\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* HTML Topics to look over \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

1. How do you make circle from div?

By providing border-radius as 50% and height, width of same value.

Border-radius: 50%;

Height: 20px;

Width: 20px;

1. Can you provide height and width to inline elements?

No we can’t provide height and width to inline elements. There’s one trick. By specifying display as inline-block we can achieve this.

Display: inline-block;

1. How do you make first letter of a sentence as capital or smaller?

First we will see what values are there to transform our text and will see answer.

Text-transform: uppercase -> Make whole content as uppercase

Text-transform: lowercase -> makes whole content as lowercase

Text-transform: capitalize -> makes first letter in the words as capital.

Now coming to our question, only to make first letter as capital/smaller yes we can do that by using :: first-letter

. class: first-letter {

Text-transform: uppercase/lowercase;

}

1. What is media query and how is it helpful?

Media query is a css technique introduced in css3. Using this we can change layout of our html by providing conditions. Here we are saying only if width is less than 600 do this.

Syntax:

@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {

Color:red

}

1. What are the breakpoint values?

So we have 4 breakpoint values. They are

@media (min-width: 576px) -> Small devices

@media (min-width: 768px) -> Tablets

@media (min-width: 992px) -> Desktops

@media (min-width: 1200) -> Very large screens

1. What is HTML ?

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
* HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
* HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
* HTML elements are represented by tags
* HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
* Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page
* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the document
* The <title> element specifies a title for the document
* The <body> element contains the visible page content

1. What are img and a tags?

Both img and a tags are inline elements.

1. What happen if you forget to use end tag?

Nothing happens. It will render like normal. But it is bad practice to omit.

1. Name one tag which doesn’t have closing tag?

They are a tag <a>, break tag <br>, hr tag <hr>

1. What are empty html elements?

Elements which doesn’t contain any content inside them

Ex: <br> <hr>. We can also use them like <br /> or <hr />

1. Are html tags case sensitive?

No they are not. We can use <p> or <P>. But it is recommended to use small letters.

1. What are html attributes?

Attributes provide additional information about html element.

Ex: class, id , href, src

1. How do you use tooltip (when hover over element I want to see some info about it)?

We can use it by specifying attribute called tittle.

Usage: <p title=”He’s the guy”>Manoj</p>

So when you hover over this element you will see the tooltip.

1. How do you make content of an element bigger?

I can use font-size to specify the size of the content.

Usage: font-size: 100px; default value = 1em = 16px;

1. What kind of tag will you use to display poem on your page?

I will use <pre> which is preformatted tag -> it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

You should get one doubt why don’t we can use <h> or <p> tags for it.

Because browser removes any extra space or line breaks or extra lines.

1. How do you display text with cross over it?

This is called text formatting. There are various tags to do text formatting. Some of them are

Bold <b>-> to make text bold

Strong <strong> -> Importance

Italic <i> -> makes text in Italic

Browsers display <strong> as <b>, and <em> as <i>. However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags:<b> and <i> defines bold and italic text, but <strong> and <em> means that the text is "important".

Coming to our question we can use <del> to make cross over texts.

Text with underline? We can use <ins> Tag ex:

~~<p~~>My fav color is <ins>red></ins></p>

Text with default marking color: We can use <mark>

1. How do you write quotations in html?

We can use <q> tag for that. Browser automatically gives double quotes around content.

Blockquote element defines a section that is quoted from another source. No “” around content.

1. How do you write abbreviations in html?

We can use <abbr> tag.

Usage: <p> Hey <abbr title=”something about x”>X</abbr> how are you </p>

1. How do you write contact Information in html?

We have address tag <address> which is in italic by default. Browsers by default add line break before and after tag.

1. How do you override browsers default direction? Or how can I add text from right to left?

we have tag with attribute

<bdo direction = “rtl”>Hello guys</bdo>

1. How do you define colors in html?

There are different ways to achieve this.

Color: red;

Color: rgb(value) -> red,green,blue

Color: rgba(value) , a-> alpha

Color: #fffff -> hexadecimal

Color: hsl(value ) hue saturation lightness h-0,360 saturation & lightness – 0 to 100%;

Color: hsla(value) with alpha

1. In how many ways you can define CSS in your html?

3 ways. Inline, Internal, External.

1. What is padding, margin, border?

Border defines a border around html element.

Padding defines space between border and text.

Margin defines space outside the border.

1. What are link colors?

Anchor tag - > <a/>

:link

:visited

:hover

:active

By default links are in blue color with active on red.

1. What are the target attribute values in link tag ?

Target=” \_blank” -> new page

Target=” \_self” -> same page

Target=” \_parent” -> opens in parent frame.

Target=” \_top” -> opens in full body of window

If your webpage is in locked frame, use \_top to breakout from frame.

To Jump from one part of body to another part we can use href

Href=”#id4” -> define id somewhere in your html. When you click on this href it will go to that id section.

1. How do you provide an image with clickable areas. Ie I want to have link at specific part of an image not on whole image. How do you implement it?

Lets consider an image with computer phone and coffee. They are all in single image. If I click on specific part of an image I shold navigate to diff paths.

<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="Workplace" usemap="#workmap" width="400" height="379">

<map name="workmap">

<area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">

<area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">

<area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Cup of coffee" href="coffee.htm">

</map>

* + Usemap -> with #name
  + Map with name attribute
  + Area shape cords href

27. I have an requirement, where an image to be different based on different width. I want different images for diff width. How do you implement it?

Html 5 introduced new <picture> tag.

<picture>

<source media="(min-width: 650px)" srcset="img\_pink\_flowers.jpg">

<source media="(min-width: 465px)" srcset="img\_white\_flower.jpg">

<img src="img\_orange\_flowers.jpg" alt="Flowers" style="width:auto;">

</picture>

1. What is HTML screen reader?

A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, converts the text, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are visually impaired or learning disabled.

1. Important parts of HTML table?

<table>

<tr> table row

<th> table head

<td> table data

Td are the data containers of the table. They can contain images other tables or any elements

1. Useful table css?

Border-collapse: collapse ->

to give single border to combined table. By default, html adds inline border for every element. This collapse override that and gives us single border.

30.How do you add caption or any additional information to table?

We have caption tag <caption> which will be acting as header to our table.

1. How do you color odd and even rows of a table?

We have tr:nth-child(odd or even)

to specify specific css to them

1. What are types of list in html?

We have ordered and unordered lists. Unordered lists are bullets by default. Other values are disc,square,none (list-style-type)

In ordered list they are number by default. To change it use type=”1” type=”A” etc. or start=”50”

And finally we have description lists, having description about each and every list.

<dl>

<dt> Coffee

<dd> Very strong coffee

1. What are inline or block elements?

Every element has a default display type.

Block: Starts on new line and take full width.

Inline: Doesn’t start on new line and take only necessary width available.

1. What is an Iframe?

It is used to define a webpage inside a webpage.

Usage: <iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"></iframe>

1. If I click on a link. The corresponding data of the link should display in an iframe. How will you implement it?

<iframe height="300px" width="100%" src="demo\_iframe.htm" name="iframe\_a"></iframe>

<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe\_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>

<p>When the target of a link matches the name of an iframe, the link will open in the iframe.</p>

Give iframe a NAME and this name should equal to TARGET of your link tag.

1. What is noscript tag?

The <noscript> tag is used to provide an alternate content for users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn't support client-side scripts.

1. What is meta tag in html?

The <meta> element is used to specify which character set is used, page description, keywords, author, and other metadata.

Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content), by search engines (keywords), and other web services.

Define the character set used:

<meta charset="UTF-8">

Define a description of your web page:

<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">

Define keywords for search engines:

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, JavaScript">

Define the author of a page:

<meta name="author" content="John Doe">

Refresh document every 30 seconds:

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page. It varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.

You should include the following <meta> viewport element in all your web pages:

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

1. If I click on a link, the link should always open in next page. How do you do that?

We can do that by specifying target attribute on every anchor tag we use in html.

The simplest way is we have one base tag <base> which is sitting in the head level of a document. There we can specify

<base href=”” target=”\_blank”>

IMP:: if you specify target over a tag, tags target will be given importance and it will override base target.

1. Is it okay to emit head tag?

According to html 5 , yes you can omit head tag. But omitting this can cause crash of browser in older versions of IE9

1. What is link tag?

This defines a relation between document and external resource.

1. What are different layout techniques?

We have Float,Flexbox,Framework,grid,tables

1. How do you make text size responsive when u resizing window.

Use unit VW -> viewport width to fontsize. 1 vw = 1% viewport width.

1. What if you omit name field in an input field?

If you omit name field of an input element, this wont be submitted at all. Only elements with name will be submitted.

1. What are Different attributes of a form element in a HTML

Action=”” -> this will specify what should happen on submit form

Target -> specifies what will happen with the result

Method -> get or post type of submit

44.How do you group together form data ?

We can group together form data by using tag called fieldset. This will draw one border around form elements visually saying these elements are all related. If you provide <legend> tag which gives description about form it will gives diff border.

1. How do you specify that a browser should not validate a form. How can you stop browser from validating your form?

Use novalidate attribute on form tag. This will make sure that your browser wont validate.

1. How is select tag in HTML looks like?

<select name=”xyz>

<option value=”something”>1<option>

1. Can we select multiple values from select box? If so how?

Yes. We can select multiple values from select box. Just specify multiple in select box.

Usage: <select name=”xyz” multiple>

There’s is on more attribute called size ex: size=”4” it will increase height of your select box.

1. What is text area?

Text area is a multi-line input field. <textarea rows=”10” columns=”30”>

1. How do you disable text area from expanding?

We can override browsers default behavior of textarea by specifying

Textarea{resize:none}

1. How do you create or merge Input with select. That is when user types or searches something I need to get results from dropdown which I can select?

To achieve this we have something called <datalist> with option values inside it.

First specify input list=”something” name=”something”

Then on datalist id=”something”

Usage:

<input list="browsers" name="browser">

<datalist id="browsers">

<option value="Internet Explorer">

<option value="Firefox">

<option value="Chrome">

<option value="Opera">

<option value="Safari">

</datalist>

1. What is input range?

If we want to have something like slider in our application, we can use type rang

Usage: <input type=”range” min=10 max=100 />

1. Do we have any inbuilt form reset?

Yes. We do have. Usage: <input type=”reset” /> will reset form.

1. Is there anything to select dynamically colors?

Yes. <input type=”colors” value=”red”> will give you input box of red color. When you click on it, it will open up color wizard.

Same way we have date as well where it opens calendar wizard. Can control min and max values by specifying min and max years.

1. Say something about input number

Input type=”number” min=”0” max=”100” step=”10” value=”1”

1. How can I have crossmark in my input search that I cancel or reset my search?

By specifying input type=”search” we will get X mark

1. Any input for phone number?

Yes we do have one with input type=”tel” pattern=””

1. Is there any way we can restrict users from editing our inout filed?

Yes. By specifying readonly on a input filed. <input type=”text” readonly>

Same way we have disabled property which completely disables field.

Also we can restrict users from typing morethan certain characters. By specifying maxlength we can restrict

Input type=”text” max-length=10 -> we are restricting only 10 characters.

Also by specifying autofocus on a input filed. The input field will get focus automatically when page loads. Always the first element gets focus if there are multiple elements.

1. How can I relate a input field outside form element to this form?

On the input element specify

<input type=”text” form=”form1”

<form id=”form1”>

By this the form can hold reference of the outside element.

1. How to override action in form?

We can override the action by specifying formaction on input type=submit

Usage: <input type=”submit” formaction=”do something” -> this will override default action

1. What are some important apis in html 5?

* Geo Location
* Drag and Drop
* Local storage
* Application cache
* Web workers
* SSE

1. What are some removed elements in HTML5?

<big>, <center> <font>

1. How do you teach old browsers about html5?

In addition, all browsers, old and new, automatically handle unrecognized elements as inline elements.

Because of this, you can "teach" older browsers to handle "unknown" HTML elements

header, section, footer, aside, nav, main, article, figure {  
  display: block;   
}

You could use the solution described above for all new HTML5 elements.

However, **IE8 (and earlier) does not allow styling of unknown elements!**

Thankfully, Sjoerd Visscher created the HTML5Shiv! The HTML5Shiv is a JavaScript workaround to enable styling of HTML5 elements in versions of Internet Explorer prior to version 9.

You will require the HTML5shiv to provide compatibility for IE Browsers older than IE 9.

The HTML5Shiv is placed within the <head> tag.

The HTML5Shiv is a javascript file that is referenced in a <script> tag.

1. Tell me something about canvas and SVG?

The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via JavaScript.

The <canvas> element is only a container for graphics. You must use JavaScript to actually draw the graphics.

* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
* SVG is used to define graphics for the Web
* SVG is a W3C recommendation
* Differences Between SVG and Canvas
* SVG is a language for describing 2D graphics in XML.
* Canvas draws 2D graphics, on the fly (with a JavaScript).
* SVG is XML based, which means that every element is available within the SVG DOM. You can attach JavaScript event handlers for an element.
* In SVG, each drawn shape is remembered as an object. If attributes of an SVG object are changed, the browser can automatically re-render the shape.
* Canvas is rendered pixel by pixel. In canvas, once the graphic is drawn, it is forgotten by the browser. If its position should be changed, the entire scene needs to be redrawn, including any objects that might have been covered by the graphic.
* Canvas best suited for graphic intense games where svg doesn’t.

1. What is multimedia in html 5?

Multimedia on the web is sound, music, videos, movies, and animations.

Video Tag -> <video width=”” height=”” controls> by specifying controls you can control video ie play/pause/forward/backward.

<video>

<source src=””> -> video source

<track src=”” kind=”subttiles” srclang=”en” label=”English”> -> for subtitles

</video>

In HTML5, there are 3 supported video formats: MP4, WebM, and Ogg.

Before HTML5, audio files could only be played in a browser with a plug-in (like flash).

<audio controls>  
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">  
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">  
Your browser does not support the audio element.  
</audio>

Plugins:

The purpose of a plug-in is to extend the functionality of a web browser.

What is the use of Object tag?

If you want to extend your browser functionality use this.

<object height=”” width=”” data=””> </object> -> data can be html,audio,image,video

Embed is similar to object which is being used in past. Now object takes over it.

<embed src=”” >

1. What is the best way to include your video in Web Page?

you have seen that you might have to convert your videos to different formats to make them play in all browsers.

Converting videos to different formats can be difficult and time-consuming.

An easier solution is to let YouTube play the videos in your web page.

Upload the video to YouTube

Take a note of the video id

Define an <iframe> element in your web page

Let the src attribute point to the video URL

Use the width and height attributes to specify the dimension of the player

<iframe width="420" height="315"  
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tgbNymZ7vqY">  
</iframe>

To Make video autoplay -> set autoplay to 1 in iframe

<iframe src=”” autoplay=”1” >

To make video loop

Append &loop=1 at end of src. Src=<http://something&loop=1>

Same way for controls as well append it at end of src like loop.

YouTube <object> and <embed> were deprecated from January 2015. You should migrate your videos to use <iframe>instead.

1. Tell something about GeoLocation?

The HTML Geolocation API is used to locate a user's position. Since this can compromise privacy, the position is not available unless the user approves it.

As of Chrome 50, the Geolocation API will only work on secure contexts such as HTTPS. If your site is hosted on an non-secure origin (such as HTTP) the requests to get the users location will no longer function.

Navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(x)

x(posotion){

latitude: position.coords.latitude;

longitude: position.coords.longitude;

}

navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showPosition, showError);

showposition, showerror two diff fns

showerror(error) -> error contain code based on code show error mssgs

1. Tell me something about drag & drop

Drag and drop is a very common feature. It is when you "grab" an object and drag it to a different location.

In HTML5, drag and drop is part of the standard: Any element can be draggable.

Things to note:

set draggable -> true to the dragging element.

Ondragstart -> event to listen when it is dragging on dragging element

ondragstart="drag(event)

function drag(ev) {

ev.dataTransfer.setData("text", ev.target.id);

}

For the element where we can drop

Ondrop()

Ondragover() -> need to set this to make allow drop

ondragover="allowDrop(event)"

function allowDrop(ev) {

ev.preventDefault();

}

ondrop="drop(event)"

function drop(ev) {

ev.preventDefault();

var data = ev.dataTransfer.getData("text");

ev.target.appendChild(document.getElementById(data));

}

In a Nutshell:

Make draggable true

Next on drag set id to “text” event.transfer.setData()

Then for the element to allow drop,once drop over set that event to prevent default.

Then ondrop, get that id of dragging element and append it to drop element.

1. Tell me something about web storage

With web storage, web applications can store data locally within the user's browser.

Before HTML5, application data had to be stored in cookies, included in every server request. Web storage is more secure, and large amounts of data can be stored locally, without affecting website performance.

Unlike cookies, the storage limit is far larger (at least 5MB) and information is never transferred to the server.

Web storage is per origin (per domain and protocol). All pages, from one origin, can store and access the same data.

HTML web storage provides two objects for storing data on the client:

* window.localStorage - stores data with no expiration date
* window.sessionStorage - stores data for one session (data is lost when the browser tab is closed)

1. Tell me something about web workers?

A web worker is a JavaScript running in the background, without affecting the performance of the page.

When executing scripts in an HTML page, the page becomes unresponsive until the script is finished.

A web worker is a JavaScript that runs in the background, independently of other scripts, without affecting the performance of the page. You can continue to do whatever you want: clicking, selecting things, etc., while the web worker runs in the background.

The important part of the code above is the postMessage() method - which is used to post a message back to the HTML page.

Since web workers are in external files, they do not have access to the following JavaScript objects:

* The window object
* The document object
* The parent object

1. Tell me something about SSE?

Server-Sent Events allow a web page to get updates from a server.

Server-Sent Events - One Way Messaging

A server-sent event is when a web page automatically gets updates from a server.

This was also possible before, but the web page would have to ask if any updates were available. With server-sent events, the updates come automatically

The EventSource object is used to receive server-sent event notifications:

var source = new EventSource("demo\_sse.php");  
source.onmessage = function(event) {  
  document.getElementById("result").innerHTML += event.data + "<br>";  
};

1. Best ways to make div at center?

Using Flex.centerFlex {

align-items: center;

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

}

div {

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

background-color: red;

position: absolute; top:0;

left:0;

right:0;

bottom:0;

margin: auto;}

1. How do you make whole document editable?

Theres one trick for that,if we set "contenteditable" = true we can make whole doc editable.