

Intermediate HTML Interview Questions and Answers

1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language and is the language of the internet. It is the standard text formatting language used for creating and displaying pages on the Internet

HTML documents are made up of the elements and the tags that format it for proper display on pages.

2. What are HTML tags?

We use HTML tags for placing the elements in the proper and appropriate format. Tags use the symbols <, and > to set them apart from the HTML content.

The [HTML tags](#) need not be closed always. For example, in the case of images, the closing tags are not required as tag.

3. What are HTML Attributes?

Attributes are the properties that can be added to an HTML tag. These attributes change the way the tag behaves or is displayed. For example, a tag has an src attribute, which you use to add the source from which the image should be displayed.

We add attributes right after the name of the HTML tag, inside the brackets. We can only add the attributes to opening or self-closing tags, but never be in closing tags.

4. What is a marquee in HTML?

Marquee is used for scrolling text on a web page. It scrolls the image or text up, down, left, or right automatically. To apply for a marquee, you have to use `</marquee>` tags.

5. How do you separate a section of texts in HTML?

We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:

- `
` tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.
- `<p>` tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.
- `<blockquote>` tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

6. Define the list types in HTML?

The list types in HTML are as below:

- Ordered list–The ordered list uses `` tag and displays elements in a numbered format.
- Unordered list–The unordered list uses `` tag and displays elements in a bulleted format.
- Definition list–The definition list uses `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>` tags and displays elements in definition form like in a dictionary.

7. How do you align list elements in an HTML file?

We can align the list elements in an HTML file by using indents. If you indent each nested list further than the parent list, you can easily align and determine the various lists and the elements that it contains.

Differentiate between an Ordered list and an Unordered list?

An unordered list uses `` `` tags and each element of the list is written between `` `` tags. The list items are displayed as bullets rather than numbers.

An ordered list uses `` `` tags and each element of the list is written between `` `` tags. The list items are displayed as numbers rather than bullet points.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML List Example</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</body>
```

</html>



9. What is an element in HTML?

An element in HTML is a set of tags that define a specific part of a web page. It consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag.

10. What is the difference between HTML and CSS?

HTML is used to create the structure and content of a web page, while CSS is used to define the appearance and layout of the page.

11. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?

No, HTML tags are used to define the structure of a web page, while HTML elements are made up of a set of tags that define a specific part of a web page.

12. What are void elements in HTML?

Void elements in HTML are tags that do not require a closing tag. They are used to insert images, line breaks, and other content that does not require additional information.

13. What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

Collapsing white space in HTML can help to reduce the size of web pages and make them load faster. It involves removing unnecessary white space between HTML elements.

14. What are HTML Entities?

HTML Entities are special characters used to represent characters that cannot be typed on a keyboard. They are often used to display special symbols and foreign characters.

15. How do you display a table in an HTML webpage?

The HTML `<table>` tag is used to display data in a tabular format. It is also used to manage the layout of the page, for example, header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section.

Given below are the list of HTML tags used for displaying a table in an HTML webpage:

Tag	Description
<code><table></code>	It defines a table.
<code><tr></code>	It defines a row in a table.
<code><th></code>	It defines a header cell in a table.
<code><td></code>	It defines a cell in a table.

<code><caption></code>	It defines the table caption.
<code><colgroup></code>	It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
<code><col></code>	It is used with <code><colgroup></code> element to specify column properties for each column.
<code><tbody></code>	It is used to group the body content in a table.
<code><thead></code>	It is used to group the header content in a table.
<code><tfooter></code>	It is used to group the footer content in a table.

16. How would you display the given table on an HTML webpage?

5 pcs	10	5
1 pcs	50	5

The HTML Code for the problem depicted above is:

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>50 pcs</td>
```

```
<td>100</td>
```

```
<td>500</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>10 pcs</td>
```

```
<td>5</td>
```

```
<td>50</td>
```

</tr>

</table>

17. How do we insert a comment in HTML?

We can insert a comment in HTML by beginning with a lesser than sign and ending with a greater than sign. For example, “<!--“ and “-->.”

18. How do you insert a copyright symbol in HTML?

You can insert a copyright symbol by using © or © in an HTML file.

19. What is white space in HTML?

An empty sequence of space characters is called the white space in HTML. This white space is considered as a single space character in the HTML.

White space helps the browser to merge multiple spaces into one single space, and so taking care of indentation becomes easier. White space helps in better organizing the content and tags, making them readable and easy to understand.

20. How do you create links to different sections within the same HTML web page?

We use the <a> tag, along with referencing through the use of the # symbol, to create several links to different sections within the same web page.

21. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

We use the anchor tag <a> to create a hyperlink in HTML that links one page to another page. The hyperlink can be added to images too.

22. Define an image map?

An image map in HTML helps in linking with the different kinds of web pages using a single image. It can be used for defining shapes in the images that are made part of the image mapping process.

23. Why do we use a style sheet in HTML?

A style sheet helps in creating a well-defined template for an HTML webpage that is both consistent as well as portable. We can link a single style sheet template to various web pages, which makes it easier to maintain and change the look of the website.

24. What is semantic HTML?

Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content.

For example: In semantic HTML `` `` tag is not used for bold statement as well as `<i>` `</i>` tag is not used for italic. Instead of these we use ```` and ```` tags.

25. What is SVG in HTML?

HTML SVG is used to describe the vector or raster graphics. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files.

We mostly use it for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate system.

```
<svg width="100" height="100">
```

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

</svg>

26. What would happen if there is no text between the HTML tags?

There would be nothing to format if there is no text present between the tags. Therefore, nothing will appear on the screen.

Some tags, such as the tags without a closing tag like the tag, do not require any text between them.

27. How do you create nested web pages in HTML?

Nested web pages basically mean a webpage within a webpage. We can create nested web pages in HTML using the built-in iframe tag. The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Iframes example</h2>
```

```
<p>
```

specify the size of the iframe using the height and width attributes:

```
</p>
```

```
<iframe src="https://simplilearn.com/" height="600" width="800"></iframe>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

28. How do you add buttons in HTML?

We can use the built-in Button tag in HTML to add buttons to an HTML web page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Button Tag Example</h2>
```

```
<button name="button" type="button">CLICK ME</button>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

29. What are the different types of headings in HTML?

There are six types of heading tags in HTML which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. Each type of heading tag displays a different text size from another. <h1> is the largest heading tag and <h6> is the smallest. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is Heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is Heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is Heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is Heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is Heading 5</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is Heading 6</h6>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



29. How do you insert an image in the HTML webpage?

You can insert an image in the HTML webpage by using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Image Example</h2>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

30. What is the alt attribute in HTML?

The alt attribute is used for displaying a text in place of an image whenever the image cannot be loaded due to any technical issue.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Alt Example</h2>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

31. How are hyperlinks inserted in the HTML webpage?

You can insert a hyperlink in the HTML webpage by using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Hyperlink Example</h2>
```

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

32. How do you add colour to the text in HTML?

You can add colour to the text in HTML by using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Color Text Example</h2>
```

```
<h1 style="color: Red">Hello HTML</h1>
```

```
<p style="color: Blue">Line 1</p>
```

```
<p style="color: Green">Line 2</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

33. How do you add CSS styling in HTML?

There are three ways to include the CSS with HTML:

- **Inline CSS:** It is used when less amount of styling is needed or in cases where only a single element has to be styled. To use inline styles add the style attribute in the relevant tag.
- **External Style Sheet:** This is used when the style is applied to many elements or HTML pages. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag:

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

- **Internal Style Sheet:** It is used when a single HTML document has a unique style and several elements need to be styled to follow the format. Internal styles sheet is added in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag:

```
<head>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
hr {
```

```
    color: sienna;
```

```
}
```

```
p {
```

```
    margin-left: 20px;
```

```
}
```

```
body {  
  
    background-image: url("images/back40.gif");  
  
}  
  
</style>  
  
</head>
```

34. What hierarchy do the style sheets follow?

If a single selector includes three different style definitions, the definition that is closest to the actual tag takes precedence. Inline style takes priority over embedded style sheets, which takes priority over external style sheets.

35. How do you add JavaScript to an HTML webpage?

JavaScript is used for making HTML web pages more interactive, and user-friendly. It is a scripting language that allows you to interact with certain elements on the page, based on user input. As with CSS, there are three major ways of including JavaScript:

- Inline:

You can add JavaScript to your HTML elements directly whenever a certain event occurs. We can add the JavaScript code using attributes of the HTML tags that support it. Here is an example that shows an alert with a message when the user clicks on it:

```
<button onclick="alert('Click the Button!');">
```

Click!

```
</button>
```


- Script block:

You can define a script block anywhere on the HTML code, which will get executed as soon as the browser reaches that part of the document. This is why script blocks are usually added at the bottom of HTML documents.

```
<html>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var x = 1;
```

```
var y = 2;
```

```
var result = x + y;
```

```
alert("X + Y is equal to " + result);
```

```
</script>
```

```
</html>
```

- External JavaScript file:

You can also import the JavaScript code from a separate file and keep your HTML code clutter-free. This is especially useful if there is a large amount of scripting added to an HTML webpage.

```
<html>
```

```
<script src="my-script.js"></script>
```

```
</html>
```

36. What are the different types of lists in HTML?

There are three lists in HTML: ordered, unordered, and definition. Ordered lists are numbered lists, unordered lists are bulleted lists, and definition lists are lists of terms and their definitions.

37. What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?

The 'class' attribute in HTML defines a class for an HTML element. It can be used to apply a specific style to a group of elements on a web page.

38. What is the difference between the 'id' and 'class' attributes of HTML elements?

The 'id' attribute defines a unique identifier for an HTML element, while the 'class' attribute defines a class for a group of elements. An 'id' can only be used once on a page, while a 'class' can be used multiple times.

39. What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML and XHTML are both markup languages used to create web pages. However, XHTML is stricter than HTML and requires developers to write well-formed code that adheres to specific rules and guidelines. XHTML also requires all tags to be closed and all attributes to be quoted.

40. What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?

HTML5 is the latest version of HTML and includes new features and improvements over previous versions. Some key differences between HTML and HTML5 include support for multimedia elements (such as video and audio), improved semantics, and better support for mobile devices.

41. What is the role of the <head> tag in HTML?

The <head> tag defines information about the web page that is not displayed on the page itself, such as its title, keywords, and other metadata. It is located between the <html> and <body> tags and is usually the first element in the document.

42. What is the role of the <meta> tag in HTML?

The <meta> tag provides additional information about the web page, such as the author, description, and keywords. It is located within the <head> section of the HTML document.

43. What is the difference between an absolute and relative URL?

An absolute URL includes the full web address, the protocol (such as http or https) and the domain name (such as www.example.com). A relative URL, on the other hand, specifies the location of a resource relative to the current web page. For example, a relative URL might include the file path (such as /images/picture.jpg) or the relative path (such as ../images/picture.jpg).

44. What is the role of the alt attribute in HTML?

The alt attribute provides alternative text for an image in case the image cannot be displayed. This is important for accessibility, as screen readers can read the alt text to describe the image to visually impaired users.

45. What is the role of the title attribute in HTML?

The title attribute provides additional information about an element, such as a link or an image. The title text is displayed as a tooltip when a user hovers over the element.

46. What is a form in HTML?

A form is a set of input fields and other elements to collect user data. Forms can be used for various purposes, such as logging in, submitting feedback, or purchasing.

47. What are the different types of form input fields in HTML?

Several form input fields in HTML include text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, select menus, and text areas. Each input field type is used to collect different types of data from users.

48. What is the role of the action attribute in HTML forms?

The action attribute is used to specify the URL of the script or program that will process the data submitted by the form. When the user clicks the submit button, the form data is sent to the specified URL for processing.

49. What is the role of the method attribute in HTML forms?

The method attribute is used to specify the HTTP method that will be used to submit the form data. The two most common methods are GET and POST. GET is used to retrieve data from the server, while POST is used to send data to the server.

50. In how many ways can you display HTML elements?

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.

51. What is the difference between “display: none” and “visibility: hidden” when used as attributes to the HTML element?

The main difference between “display: none” and “visibility: hidden” is that the former removes the element from the document flow, while the latter simply hides it. Elements with “display:

none” are not visible and do not take up any space on the page, while elements with “visibility: hidden” are not visible but still take up space.

52. How to specify the link in HTML and explain the target attribute?

Links can be specified using the `<a>` tag. The href attribute is used to specify the URL of the page that the link should go to. The target attribute can specify where the linked page should open, such as in a new or similar window.

53. In how many ways can we specify the CSS styles for the HTML element?

CSS styles can be specified in several ways, including inline, internal, and external stylesheets. Inline styles are applied directly to the HTML element using the style attribute. Internal styles are defined within the `<head>` section of the HTML document using the `<style>` tag. External stylesheets are defined in a separate CSS file and linked to the HTML document using the `<link>` tag.

54. What is the difference between link tag `<link>` and anchor tag `<a>`?

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.

55. When to use scripts in the head and when to use scripts in the body?

Scripts can be placed in the `<head>` section of the HTML document or in the `<body>` section. Scripts that must be executed before the page is displayed, such as scripts that define variables or functions, should be placed in the `<head>` section. Scripts that must be executed after the page is displayed, such as scripts that manipulate the DOM, should be placed in the `<body>` section.

56. What are forms, and how to create forms in HTML?

Forms collect user data, such as login information or search queries. Forms can be created using the `<form>` tag, and input fields, such as text fields and checkboxes, can be added using various other tags.

57. How to handle events in HTML?

Events can be handled using JavaScript, which can be included in the HTML document using the `<script>` tag. Event listeners can be added to HTML elements using the `addEventListener()` method, which allows custom code to be executed in response to user actions, such as clicks or keystrokes.

58. What are some advantages of HTML5 over its previous versions?

HTML5 includes several new features and improvements over previous versions, including better multimedia support, semantic elements, and better support for mobile devices. HTML5 also includes new APIs for working with web applications, such as the Geolocation API and the Canvas API.

As you get prepared for your job interview, we hope that these HTML Interview Questions have provided more insight into what types of questions you are likely to come across.

8. What is the difference between the 'id' attribute and the 'class' attribute of HTML elements?

Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value, whereas a value of id attribute of one element cannot be associated with another HTML element.

9. Define multipart form data?

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.

10. Describe HTML layout structure.

Every web page has different components to display the intended content and a specific UI. But still, there are few things which are templated and are globally accepted way to structure the web page, such as:

- `<header>`: Stores the starting information about the web page.
- `<footer>`: Represents the last section of the page.
- `<nav>`: The navigation menu of the HTML page.
- `<article>`: It is a set of information.
- `<section>`: It is used inside the article block to define the basic structure of a page.
- `<aside>`: Sidebar content of the page.

11. How to optimize website assets loading?

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.

12. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

HTML has various formatting tags:

- `` - makes text bold
- `<i>` - makes text italic
- `` - makes text italic but with added semantics importance

- `<big>` - increases the font size of the text by one unit
- `<small>` - decreases the font size of the text by one unit
- `<sub>` - makes the text a subscript
- `<sup>` - makes the text a superscript
- `` - displays as strike out text
- `` - marks the text as important
- `<mark>` - highlights the text
- `<ins>` - displays as added text

23. 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.

24. How to specify the link in HTML and explain the target attribute?

HTML provides a hyperlink - `<a>` tag to specify the links in a webpage. The ‘href’ attribute is used to specify the link and the ‘target’ attribute is used to specify, where do we want to open the linked document. The ‘target’ attribute can have the following values:

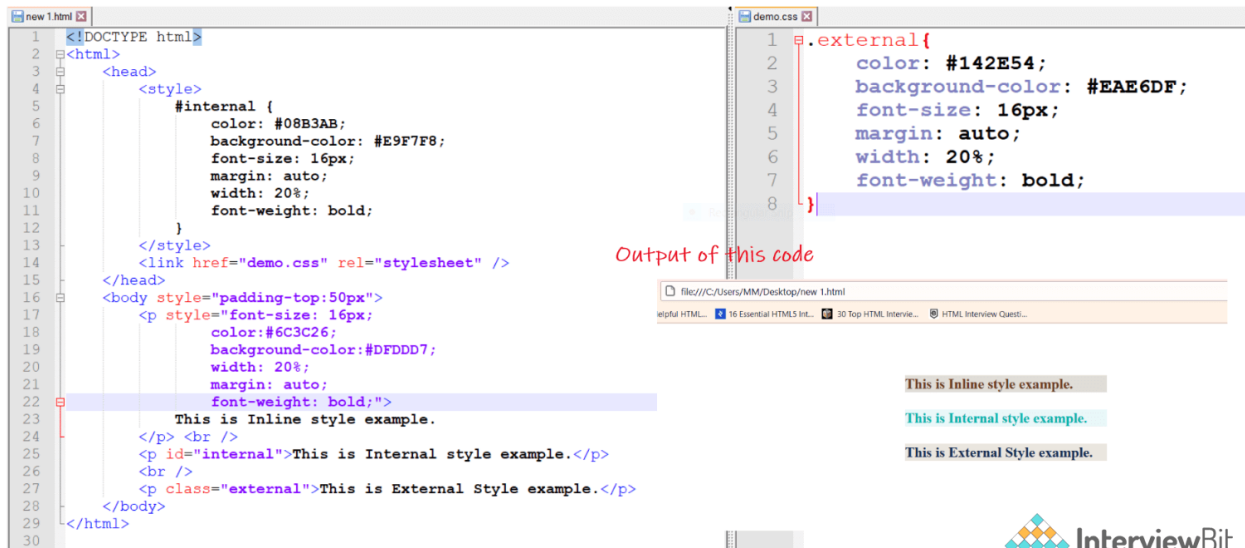
1. `_self`: This is a default value. It opens the document in the same window or tab as it was clicked.
2. `_blank`: It opens the document in a new window or tab.
3. `_parent`: It opens the document in a parent frame.
4. `_top`: It opens the document in a full-body window.

25. In how many ways can we specify the CSS styles for the HTML element?

There are three ways in which we can specify the styles for HTML elements:

- **Inline**: Here we use the ‘style’ attribute inside the HTML element.
- **Internal**: Here we use the `<style>` tag inside the `<head>` tag. To apply the style we bind the elements using ‘id’ or ‘class’ attributes.

- External: Here we use the <link> tag inside <head> tag to reference the CSS file into our HTML code. Again the binding between elements and styles is done using 'id' or 'class' attributes.



26. Difference between link tag <link> and anchor tag <a>?

The anchor tag <a> is used to create a hyperlink to another webpage or to a certain part of the webpage and these links are clickable, whereas, link tag <link> defines a link between a document and an external resource and these are not clickable.

27. 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>
```

28. When to use scripts in the head and when to use scripts in the body?

If the scripts contain some event-triggered functions or jquery library then we should use them in the head section. If the script writes the content on the page or is not inside a function then it should be placed inside the body section at the bottom. In short, follow below three points:

5. Place library scripts or event scripts in the head section.
6. Place normal scripts that do not write anything on the page, in the head section until there is any performance issue.
7. Place scripts that render something on the web page at the bottom of the body section.

29. 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. 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>
```

30. How to handle events in HTML?

HTML allows event trigger actions in browsers using javascript or JQuery. There are a lot of events like 'onclick', 'ondrag', 'onchange', etc.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body style="padding-top:50px">
    <h3 id="event_demo">0</h3>
    <input type="button" onclick="myFunction()" value="Click Me" />
    <input type="reset" onclick="reset()" value="Reset" />
  </body>

  <script>
    function myFunction() {
      var value = document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML
      value = parseInt(value) + 1;
      document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML = value;
    }
    function reset() {
      document.getElementById("event_demo").innerHTML = 0;
    }
  </script>
</html>

```

3. Inline and block elements in HTML5?

Inline	Block
<p>Inline elements just take up the space that is absolutely necessary for the content and does not start from a new line.</p> <p>Example:- , <a>, , , <button>, , <select>, <abbr>, <label>, <sub>, <cite>, <abbr>, <script>, <label>, <i>, <input>, <output>, <q>, etc.</p>	<p>Block elements start on a new line and consume the full width of the page available.</p> <p>Example:- <div>, <p>, <header>, <footer>, <h1>...<h6>, <form>, <table>, <canvas>, <video>, <blockquote>, <pre>, , , <figcaption>, <figure>, <hr>, <article>, <section>, etc.</p>

4. What is the difference between <figure> tag and tag?

The <figure> tag specifies the self-contained content, like diagrams, images, code snippets, etc. <figure> tag is used to semantically organize the contents of an image like image, image caption, etc., whereas the tag is used to embed the picture in the HTML5 document.

5. How to specify the metadata in HTML5?

To specify we can use <meta> tag which is a void tag, i.e., it does not have a closing tag. Some of the attributes used with meta tags are name, content, http-equiv, etc. The below image tells how to specify the metadata.



6. Is the <datalist> tag and <select> tag same?

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.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>
      <label>
        Enter your favroite fruit:-
      </label>
      <input
        list="fruits"
        name="fruit"
        id="fruit"
      />
      <datalist id="fruits">
        <option value="Mango" />
        <option value="Apple" />
        <option value="Kiwi" />
        <option value="Guava" />
      </datalist>
    </h2>
  </body>
</html>

```

Output

7. Define Image Map?

Image Map lets a developer map/link different parts of images with the different web pages. It can be achieved by the `<map>` tag in HTML5, using which we can link images with clickable areas.

```


<map name="workspace">
  <area shape="rect" coords="34, 44, 270, 350" , href="xyz.html" />
  <area shape="rect" coords="10, 120, 250, 360" , href="xyz.html" />
</map>

```

8. What are Semantic Elements?

Semantic elements are those which describe the particular meaning to the browser and the developer. Elements like `<form>`, `<table>`, `<article>`, `<figure>`, etc., are semantic elements.

9. Convert the below data into Tabular format in HTML5?

S.no., Language, Mostly used for

1, HTML, FrontEnd

2, CSS, FrontEnd

3, Python, BackEnd

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      table, tr, th, td {
        border: 1px solid #2aaa6e;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table cellpadding="10" cellspacing="10">
      <tr>
        <th> S.no. </th>
        <th> Language </th>
        <th> Mostly used for </th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> 1 </td>
        <td> HTML </td>
        <td> FrontEnd </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> 2 </td>
        <td> CSS </td>
        <td> FrontEnd </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> 3 </td>
        <td> Python </td>
        <td> BackEnd </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

Cellpadding

S.no.	Language	Mostly used for
1	HTML	FrontEnd
2	CSS	FrontEnd
3	Python	BackEnd

Cellspacing



10. What is the difference between <meter> tag and <progress> tag?

<progress> tag should be used when we want to show the completion progress of a task, whereas if we just want a scalar measurement within a known range or fraction value. Also, we can specify multiple extra attributes for <meter> tags like 'form', 'low', 'high', 'min', etc.

11. Is drag and drop possible using HTML5 and how?

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.

12. Difference between SVG and Canvas HTML5 element?

SVG

SVG is a vector based i.e., composed of shapes.

Canvas

It is Raster based i.e., composed of pixels.

SVG works better with a larger surface.

SVG can be modified using CSS and scripts.

SVG is highly scalable. So we can print at high quality with high resolution.

Canvas works better with a smaller surface.

Canvas can only be modified using scripts.

It is less scalable.

13. What type of audio files can be played using HTML5?

HTML5 supports the following three types of audio file formats:

8. Mp3
9. WAV
10. Ogg

14. What are the significant goals of the HTML5 specification?

These were the target area of the HTML5 specs:

- Introduction of new element tags to better structure the web page such as <header> tag.
- Forming a standard in cross-browser behavior and support for different devices and platforms
- Backward compatible with the older version HTML web pages
- Introduction of basic interactive elements without the dependency of plugins such as <video> tag instead of the flash plugin.

15. Explain the concept of web storage in HTML5.

This web storage helps in storing some of the static data in the local storage of the browser so that we do not need to fetch it from the server every time we need it. There is a size limit based on different browsers. This helps in decreasing the load time and a smooth user experience.

There are two types of web storage that are used to store data locally in HTML5:

- Local Storage - This helps in storing data that will be retained even though the user reopens the browser. It is stored for each webapp on different browsers.

- Session Storage - This is used for one session only. After the user closes the browser this gets deleted.

20. Explain new input types provided by HTML5 for forms?

Following are the significant new data types offered by HTML5:

- Date - Only select date by using type = "date"
- Week - Pick a week by using type = "week"
- Month - Only select month by using type = "month"
- Time - Only select time by using type = "time".
- Datetime - Combination of date and time by using type = "datetime"
- Datetime-local - Combination of date and time by using type = "datetime-local." but ignoring the timezone
- Color - Accepts multiple colors using type = "color"
- Email - Accepts one or more email addresses using type = "email"
- Number - Accepts a numerical value with additional checks like min and max using type = "number"
- Search - Allows searching queries by inputting text using type = "search"
- Tel - Allows different phone numbers by using type = "tel"
- Placeholder - To display a short hint in the input fields before entering a value using type = "placeholder"
- Range - Accepts a numerical value within a specific range using type = "range"
- Url - Accepts a web address using type = "url"

<form>

<div>

<label>Date:</label>

<input type="date" id="date" />

<label>Week:</label>

<input type="week" id="week" />

<label>Month:</label>

<input type="month" id="month" />

<label>Time:</label>

<input type="time" id="time" />


```
<br>
<label>Datetime:</label>
<input type="datetime" id="datetime" />
<br>
<label>Datetime Local:</label>
<input type="datetime-local" id="datetime-local" />
<br>
<label>Color:</label>
<input type="color" id="color"/>
<br>
<label>Email:</label>
<input type="email" id="email" placeholder="email address" />
<br>
<label>Number:</label>
<input type="number" id="number" />
<br>
<label>Search:</label>
<input type="search" id="search" />
<br>
<label>Phone:</label>
<input type="tel" id="phone" placeholder="Phone Number" pattern="\d{10}$" />
<br>
<label>Range:</label>
<input type="range" id="range" />
<br>
<label>URL:</label>
<input type="url" id="url"/>
```

</div>

Date:

Week:

Month:

Time:

Datetime:

Datetime Local:

Color:

Email:

Number:

Search:

Phone:

Range:

URL:

InterviewBit

Date:

Week:

Month:

Time:

Datetime:

Datetime Local:

Color:

Email:

Number:

Search:

Phone:

Range:

URL:

InterviewBit

Date:

Week:

Month:

Time:

Datetime:

Datetime Local:

Color:

Email:

Number:

Search:

Phone:

Range:

URL:

InterviewBit

Date:

Week:

Month:

Time:

Datetime:

Datetime Local:

Color:

Email:

Number:

Search:

Phone:

Range:

URL:

InterviewBit

Date:

Week:

Month:

Time:

Datetime:

Datetime Local:

Color:

Email:

Number:

Search:

Phone:

Range:

URL:

InterviewBit

Date:

Week:

Month:

Time:

Datetime:

Datetime Local:

Color:

Email:

Number:

Search:

Phone:

Range:

URL:

InterviewBit

Date:

Week:

Month:

Time:

Datetime:

Datetime Local:

Color:

Email:

Number:

Search:

Phone:

Range:

URL:

InterviewBit

</form>

