

## HTML Interview Questions

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## 1. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

In HTML, anchor tags can be used to insert the hyperlinks or bookmarks. Hyperlinks are the links that can redirect the user from one webpage to another, while bookmarks are used to redirect the users to a specific part in the current webpage. Anchor tags are defined using the <a>, </a> tags where the <a> tag (opening tag) indicated the beginning of the hyperlink and the </a> (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.

## 2. How are HTML elements different from HTML tags?

HTML elements are a collection of HTML tags, its attributes, and data that will be rendered on the browser. While the HTML tags are used to hold the data and how it will be rendered on the browser". In simpler terms, HTML tags are the 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 code is an HTML element

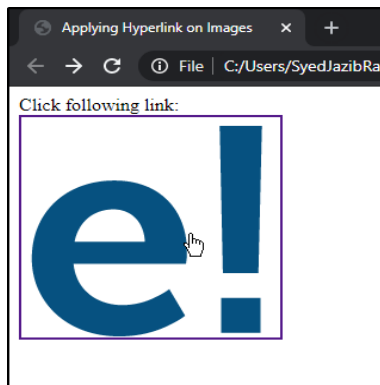
**<h1>** and **</h1>**- separately are the HTML tags.

## 3. Does a hyperlink only apply to text?

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

**Example:**

```
<body>
  <div>Click following link: <br/>
    <a href = "https://www.edureka.co" >
      <img src = "logo.png" border="2"/>
    </a>
  </div>
</body>
```

**Output:****4. How to add a picture as 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">`

**5. Mention the newly added form element types in HTML 5?**

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

- **datalist:** Used to pre-define options for an input. `<select>` is the alternate tag used to pre-define options but the `<select>` tag makes it mandatory for the user to choose one of the pre-defined options whereas `datalist` suggests the user to choose from one of the pre-defined option
- **output:** 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. Not recommended to use this even though this is still supported in some browsers*)
- **progress:** Used to create a progress bar in a webpage
- **meter:** Similar to progress property but creates a gauge within a defined range

**6. What happens when an HTML document does not contain the “<!DOCTYPE html>”?**

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 HTML 5 tags might not function properly.

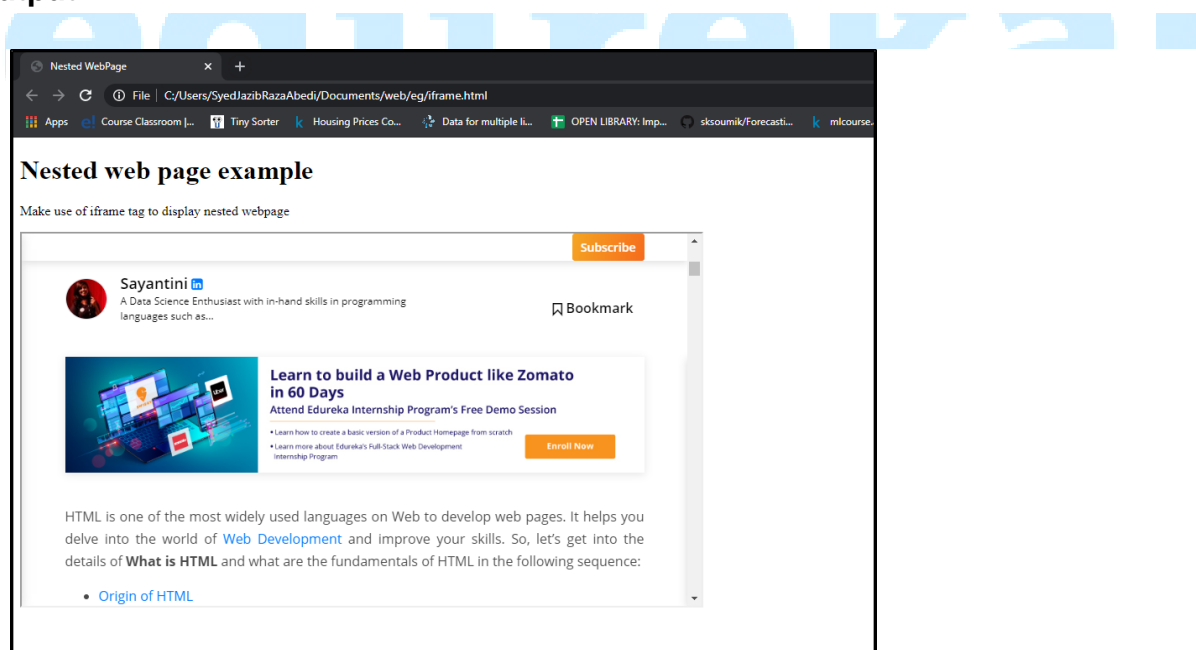
## 7. What is the purpose of the <iframe> tag?

<iframe> tag is used to display a webpage within a webpage.

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Nested WebPage</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Nested web page example</h2>
  <p>Make use of iframe tag to display nested web page</p>
  <iframe src=https://www.edureka.co/blog/what-is-html/ height="450"
    width="60%"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



## 8. What is the purpose of “required” 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.

**Example:**

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

### 9. How can you use an anchor tag to open an URL into a new tab when clicked?

To open a link into a new tab on click, you can add the “**target**” attribute to the anchor tag and define its value to “**\_blank**”.

For example, *<a href="#" target="\_blank"> Open this link in new tab </a>*

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

Block	Inline	Inline-Block
Element starts on a new line and occupy full width available	Element does not start on a new line and occupy only required width	Element does not start on a new line and occupy only required width
Can set height and width values	Cannot have a height and width set	Can set height and width values
Does not allow other elements sit next to it	Allows other elements sit next to it	Allows other elements sit next to it

### 11. 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 “**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;***

## 12. 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 **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">`

## 13. Explain different types of list elements in HTML.

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

- **Unordered List (<ul>)**- Used to define an unordered list (i.e) bulleted list of items
- **Ordered List (<ol>)**- Used to define an ordered list (i.e) numbered list of items
- **Description List (<dl>)**- Used to defines a description list (i.e) items are arranged in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary

**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>****Output:**

<b>Unordered List</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tea</li> <li>• Coffee</li> <li>• Juice</li> </ul>
<b>Ordered List</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tea</li> <li>2. Coffee</li> <li>3. Juice</li> </ol>
<b>Description List</b>
<div>Tea</div> <div>Hot and Serves 2</div> <div>Coffee</div> <div>Hot and Serves 2</div>

**14. What is the difference between the DIV tag and the SPAN tag in HTML?**

DIV	SPAN
It defines a section in block-level	It defines a section in inline-level
Div takes up the entire width of the screen	Span keeps to the width of the element it contains
It applies styling to other HTML tags present inside it	Does not apply styling to other HTML tags present inside it

### 15. 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.

### 16. How is the LocalStorage object different from the SessionStorage Objects?

Following are some of the key differences between LocalStorage and SessionStorage objects:

- The **LocalStorage** object stores the data without an expiry date. Whereas, **SessionStorage** object stores the data for only one session.
- For a **LocalStorage object**, the data does not get deleted when the browser window closes. But in the case of **SessionStorage objects**, the data will get deleted if the browser window closes.
- The data in **SessionStorage** can be accessed only in the current window of the browser. Whereas the data in **LocalStorage** can be shared between multiple windows of the browser.

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

To achieve this, “**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>
```

### 18. What is SVG?

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

Example:

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



### 19. 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 cell border is known as **cell padding**

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

### 20. 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 the some of extensions supported by each media format are:

- **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 or MP4.

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