

# HTML INTERVIEW QUESTION

Here are some common HTML interview questions along with their answers:

## **1. What is HTML?**

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

## **2. What are the new features in HTML5?**

- HTML5 introduced several new features including semantic elements (header, footer, nav, etc.), native support for audio and video, canvas for drawing, new form elements, and more.

## **3. What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?**

- HTML is the previous version of the markup language, while HTML5 is the latest version. HTML5 includes new features and enhancements over HTML.

## **4. What are semantic elements in HTML5?**

- Semantic elements in HTML5 are elements that provide meaning to the content they enclose. Examples include `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, and `<nav>`.

## **5. What is the purpose of the `alt` attribute in images?**

- The `alt` attribute provides alternative text for an image, which is displayed if the image fails to load. It also helps users who use screen readers to understand the content of the image.

## **6. What is the difference between `<div>` and `<span>` tags?**

- `<div>` is a block-level element used for grouping larger chunks of content, while `<span>` is an inline element used for grouping smaller chunks of text or elements.

## **7. What is the purpose of the `DOCTYPE` declaration in HTML?**

- The `DOCTYPE` declaration specifies the document type and version of HTML used in the document, which helps browsers to render the content correctly.

## **8. What is the difference between `GET` and `POST` methods in HTML forms?**

- `GET` method is used to request data from a specified resource and should only be used for retrieving data. `POST` method is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource.

## **9. What is the purpose of the `<meta>` tag in HTML?**

- The `<meta>` tag is used to provide metadata about the HTML document, such as character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings for responsive design.

## **10. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?**

- Hyperlinks in HTML are created using the `<a>` (anchor) tag. For example, `<a href="https://www.example.com">Example</a>` creates a hyperlink to "https://www.example.com" with the text "Example" displayed.

## **11. What is the purpose of the `title` attribute in HTML elements?**

- The `title` attribute is used to provide a title or tooltip text for an element. It is often displayed as a tooltip when the mouse hovers over the element.

## **12. Explain the difference between `<strong>` and `<b>` tags in HTML.**

- `<strong>` is a semantic element used to indicate strong importance or emphasis, and browsers typically render it as bold text. `<b>` is a presentational element that is used to make text bold, but it doesn't convey any semantic meaning.

### **13. What is the purpose of the `<br>` tag in HTML?**

- The `<br>` tag is used to insert a line break in the text, forcing the content after the tag to start on a new line.

### **14. How do you create a numbered list in HTML?**

- Numbered lists in HTML are created using the `<ol>` (ordered list) tag. Each list item is represented by the `<li>` (list item) tag. For example:

```
<ol>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
</ol>
```

### **15. What is the purpose of the `id` attribute in HTML elements?**

- The `id` attribute is used to uniquely identify an element within a document. It is often used to create anchor links (`<a href="#some-id">`) or for styling and scripting purposes.

### **16. How do you add comments in HTML?**

- Comments in HTML are added using the `<!-- --&gt;` syntax. Anything between `<!--` and `--&gt;` is treated as a comment and is not rendered by the browser.</li>

### **17. Explain the difference between `<input type="text">` and `<input type="password">`.**

- `<input type="text">` creates a text input field where the input is visible to the user. `<input type="password">` creates a password input field where the input is masked (usually as asterisks) to hide the actual characters.

### **18. What is the purpose of the `target` attribute in `<a>` tags?**

- The `target` attribute specifies where to open the linked document when the user clicks on the link. It can be set to `'\_blank'` to open the link in a new tab or window.

## **19. How do you create a table in HTML?**

- Tables in HTML are created using the `<table>` tag. The table rows are defined by the `<tr>` tag, and each cell in the row is defined by the `<td>` tag. Additionally, the `<th>` tag is used to define header cells in a table. For example:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Header 1</th>
    <th>Header 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Row 1, Cell 1</td>
    <td>Row 1, Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Row 2, Cell 1</td>
    <td>Row 2, Cell 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

## **20. What is the purpose of the `alt` attribute in the `<img>` tag?**

- The `alt` attribute provides alternative text for an image, which is displayed if the image fails to load. It also helps improve accessibility for users who use screen readers.

## **21. What is the purpose of the `data-` attributes in HTML5?**

- The `data-` attributes in HTML5 are used to store custom data for an element. They allow you to store information that is not visible to the user but can be accessed by scripts.

**22. Explain the difference between HTML and XHTML.**

- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language used to create web pages. XHTML (eXtensible HyperText Markup Language) is a stricter and more XML-based version of HTML. XHTML requires that all elements be properly nested, that all tags be closed, and that all attribute values be enclosed in quotes.

**23. How can you make an HTML element draggable?**

- To make an HTML element draggable, you can use the `draggable` attribute and set it to `true`. For example, `

Drag me

` would make the `

` element draggable.

**24. Explain the concept of accessibility in web development and how HTML can help improve it.**

- Accessibility in web development refers to the practice of making websites usable by people of all abilities and disabilities. HTML can help improve accessibility by using semantic elements (such as ``, ``, ``, etc.) to provide meaningful structure to the content, using the `alt` attribute for images, and ensuring that the website is navigable and usable with keyboard only.

**25. What is the purpose of the `<figure>` and `<figcaption>` tags in HTML?**

- The `` tag is used to encapsulate media content, such as images, videos, diagrams, etc., along with their captions. The `

` tag is used to provide a caption for the content within a `` element.

**26. How do you create a responsive website using HTML?**

- To create a responsive website using HTML, you can use media queries in CSS to adjust the layout of the page based on the size of the viewport. You can also use viewport meta tag (`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`) to ensure that the website is scaled properly on different devices.

**27. Explain the purpose of the `<canvas>` tag in HTML5 and how it differs from the `<img>` tag.**

- The `<canvas>` tag in HTML5 is used to draw graphics, animations, and other visual elements on the fly using JavaScript. It differs from the `<img>` tag, which is used to display static images that are defined in the HTML document.

**28. What are Web Components in HTML?**

- Web Components are a set of web platform APIs that allow you to create reusable custom elements with their functionality encapsulated away from the rest of your code. They consist of four main parts: Custom Elements, Shadow DOM, HTML Templates, and HTML Imports.

**29. How do you embed a video in an HTML document?**

- To embed a video in an HTML document, you can use the `<video>` tag. For example:

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

- In this example, `movie.mp4` is the URL of the video file, and the `controls` attribute adds video controls (play, pause, etc.) to the video player.

**30. Explain the purpose of the `defer` and `async` attributes in `<script>` tags.**

- The `defer` attribute tells the browser to execute the script after the document has been parsed, but before firing `DOMContentLoaded`. Multiple scripts with the `defer` attribute will execute in the order they appear in the document. The `async` attribute tells the browser to download the script while parsing the HTML and execute it as soon as it's downloaded, regardless of the order in the document.