

Q What is HTML?

Ans: - HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard markup language used for creating and structuring the content of web pages. It uses a system of tags and attributes to define the structure and layout of a webpage.

Q What is HTML tags?

Ans: - Tags are like keyword which gives structure and define the content of a web page.

Q What is Markup Lang?

Ans: - it's a way to give instructions to a computer about how content should be organized and displayed.

Q What are the 3 required parts of HTML?

Ans: The three required parts of HTML are:

- 1) DOCTYPE declaration: It defines the version of HTML being used and ensures proper rendering in different browsers.
- 2) <html> element: This element wraps all the content on the webpage and signifies the beginning of an HTML document.
- 3) <body> element: It contains the visible content of the webpage, such as text, images, links, and other elements displayed in the browser window.

Q What is Global Attributes?

Ans: Global attributes are those attributes in that can be applied to any HTML element. For ex. Id, class, style etc.

Q What is !DOCTYPE?

Ans: - A **doctype** or **document-type** declaration is an instruction that tells the web browser about the markup language in which the current page is written.

Q History of HTML?

Ans: - The concept of hypertext was proposed by computer scientist Ted Nelson in the 1960s. In the 1980s, Tim Berners-Lee, a British computer scientist, introduced the World Wide Web (WWW) and developed the first HTML in the year 1993.

HTML 4 (1997) introduced significant improvements, including better support for forms, scripts, and style sheets. It was a crucial step toward modern web development.

HTML5 (2014): HTML5 was a major milestone, with a focus on multimedia, improved semantics, and better support for web applications. It introduced semantic elements.

Q What is history behind .html extension?

Ans: - MS-DOS and Windows 3.1, had limitations on the number of characters in a filename.

Q How to optimize website assets loading?

Ans: - To optimize website load time we need to optimize its asset loading and for that:

- **CDN hosting** - A CDN or content delivery network is geographically distributed servers to help reduce latency.
- **File compression** - This is a method that helps to reduce the size of an asset to reduce the data transfer
- **File concatenation** - This reduces the number of HTTP calls
- **Minify scripts** - This reduces the overall file size of js and CSS files
- **Parallel downloads** - Hosting assets in multiple subdomains can help to bypass the download limit of 6 assets per domain of all modern browsers. This can be configured but most general users never modify these settings.
- **Lazy Loading** - Instead of loading all the assets at once, the non-critical assets can be loaded on a need basis.

Q What is Attributes?

Ans: - Attributes are used along with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element. Attributes provide additional information about elements and also changes the behavior of the elements.

Q Pre-Tag in HTML?

Ans: - It preserves spaces and line breaks in the HTML Elements.

Q What is Hypertext?

Ans: - Hypertext is text which contains links to other texts.

Q What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

Ans: - In HTML, multiple whitespace characters is treated as a single space character, Because the browser collapses multiple spaces into a single space character.

Q How many levels of headings are available in HTML?

Ans: - There are 6 levels of headings defined by HTML. These six heading elements are H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, and H6; with H1 being at the highest level and H6 at the least.

Q What happens if you skip heading levels, such as going from <h1> to <h3>?

Ans: - Skipping heading levels can confuse both users and search engines. It's best to maintain a proper hierarchical of the webpage for better accessibility and SEO.

Q How many <h1> tags can be used on a single page?

Ans: - Traditional Approach: Use only one <h1>tag for the main title or heading of the entire page.

Q Can you nest other HTML elements inside a <p> tag?

Ans: - No, the <p> tag is a block-level element, and it cannot contain block-level elements like other paragraphs or headings. However, you can include inline elements like , , and links. .

Q What's the difference between relative and absolute URLs in the href attribute?

Ans: Relative URLs are URLs that are relative to the current page's URL. Absolute URLs are complete URLs, including the protocol (http/https) and domain.

Q How to redirect to a particular section of a page using HTML?

Ans: You need to add "id attribute" to the section that you want to show and use the same id in href attribute with "#" in the anchor tag. So that On click a particular link, you will be redirected to the section that has the same id mentioned in the anchor tag.

Q How does the download attribute work in the anchor tag?

Ans: The download attribute suggests that the linked resource should be downloaded instead of navigated to, prompting the user to download the file.

Q what is HTML entities?

Ans: HTML entities are special codes used to represent characters that cannot be easily typed or displayed directly.

Q What is the use of the start attribute in ordered lists?

Ans: The start attribute in HTML ordered lists () specifies the starting value for the numbering of list items.

Q What Semantic tags?

Ans: Semantic tag provides meaningful name to its content. HTML5 introduces many semantic elements such as header, main, footer, section, article, aside. It helps the browser and developer to understand what type of content is written. It helps to make SEO friendly website.

Q What Meta tags?

Ans: Meta tags are HTML elements that provide metadata about a webpage. They are placed within the section of an head tag and are not visible to users but are used by browsers, search engines.

Q Are and tags same? If not, then why?

Ans: The **strong** tag used to show the importance of the text by making it bold semantically. The text written under the tag makes the text bold to presentationally draw attention.

Q What is the use of alt attribute in images?

Ans: The alt attribute is used to specify the alternate text for an image. It is useful when the image is not displayed. It is used to give alternative information for an image.

Q What are the different types of lists in HTML?

Ans: A list is a record of short pieces of related information used to display the data or any information on web pages in the ordered or unordered form. HTML offers 3 ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. The types of lists that can be used in HTML are:

- **Unordered List:** It will list the items using plain bullets.
- **Ordered List:** It will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
- **Definition List:** It arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

Q What is the difference between block and inline elements?

Ans: **Block-Level Elements:** A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes the full width relative to its parent.

Inline-Level Elements: A inline -level element don't start with a new line and takes the width relative to its content.

Q What is the difference between classes and id?

Ans: The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element.

The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.

The only difference between them is that “id” is unique on a page and can only apply to at most one element, while the “class” selector can apply to multiple elements.

Q What is HTML Layout?

Ans: Page layout is used to make the web pages look better. There are many Semantic tags that helps to make better page layout for example header, main, footer, section, article, aside, nav etc.

Q How can we add symbols in HTML?

Ans: There are some characters in HTML that are reserved, & have special meaning when they are used in an HTML document.

Q What is HTML Encoding?

Ans: A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is simply the address of a website to access the website content like www.google.com. URL Encoding is the process of converting the URL into a valid format that is accepted by web browsers. a space is not acceptable in a URL and is replaced by ‘%20’ or a ‘+’ sign while encoding.

Q What is Difference between post method and get method?

Ans: HTTP works as a request-response protocol between a client and server. There are 2 HTTP request methods i.e., GET & POST.

GET: It requests data from a specified resource.

POST: This method is used to submit data to be processed to a specified resource.

Q What is HTML Canvas?

Ans: The HTML “canvas” element is used to draw graphics via JavaScript. The “canvas” element is only a container for graphics.

Q What is SVG?

Ans: SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. It basically defines vector-based graphics in XML format. SVG graphics do NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized. Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated.

Advantages of SVG: Advantages of using SVG over other image formats (like JPEG and GIF) are:

- SVG images can be created and edited with any text editor.
- SVG images can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed.
- SVG images are scalable.
- SVG images can be printed with high quality at any resolution.

Q How can we allow the browser to tell our location using HTML Geolocation API?

Ans: Geo-location in HTML5 is used to share the exact location with some web site. It is mainly used for local businesses, restaurants, or to show locations on the map. It uses JavaScript to give the latitude and longitude to the backend server. Most of the browsers support Geolocation API.

Q what is Anchor tag in HTML?

Ans: The <a> tag (anchor tag) in HTML is used to create a hyperlink on the webpage. This hyperlink is used to link the webpage to other web pages. It's either used to provide an absolute reference or a relative reference as its "href" value.

Q what are void Elements?

Ans: The elements that only have start tags and do not contain any content within it, these elements are called Void Elements. For ex. Br, hr, link, input, meta etc.

Q How to change an inline element into a block-level element?

Ans: We can accomplish this task by using the display property having its value as *"block"*, to change the element from inline to block-level element.

Q How Container tag is different from the Empty tag in HTML?

Ans: The **Container tags** are generally divided into three parts, i.e., the opening tag, content (which will display on the browser), and closing tag. Content can also contain some other tags.

The **Empty Tags** that do not contain any closing tags are known as empty tags. Empty tags contain only the opening tag but they perform some action in the webpage. For eg:
, <link>, , <hr>, <meta>, <source> etc.

Q What tags are used to separate a section of text?

Ans Usually
 tag is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and conveys the flow to the next line.

The <p> tag contains the text in the form of a new paragraph.

Q How to create scrolling text or images on a webpage?

Ans This task can be achieved through <marquee> tag in HTML that helps to create scrolling text or image on a webpage.

Q What do you mean by manifest file in HTML5?

Ans A manifest file is a text file that tells the browser to cache certain files or webpages so that they can be used even in offline mode. HTML5 cache webpages by specifying manifest attribute in <html> tag.

Q Explain Web Worker in HTML.

Ans Web workers are multithreaded object which is used to execute JavaScripts in the background without affecting the performance of the application or webpage.

Q How to add Scalable Vector Graphics to your web page?

Ans SVG is a type of image format which is written in XML for vector-based graphics. Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated. We can use SVG images in HTML with help of img tag.

Q How to handle JavaScript Events in HTML?

Ans Mostly Events are used on buttons, hyperlinks, hovers, page loading, etc. All this stuff gets into action(processed) with the help of event handlers. There are various event attributes such as onclick, onFocus, onChange, onInput.

Q Define multipart form data?

Ans: Multipart form data is one of the values of the enctype attribute. It is used to send the file data to the server-side for processing. The other valid values of the enctype attribute are text/plain and application/x-www-form-urlencoded.

Q Is the <datalist> tag and <select> tag same?

Ans: No. The <datalist> tag and <select> tag are different. In the case of <select> tag a user will have to choose from a list of options, whereas <datalist> when used along with the <input> tag provides a suggestion that the user selects one of the options given or can enter some entirely different value.

Q Is drag and drop possible using HTML5 and how?

Ans: Yes, in HTML5 we can drag and drop an element. This can be achieved using the drag and drop-related events to be used with the element which we want to drag and drop.

Q What type of audio files can be played using HTML5?

Ans: HTML5 supports the following three types of audio file formats:

1. Mp3
2. WAV
3. Ogg

Q In how many ways can you display HTML elements?

Ans: HTML elements can be displayed in several ways, including block, inline, inline-block, and none. The display property can specify how an element should be displayed.

Q What is the difference between link tag <link> and anchor tag <a>?

Ans: The <link> tag links external resources, such as CSS stylesheets, to an HTML document. The <a> tag creates links to other pages or resources within the same document.