

HTML Interview Notes (Deep + Complete)

1. Introduction to HTML

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard language for creating web pages. HyperText means linking between documents, and Markup Language means using tags to structure content. HTML is not a programming language but a markup language, interpreted by browsers like Chrome, Firefox, etc.

2. Basic Structure of an HTML Document

`<!DOCTYPE html>` – Defines HTML5 document type.
`<html>` – Root element.
`<head>` – Contains meta information, title, CSS links.
`<body>` – Holds the visible content.

3. HTML Elements & Attributes

Elements have opening and closing tags. Empty elements have no closing tag, e.g., `
`, ``. Attributes add extra info like `src`, `href`, `alt`.

4. Headings, Paragraphs & Text Formatting

Headings: `<h1>` to `<h6>`.
Paragraphs: `<p>`.
Formatting: ``, `<i>`, `<u>`, ``, ``.

5. Links (Anchor Tag)

`Text`
`href` – Destination URL, `target` – where to open, `title` – tooltip.

6. Images

``
`src` – Path to image, `alt` – accessibility text, `width/height` – dimensions.

7. Lists

Ordered List: `Item`.
Unordered List: `Item`.
Description List: `<dl><dt>Term</dt><dd>Definition</dd></dl>`.

8. Tables

`<table><tr><th>Head</th></tr><tr><td>Data</td></tr></table>`.

9. Forms

```
<form action='page.php' method='post'>
<input type='text' name='username' required>
<input type='submit'>
</form>.
```

action – submission URL, method – GET/POST, required – mandatory.

10. Semantic HTML

Examples: , , , , . Improves SEO and accessibility.

11. Multimedia

Audio: <audio controls><source src='song.mp3'></audio>.

Video: <video controls><source src='movie.mp4'></video>.

12. HTML5 New Features

Semantic elements, , /, localStorage/sessionStorage, Geolocation API, new form input types.

13. Interview Questions & Answers

Q1: Difference between HTML4 and HTML5?

A1: HTML5 adds semantic elements, multimedia tags, APIs, and removes some outdated tags.

Q2: What is doctype?

A2: Declaration that tells the browser which HTML version to use.

Q3: Difference between inline, block, and inline-block?

A3: Inline does not start on new line, block takes full width, inline-block allows block features without breaking flow.

Q4: Why use alt in images?

A4: For accessibility (screen readers) and SEO.

Q5: What are semantic elements?

A5: Elements that clearly describe their meaning, e.g., , , improving SEO and code clarity.

Q6: Difference between relative and absolute paths?

A6: Relative – path from current file location; Absolute – full URL or root-based path.

14. Best Practices

Use semantic HTML, always provide alt text, keep code indented, lowercase tags, and close all tags.