HTML/CSS MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Here are the top 20 most frequently asked interview questions on HTML and CSS:

### HTML Questions

**1. What is HTML, and what does it stand for?**

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is the standard language for creating web pages and web applications.

**2. What are HTML tags, and how do they work?**

- HTML tags are used to define elements within a web page. They typically consist of an opening tag and a closing tag, enclosing the content they affect.

**3. What is the difference between an HTML element and a tag?**

- An HTML tag denotes the start and end of an element. An element encompasses the tag and the content between the start and end tags.

**4. What is the purpose of the `<head>` and `<body>` sections in an HTML document?**

- The `<head>` contains meta-information about the document, while the `<body>` contains the content displayed to users.

**5. Explain the use of the `<div>` and `<span>` tags.**

- `<div>` is a block-level container for grouping content, while `<span>` is an inline container for styling a part of the text or content.

**6. What are semantic HTML tags, and why are they important?**

- Semantic tags like `<article>`, `<section>`, `<header>`, and `<footer>` provide meaning to the content, improving accessibility and SEO.

Semantic HTML is crucial for creating well-structured, accessible, and SEO-friendly web pages. By using semantic tags, you help browsers, search engines, and assistive technologies understand the content better, leading to improved user experience and easier maintenance.

**<header>**

* Represents the introductory content or a set of navigational links. Typically used for the logo, title, and navigation links.

**<nav>**

* Represents a section of the page intended for navigation links.

**<article>**

* Represents a self-contained piece of content that could stand alone, like a blog post, news article, or forum post.

**<section>**

* Represents a section of content, typically with a heading, that forms part of a page's structure.

**<footer>**

* Represents the footer of a document or a section, typically containing information like copyright notices, links to terms of service, or contact information.

**7. How can you create a hyperlink in HTML?**

- You can create a hyperlink using the `<a>` tag, with the `href` attribute specifying the URL: `<a href="https://example.com">Link</a>`.

**8. What is the difference between `<ul>`, `<ol>`, and `<dl>`?**

- `<ul>` is an unordered list, `<ol>` is an ordered list, and `<dl>` is a definition list with `<dt>` (term) and `<dd>` (description) pairs.

**<ul>: Unordered List**

* **Purpose:** Creates a list where the order of items doesn’t matter. Typically, items in a <ul> are displayed with bullet points.
* **Structure:** Contains one or more <li> (list item) elements.

**<ol>: Ordered List**

* **Purpose:** Creates a list where the order of items is important. Items in an <ol> are typically displayed with numbers or letters.
* **Structure:** Contains one or more <li> (list item) elements.

**<dl>: Description List**

* **Purpose:** Creates a list of terms and their descriptions. This is used when you need to associate a list of terms with corresponding descriptions, such as in glossaries or FAQs.
* **Structure:** Contains pairs of <dt> (description term) and <dd> (description data) elements.

**9. How do you insert an image in HTML?**

- Use the `<img>` tag with `src` for the image URL and `alt` for alternate text: `<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description">`.

**10. What is the purpose of the `doctype` declaration?**

- It informs the browser about the version of HTML being used, ensuring proper rendering.

### CSS Questions

**11. What is CSS, and what does it stand for?**

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets, used to control the presentation and layout of web pages.

**12. What are the different ways to apply CSS to a web page?**

- CSS can be applied via inline styles, internal style sheets, or external style sheets.

 **Inline CSS:**

* **Pros:** Quick and easy to apply; useful for testing or single-use styles.
* **Cons:** Not scalable; difficult to maintain; can lead to code duplication and clutter.

 **Internal CSS:**

* **Pros:** Centralizes styles for a single HTML document; easier to maintain than inline CSS.
* **Cons:** Styles are confined to one page; not reusable across multiple pages.

 **External CSS:**

* **Pros:** Highly scalable; reusable across multiple pages; promotes separation of concerns (content vs. style); easier to maintain.
* **Cons:** Requires an additional HTTP request to load the CSS file, but this is often mitigated by caching.

Priority 🡪 Inline >> Internal >> External

Priority 🡪 IdSelector >> ClassSelector >> ElementSelector

**13. What is the difference between `class` and `id` selectors in CSS?**

- `class` selectors can be applied to multiple elements, while `id` selectors are unique and applied to a single element.

**14. Explain the box model in CSS.**

- The box model consists of margins, borders, padding, and the content area, defining the space and layout of elements.

**15. What is the purpose of CSS specificity?**

- Specificity determines which CSS rule is applied when multiple rules target the same element.

**16. How can you centre an element horizontally using CSS?**

- Use `margin: auto` for block elements, or `text-align: centre` for inline elements.

**17. What is a CSS preprocessor, and name a few examples?**

- CSS preprocessors extend CSS with features like variables and functions. Examples include Sass, LESS, and Stylus.

CSS preprocessors are powerful tools that extend the functionality of standard CSS, making it easier to write, maintain, and scale large stylesheets. **Sass**, **Less**, and **Stylus** are among the most popular preprocessors, each with its own syntax and features, but all serve the same fundamental purpose of improving the CSS development process.

Sass (Syntactically Awesome Stylesheets) 🡪 SCSS syntax $**primary-color: #3498db; ($var)**

Less (Leaner Style Sheets) 🡪 // LESS syntax **@primary-color: #3498db; (@var)**

Stylus 🡪 // syntax **primary-color = #3498db (var)**

**18. How do you create a responsive web design using CSS?**

- Use media queries, flexible grids, and fluid images to adapt the layout to different screen sizes.

**19. What is Flexbox, and why is it useful?**

- Flexbox is a layout module that provides a more efficient way to arrange elements within a container, especially for complex layouts.

**20. How can you apply styles conditionally based on an element's state (e.g., hover, active)?**

- Use pseudo-classes like `:hover`, `:active`, and `:focus` to apply styles based on user interaction.