantics importance(highlight text)
* **<big>** - it increases the font size of the text .
* **<small>** - it decreases the font size of the text
* **<sub>** - makes the text a subscript . ex – x^2
* **<sup>** - makes the text a superscript ex- H₂O
* **<strong>** - marks the text as important
* **<mark>** - highlights the text . ex- (text in highlighted format)
* **<u>** - underline the text .

**5) What are different types of lists in HTML?**

In HTML, there are three different types of lists that you can use to structure and organize content:

1. **Ordered List** (<ol>): An ordered list is a numbered list where each item in the list is preceded by a sequential number.

You can create an ordered list using the <ol> element and each list item with the <li> element. Here's an example

<ol>

<li>First item</li>

<li>Second item</li>

<li>Third item</li>

</ol>

2)**Unordered List** (<ul>): An unordered list is a bulleted list where each item in the list is preceded by a bullet point. It is commonly used for lists where the order of the items doesn't matter. You can create an unordered list using the <ul> element and each list item with the <li> element. Here's an

example:

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

3)**Description List** (<dl>): A description list is a list wch consists of a series of

term-description pairs. You can create a description list using the <dl> element, and each term is marked with the <dt> element, while each description is marked with the <dd> element.

Here's an example:

<dl>

<dt>Term 1</dt>

<dd>Description 1</dd>

<dt>Term 2</dt>

<dd>Description 2</dd>

<dt>Term 3</dt>

<dd>Description 3</dd>

</dl>

**6) What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?**

the class attribute is used to specify the class name for an HTML element. Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class name value .

by use of this class name you can apply styling and functionality to multiple elements simultaneously.

the class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.

It can be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name .

**7) What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?**

The main difference between the ID attribute and

the class attribute is used for apply a style on Multiple elements in HTML which have the same class name value,

whereas “id” is unique in a html and can only apply to at most one element .

every element have different id name.

the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id.

The class attribute is written using the “ . “ dot symbol .

**8) What is the difference between “display: none” and “visibility: hidden”, when used as attributes to the HTML element.**

When we use the attribute “visibility: hidden” for an HTML element then that element will be hidden from the webpage but still takes up space.

Whereas, if we use the “display: none” attribute for an HTML element then the element will be hidden, and also it won’t take up any space on the webpage.

**9) How to include javascript code in HTML?**

HTML provides a <script> tag using which we can run the javascript code and make our HTML page more dynamic.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>

<span>This is a demo for </span>

<u><span id="demo"></span></u>

</h1>

<script>

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "script Tag"

</script>

</body>

</html

**10) What are some of the advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions?**

Some advantages of HTML5 are:-

1. It has Multimedia Support.
2. It has the capabilities to store offline data using SQL databases and application cache.
3. Javascript can be run in the background.
4. HTML5 also allows users to draw various shapes like rectangles, circles, triangles, etc.
5. Included new Semantic tags and form control tags.

11) **What are Semantic Elements?**

Semantic elements are those element which describe the particular meaning to the browser and the developer.

Elements like <form>, <table>, <article>, <figure>, etc., are semantic elements.

**12) What type of audio files can be played using HTML5?**

HTML5 supports the following three types of audio file formats:

1. Mp3
2. WAV
3. Ogg

**13) What are forms and how to create forms in HTML?**

The HTML form is used to collect the user inputs.

HTML provides a <form> tag to create forms.

To take input from the user we use the <input> tag inside the form so that all collected user data can be sent to the server for processing. To give input label we use label tag ex- name, age , sex , dob is a input label name etc There are different input types like ‘button’, ‘checkbox’, ‘number’, ‘text’, ‘password’, ‘submit’ etc.

<form action="/submit\_data.php">

<label>Enter your name: </label>

<input type="text" name="name" />

<label>Enter Mobile number </label>

<input type="number" name="mobile\_no"/>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

**14) In how many ways can we specify the CSS styles for the HTML element?**

There are several ways to specify CSS styles for HTML elements:

**Inline Styles**: Inline styles are applied directly to an HTML element using the style attribute. This allows you to define styles within the element's opening tag. Inline styles have the highest specificity and override other style declarations.

<p style="color: blue; font-size: 16px;">This paragraph has inline styles applied</p>

**Internal Stylesheet**: An internal stylesheet is defined within the <style> tags in the <head> section of an HTML document. Styles specified in the internal stylesheet apply to all elements within that HTML file.

<head>

<style>

p {

color: blue;

font-size: 16px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This paragraph is styled by the internal stylesheet.</p>

</body>

**External Stylesheet**: An external stylesheet is a separate CSS file that we create then linked to the HTML document page se using the <link> element. This feture allows you to define all the styles for element in a separate file for html page and apply them on multiple html document .

Ex-

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">

</head>

<body>

<p>This paragraph is styled by the external stylesheet.</p>

</body>