

HTML CSS Interview Questions



can you give me html css also with answers

Great! Here are **100 HTML and CSS coding interview questions with answers**, divided into two sections: **50 HTML** and **50 CSS**.

HTML Interview Questions (1-50)

1. **What does HTML stand for?**
Answer: HyperText Markup Language.
2. **What are HTML tags?**
Answer: Tags are used to mark the beginning and end of HTML elements (e.g., `<p>`, `<div>`, `<a>`).
3. **What is the purpose of the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration?**
Answer: It defines the document type and HTML version being used.
4. **What is the difference between block and inline elements?**
Answer: Block elements start on a new line (`<div>`, `<p>`), while inline elements do not (``, `<a>`).
5. **How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?**
Answer: Using the `<a>` tag: `Link`.
6. **How do you insert an image in HTML?**
Answer: Using the `` tag: ``.
7. **What is the purpose of the `alt` attribute on images?**
Answer: To describe the image for accessibility and if the image fails to load.
8. **What is semantic HTML?**
Answer: HTML that uses tags according to their meaning, like `<article>`, `<section>`, `<header>`.
9. **What is the difference between `<section>` and `<div>`?**
Answer: `<section>` is semantic and used for thematic grouping; `<div>` is non-semantic.
10. **What are self-closing tags?**
Answer: Tags that do not require a closing tag, e.g., ``, `
`, `<hr>`.
11. **What is the difference between ``, ``, and `<dl>`?**
Answer: Unordered, ordered, and definition lists respectively.
12. **How do you create a table in HTML?**
Answer: Using `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<td>`, `<th>` tags.
13. **What does the `<form>` tag do?**
Answer: It creates a form for user input.

14. What are input types in HTML5?

Answer: ``text`, `email`, `password`, `number`, `range`, `checkbox`, etc.`

15. How do you group form elements?

Answer: Using ``<fieldset>`` and ``<legend>`` tags.

16. What are global attributes in HTML?

Answer: Attributes that can be applied to any element, like ``id`, `class`, `style``.

17. How do you make a text input required in a form?

Answer: Add ``required`` attribute: ``<input required>``.

18. How do you embed a video in HTML5?

Answer: ``<video controls><source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4"></video>``

19. How do you embed audio in HTML5?

Answer: ``<audio controls><source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"></audio>``

20. What are ``meta`` tags?

Answer: They provide metadata like description, viewport, charset.

21. What is the use of ``target="_blank"`` in ``<a>``?

Answer: Opens the link in a new tab.

22. What does the ``<head>`` element contain?

Answer: Metadata, title, links to stylesheets and scripts.

23. What is the difference between ``id`` and ``class``?

Answer: ``id`` is unique per element; ``class`` can be reused.

24. How do you create a checkbox in HTML?

Answer: ``<input type="checkbox">``.

25. How do you create a dropdown?

Answer: Using ``<select>`` and ``<option>``.

26. How do you comment in HTML?

Answer: ``<!-- comment -->``.

27. What are data attributes?

Answer: Custom attributes prefixed with ``data-``.

28. How do you specify character encoding in HTML?

Answer: ``<meta charset="UTF-8">``.

29. What's the difference between ```` and ````?

Answer: ```` is semantic; ```` is stylistic.

30. What's the use of the ```` tag?

Answer: Emphasizes text (usually italicized).

31. How do you open a link in the same tab?

Answer: Default behavior; or use ``target="_self"``.

32. How to include a favicon in HTML?

Answer: ``<link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico">``.

33. What is the purpose of the ``<noscript>`` tag?

Answer: Provides fallback for users with JavaScript disabled.

34. Can a single HTML page have multiple `<header>` or `<footer>` tags?

Answer: Yes, per section or article.

35. What is the difference between `<nav>` and `<menu>`?

Answer: `<nav>` is for navigation links; `<menu>` is deprecated or for context menus.

36. What are void elements?

Answer: Elements that cannot have children, like `
`, `<hr>`, ``.

37. How can you group multiple elements?

Answer: Use a container like `<div>` or `<section>`.

38. What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

Answer: XHTML is stricter and XML-based.

39. How do you disable an input field?

Answer: `<input disabled>`.

40. What does the `placeholder` attribute do?

Answer: Shows hint text inside input fields.

41. What are void tags in HTML?

Answer: Tags that do not have closing tags (e.g., ``, `<input>`).

42. What's the purpose of the `<canvas>` element?

Answer: Drawing graphics using JavaScript.

43. What's the role of the `<iframe>` tag?

Answer: Embeds another webpage within the current page.

44. What is progressive enhancement in HTML?

Answer: Basic content loads first; advanced features load later.

45. Can HTML tags be nested?

Answer: Yes, but they must be properly closed in order.

46. What's the default method of a form?

Answer: `GET`.

47. How do you create an email link?

Answer: `Email`.

48. How do you include external JS files in HTML?

Answer: `<script src="script.js"></script>`.

49. What does the `<time>` element do?

Answer: Represents a time or date.

50. What is the purpose of the `<mark>` tag?

Answer: Highlights or marks text.

CSS Interview Questions (51–100)

51. What does CSS stand for?

Answer: Cascading Style Sheets.

52. How do you include CSS in a page?

Answer: Inline, internal (`<style>`), or external (`<link>`).

53. What is the difference between `id` and `class` selectors?

Answer: `#id` is unique; `.class` can be reused.

54. How do you select all `p` elements?

Answer: `p { }`.

55. How do you apply styles to a specific element by ID?

Answer: `#myId { }`.

56. What is specificity in CSS?

Answer: Determines which rule applies when multiple rules target the same element.

57. How do you apply a hover effect?

Answer: `a:hover { color: red; }`.

58. How do you center a div horizontally?

Answer: `margin: 0 auto; width: fixed;`.

59. What is the box model in CSS?

Answer: Content + Padding + Border + Margin.

60. What is the default position of HTML elements?

Answer: `static`.

61. How do you make a fixed header?

Answer: `position: fixed; top: 0;`.

62. What's the difference between `relative` and `absolute` positioning?

Answer: `relative` moves relative to itself; `absolute` positions relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.

63. How do you hide an element in CSS?

Answer: `display: none;` or `visibility: hidden;`.

64. What are pseudo-classes?

Answer: Classes that define element state, e.g., `:hover`, `:nth-child()`.

65. How do you apply a style only to the first child?

Answer: `div:first-child`.

66. What is a pseudo-element?

Answer: Targets part of an element like `::before`, `::after`.

67. What is the difference between `em` and `rem` units?

Answer: `em` is relative to the parent; `rem` is relative to root.

68. How do you make a responsive layout?

Answer: Using media queries and fluid grids.

69. How do you set a background image?

Answer: `background-image: url('image.jpg');`.

70. What does `z-index` do?

Answer: Controls stack order of elements.

71. What is the difference between `inline`, `block`, and `inline-block`?

Answer: `inline` can't have width/height; `block` takes full width; `inline-block` can be sized like block but flows inline.

72. What is Flexbox?

Answer: A layout module for aligning elements in a container.

73. How do you make an element fill its parent?

Answer: `width: 100%; height: 100%;`.

74. What is a media query?

Answer: A CSS technique for responsive design.

75. How do you add a shadow to text?

Answer: `text-shadow: 2px 2px #000;`.

76. How do you add a transition effect?

Answer: `transition: all 0.3s ease;`.

77. What does `inherit` do in CSS?

Answer: Inherits the value from the parent element.

78. How do you use `calc()` in CSS?

Answer: `width: calc(100% - 50px);`.

79. What is the difference between `min-width`, `max-width`, and `width`?

Answer: `min/max` sets boundaries; `width` sets actual size.

80. How do you select every even child?

Answer: `:nth-child(even)`.

81. What is the difference between `visibility: hidden` and `display: none`?

Answer: `hidden` hides but retains space; `none` removes it completely.

82. How do you add multiple background images?

Answer: Separate URLs with commas.

83. What is the `clamp()` function in CSS?

Answer: It clamps a value between a min and max, e.g., `font-size: clamp(1rem, 2vw, 2rem);`.

84. What is a variable in CSS?

Answer: Defined using `--name`, used with `var(--name)`.

85. What is grid in CSS?

Answer: A layout system for rows and columns.

86. How to select an element with a specific attribute?

Answer: `[type="text"] { }`.

87. How to override styles in CSS?

Answer: Use higher specificity or `!important`.

88. What is the difference between `auto` and `0` in margins?

Answer: `auto` centers or adjusts dynamically; `0` is fixed spacing.

89. How to add custom fonts in CSS?

Answer: Use `@font-face` or Google Fonts via `link`.

90. What's the purpose of `object-fit`?

Answer: Controls how media fits its container.

91. How do you make a circle using CSS?

Answer: `border-radius: 50%; width: height: equal`.

92. How do you change list styles?

Answer: Use `list-style-type`, `list-style-position`.

93. What's the use of `:not()` selector?

Answer: Select elements not matching a selector.

94. What's the `overflow` property?

Answer: Controls what happens when content overflows (`visible`, `hidden`, `scroll`, `auto`).

95. What is `line-height`?

Answer: Controls spacing between lines of text.

96. What does `white-space: nowrap;` do?

Answer: Prevents text from wrapping.

97. How do you make a sticky header?

Answer: `position: sticky; top: 0;`

98. What does `opacity` do?

Answer: Controls transparency.

99. How do you animate an element in CSS?

Answer: Use `@keyframes` and `animation` property.

100. What is stacking context?

Answer: It's the hierarchy that defines how elements are stacked.

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