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HTML Basics:

1. HTML Document Structure: An HTML document consists of several elements. The basic structure is as follows:

html

 <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Content goes here -->

</body>

</html>

 Headings: HTML provides six levels of headings, ranging from <h1> (largest) to <h6> (smallest). For example:

html

 <h1>This is Heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is Heading 2</h2>

<!-- and so on -->

 Paragraphs: You can create paragraphs using the <p> tag:

html

 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

 Links: Links are created using the <a> tag. Specify the URL using the href attribute:

html

 <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>

 Images: To insert images, use the <img> tag with the src attribute specifying the image URL:

html

 <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of the image">

 Lists: HTML supports ordered (numbered) and unordered (bullet) lists. Use <ol> for ordered lists and <ul> for unordered lists. List items are marked with the <li> tag:

html

 <ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

</ul>

<ol>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

</ol>

 Tables: Tables are created using the <table>, <tr>, and <td> tags. Use <th> for table headers:

html

 <table>

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Age</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>25</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Jane</td>

<td>30</td>

</tr>

</table>

 Forms: Forms are used to collect user input. Common form elements include <input>, <select>, and <textarea>. For example:

html

1. <form>
2. <label for="name">Name:</label>
3. <input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Enter your name">
4. <br>
5. <label for="email">Email:</label>
6. <input type="email" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Enter your email">
7. <br>
8. <input type="submit" value="Submit">
9. </form>
10. HTML Attributes: HTML elements can have attributes that provide additional information or modify their behavior. Attributes are defined within the opening tag of an element. For example:

html

 <a href="https://www.example.com" target="\_blank">Visit Example</a>

In the above example, the href attribute specifies the URL the link should point to, and the target attribute specifies that the link should open in a new browser tab.

 Divisions and Spans: The <div> and <span> elements are used as containers to group and style other elements. <div> represents a block-level container, while <span> represents an inline container. For example:

html

 <div>

<h1>Welcome</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph inside a div.</p>

</div>

<p>This is a <span>span element</span> inside a paragraph.</p>

 Semantic HTML: Semantic HTML elements provide meaning and structure to the content. They are used to describe the type of content rather than its appearance. Some common semantic elements include <header>, <nav>, <main>, <section>, <article>, <aside>, and <footer>. For example:

html

 <header>

<h1>Website Header</h1>

</header>

<nav>

<ul>

<li><a href="#">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="#">About</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

<main>

<section>

<h2>About Us</h2>

<p>...</p>

</section>

<section>

<h2>Services</h2>

<p>...</p>

</section>

</main>

<footer>

<p>&copy; 2023 Company Name. All rights reserved.</p>

</footer>

 HTML Forms (continued): Building on the previous topic, let's explore more form elements and attributes:

* Radio buttons:

html

 <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">

<label for="male">Male</label>

<input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">

<label for="female">Female</label>

 Checkboxes:

html

 <input type="checkbox" id="option1" name="option1" value="option1">

<label for="option1">Option 1</label>

<input type="checkbox" id="option2" name="option2" value="option2">

<label for="option2">Option 2</label>

 Select dropdown:

html

 <label for="country">Country:</label>

<select id="country" name="country">

<option value="usa">USA</option>

<option value="canada">Canada</option>

<option value="uk">UK</option>

</select>

 Textarea:

html

* 
* <label for="message">Message:</label>
* <textarea id="message" name="message" rows="4" cols="50"></textarea>

 HTML Entities: HTML entities are special characters that have reserved meanings in HTML. To display them as regular characters, use the corresponding entity name or entity number. For example:

html

1. &lt; <!-- displays < -->
2. &gt; <!-- displays > -->
3. &amp; <!-- displays & -->
4. &quot; <!-- displays " -->
5. &copy; <!-- displays © -->
6. id: Specifies a unique identifier for an element.
7. class: Specifies one or more class names for an element, used for styling or JavaScript manipulation.
8. style: Allows inline CSS styling for an element.
9. src: Specifies the source URL of an external resource, such as an image or script.
10. href: Specifies the destination URL of a hyperlink.
11. alt: Provides alternative text for an image, displayed if the image cannot be loaded.
12. title: Provides additional information about an element, typically displayed as a tooltip.
13. width: Specifies the width of an element, often used with images or tables.
14. height: Specifies the height of an element, often used with images or tables.
15. disabled: Disables an input, button, or select element.
16. readonly: Specifies that an input field is read-only and cannot be edited.
17. placeholder: Provides a short hint or example text within an input field.
18. value: Specifies the initial value of an input field or the selected value of a select element.
19. required: Specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting a form.
20. checked: Indicates that a checkbox or radio button should be pre-selected.
21. maxlength: Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an input field.
22. min: Specifies the minimum value for an input field with type number.
23. max: Specifies the maximum value for an input field with type number.
24. step: Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field with type number.
25. target: Specifies where to open a linked document, such as in a new window or tab (\_blank).
26. colspan: Specifies the number of columns a table cell should span.
27. rowspan: Specifies the number of rows a table cell should span.
28. selected: Specifies that an option in a select element should be pre-selected.
29. autoplay: Specifies that audio or video should start playing automatically.
30. controls: Displays audio or video playback controls.
31. loop: Specifies that audio or video should start over again when finished.
32. preload: Specifies if and how the audio or video should be loaded when the page loads.
33. name: Specifies the name of an input element or a form element.
34. for: Associates a label with an input element by referring to the input's id attribute.
35. multiple: Allows selecting multiple options in a select element.
36. <html>: Represents the root element of an HTML document.
37. <head>: Contains metadata and other head elements like <title>, <style>, and <script>.
38. <title>: Defines the title of the document, displayed in the browser's title bar or tab.
39. <body>: Contains the visible content of the HTML document.
40. <h1> to <h6>: Headings of different levels, with <h1> being the highest.
41. <p>: Defines a paragraph.
42. <a>: Creates a hyperlink to another webpage or resource.
43. <img>: Embeds an image in the document.
44. <ul>: Defines an unordered (bulleted) list.
45. <ol>: Defines an ordered (numbered) list.
46. <li>: Represents a list item within <ul> or <ol>.
47. <table>: Represents a table.
48. <tr>: Represents a table row.
49. <th>: Represents a table header cell.
50. <td>: Represents a table data cell.
51. <form>: Defines a form for user input.
52. <input>: Represents an input control, such as text, checkbox, radio button, etc.
53. <label>: Defines a label for an <input> element.
54. <textarea>: Represents a multi-line text input control.
55. <select>: Creates a dropdown list.
56. <option>: Represents an option within a <select> element.
57. <button>: Represents a clickable button.
58. <div>: Defines a division or section in the document.
59. <span>: Defines an inline section in the document.
60. <header>: Represents the header section of a document or a section.
61. <nav>: Represents a section of navigation links.
62. <main>: Represents the main content of the document.
63. <section>: Defines a section in the document.
64. <article>: Represents an independent, self-contained piece of content.
65. <footer>: Represents the footer section of a document or a section.
66. <aside>: Defines content that is tangentially related to the main content.
67. <audio>: Embeds audio content in the document.
68. <video>: Embeds video content in the document.
69. <iframe>: Embeds another HTML document within the current document.
70. <style>: Contains CSS rules for styling the document.
71. <script>: Contains JavaScript code or links to external JavaScript files.

HTML Attributes:

1. class: Specifies one or more class names for an element.
2. id: Specifies a unique identifier for an element.
3. style: Inline CSS styling for an element.
4. src: Specifies the source URL of an external resource, like an image or script.
5. href: Specifies the destination URL of a hyperlink.
6. alt: Provides alternative text for an image.
7. title: Provides additional information about an element.
8. width: Specifies the width of an element.
9. height: Specifies the height of an element.
10. disabled: Disables an input, button, or select element.
11. readonly: Specifies that an input field is read-only and cannot be edited.
12. placeholder: Provides a short hint or example text within an input field.
13. value: Specifies the initial value of an input field or the selected value of a select element.
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29. for: Associates a label with an input element by referring to the input's id attribute.
30. multiple: Allows selecting multiple options in a select element.

HTML Tags:

1. <html>: Represents the root element of an HTML document.
2. <head>: Contains metadata and other head elements like <title>, <style>, and <script>.
3. <title>: Defines the title of the document.
4. <body>: Contains the visible content of the HTML document.
5. <h1> to <h6>: Headings of different levels.
6. <p>: Defines a paragraph.
7. <a>: Creates a hyperlink to another webpage or resource.
8. <img>: Embeds an image in the document.
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23. <div>: Defines a division or section in the document.
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26. <nav>: Represents a section of navigation links.
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28. <section>: Defines a section in the document.
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31. <aside>: Defines content that is tangentially related to the main content.
32. <audio>: Embeds audio content in the document.
33. <video>: Embeds video content in the document.
34. <iframe>: Embeds another HTML document within the current document.
35. <style>: Contains CSS rules for styling the document.
36. <script>: Contains JavaScript code or links to external JavaScript files.

CSS Properties:

1. color: Sets the text color.
2. background-color: Sets the background color.
3. font-size: Sets the font size.
4. font-family: Sets the font family.
5. margin: Sets the margins around an element.
6. padding: Sets the padding within an element.
7. border: Sets the border properties.
8. width and height: Sets the dimensions of an element.
9. display: Specifies how an element is displayed.
10. position: Controls the positioning of an element.
11. float: Specifies whether an element should float to the left or right.
12. text-align: Aligns the text within an element.
13. text-decoration: Adds decorations to the text.
14. transition: Defines transitional effects for CSS properties.
15. box-shadow: Adds a shadow effect to an element.
16. z-index: Specifies the stack order of an element.
17. opacity: Sets the transparency level of an element.
18. flex: Specifies the flexible length of flexible items.
19. grid-template-columns and grid-template-rows: Defines the columns and rows in a grid container.
20. justify-content: Aligns flex items along the main axis.
21. align-items: Aligns flex items along the cross axis.
22. animation: Specifies keyframe-based animations.
23. transform: Applies 2D or 3D transformations to an element.
24. box-sizing: Specifies how the total width and height of an element is calculated.

Embedding JavaScript: You can include JavaScript code in an HTML document using the <script> tag. Place it in the <head> or <body> section of the HTML document. For example:

html

 <script>

// JavaScript code goes here

</script>

 Variables: Variables are used to store data in JavaScript. You can declare a variable using the var, let, or const keyword. For example:

javascript

 var name = "John"; // Variable declaration using 'var'

let age = 25; // Variable declaration using 'let'

const PI = 3.14; // Variable declaration using 'const'

 Data Types: JavaScript has several built-in data types:

* String: Represents a sequence of characters.
* Number: Represents numeric values.
* Boolean: Represents true or false.
* Array: Represents an ordered list of values.
* Object: Represents a collection of key-value pairs.
* null and undefined: Special values indicating the absence of value.

 Operators: JavaScript supports various operators for performing operations on values:

* Arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, % (remainder), ++ (increment), -- (decrement).
* Assignment operators: =, +=, -=, \*=, /=.
* Comparison operators: ==, ===, !=, !==, >, <, >=, <=.
* Logical operators: && (AND), || (OR), ! (NOT).
* String concatenation operator: +.
* Conditional (ternary) operator: condition ? expression1 : expression2.

 Functions: Functions allow you to encapsulate reusable blocks of code. You can define a function and call it later. For example:

javascript

 function greet(name) {

console.log("Hello, " + name + "!");

}

greet("John"); // Output: Hello, John!

 Conditionals: Conditionals allow you to execute different blocks of code based on certain conditions. JavaScript provides if statements and else if and else clauses for this purpose. For example:

javascript

 if (age >= 18) {

console.log("You are an adult.");

} else {

console.log("You are a minor.");

}

 Loops: Loops allow you to repeat a block of code multiple times. JavaScript provides for loops, while loops, and do...while loops. For example:

javascript

 for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {

console.log(i);

}

let i = 0;

while (i < 5) {

console.log(i);

i++;

}

 DOM Manipulation: JavaScript can interact with the Document Object Model (DOM) to manipulate HTML elements dynamically. You can access and modify elements, change styles, handle events, etc. For example:

javascript

// Access an element by its ID

let element = document.getElementById("myElement");

// Change the text content of an element

element.textContent = "New content";

// Add an event listener to a button

let button = document.getElementById("myButton");

button.addEventListener("click", function() {

console.log("Button clicked!");

});

Arrays: Arrays allow you to store and manipulate multiple values in a single variable. Here are some common operations you can perform with arrays:

javascript

 let fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"];

// Accessing elements

console.log(fruits[0]); // Output: "apple"

// Modifying elements

fruits[1] = "mango";

// Adding elements

fruits.push("grape");

// Removing elements

fruits.pop();

// Looping through an array

for (let i = 0; i < fruits.length; i++) {

console.log(fruits[i]);

}

 Objects: Objects are used to represent more complex data structures and can hold properties and methods. Here's an example of working with objects:

javascript

 let person = {

name: "John",

age: 25,

profession: "Developer",

greet: function() {

console.log("Hello, my name is " + this.name + ".");

}

};

console.log(person.name); // Output: "John"

console.log(person.age); // Output: 25

person.greet(); // Output: "Hello, my name is John."

 Functions (continued): Functions can accept parameters and return values. Here's an example:

javascript

 function add(a, b) {

return a + b;

}

let result = add(3, 5);

console.log(result); // Output: 8

 Asynchronous JavaScript: JavaScript can handle asynchronous operations using callbacks, promises, and async/await. This is particularly useful for making HTTP requests or performing time-consuming tasks without blocking the execution. Here's an example using promises:

javascript

 function fetchData() {

return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {

setTimeout(() => {

resolve("Data successfully fetched.");

}, 2000);

});

}

fetchData()

.then((data) => {

console.log(data); // Output: "Data successfully fetched."

})

.catch((error) => {

console.log(error);

});

 Error Handling: JavaScript provides try/catch blocks for handling errors and exceptions. This allows you to gracefully handle potential errors in your code. Here's an example:

javascript

 try {

// Code that may throw an error

throw new Error("Something went wrong.");

} catch (error) {

console.log(error.message); // Output: "Something went wrong."

}

 Modules and ES6 Syntax: With the introduction of ECMAScript 6 (ES6), JavaScript gained additional features like modules for organizing code into separate files and importing/exporting functionality between them. Here's an example:

javascript

// file1.js

export function greet(name) {

console.log("Hello, " + name + "!");

}

// file2.js

import { greet } from "./file1.js";

greet("John"); // Output: "Hello, John!"

1. HTML stands for:  
    a) Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language   
   b) Home Tool Markup Language   
   c) Hyper Text Markup Language   
   d) Hyperlink Text Markup Language  
      
   Answer: c) Hyper Text Markup Language
2. Which tag is used to define the main heading in HTML?   
   a) <h1>   
   b) <head>   
   c) <title>   
   d) <header>  
      
   Answer: a) <h1>
3. Which attribute is used to provide alternative text for an image?   
   a) src   
   b) alt   
   c) href   
   d) title   
   Answer: b) alt
4. Which tag is used to create an unordered list in HTML?   
   a) <ol>   
   b) <ul>   
   c) <li>   
   d) <list>   
   Answer: b) <ul>
5. Which tag is used to create a hyperlink in HTML?   
   a) <a>   
   b) <link>   
   c) <href>   
   d) <hyperlink>   
   Answer: a) <a>
6. Which attribute is used to open a linked document in a new browser tab?   
   a) target   
   b) new   
   c) blank   
   d) href   
   Answer: a) target
7. Which tag is used to define a table row in HTML?   
   a) <tr>   
   b) <td>   
   c) <table>   
   d) <th>   
   Answer: a) <tr>
8. Which attribute is used to merge two or more table cells horizontally?   
   a) rowspan   
   b) colspan   
   c) span   
   d) merge   
     
   Answer: b) colspan
9. Which tag is used to create a line break in HTML?   
   a) <break>   
   b) <hr>   
   c) <lb>   
   d) <br>   
     
   Answer: d) <br>
10. Which attribute is used to specify the media source of an audio element in HTML?   
    a) source   
    b) src   
    c) media   
    d) audio   
      
    Answer: b) src
11. CSS stands for:  
     a) Cascading Style Sheets   
    b) Creative Styling System   
    c) Computer Style Sheets   
    d) Colorful Styling Styles  
       
    Answer: a) Cascading Style Sheets
12. Which CSS property is used to change the background color of an element?   
    a) color   
    b) background-color   
    c) background-image   
    d) background   
      
    Answer: b) background-color
13. Which CSS property is used to set the text color of an element?   
    a) text-color   
    b) font-color   
    c) color   
    d) text-style   
      
    Answer: c) color
14. Which CSS property is used to change the font size of an element?   
    a) font-size   
    b) text-size   
    c) size   
    d) font-style   
      
    Answer: a) font-size
15. Which CSS property is used to set the margin around an element?   
    a) margin   
    b) padding   
    c) space   
    d) border  
       
    Answer: a) margin
16. Which CSS property is used to set the width of an element?   
    a) width   
    b) size   
    c) length   
    d) dimension   
      
    Answer: a) width
17. Which CSS property is used to align text within an element?   
    a) text-align   
    b) align   
    c) text-style   
    d) alignment   
      
    Answer: a) text-align
18. Which CSS property is used to add a shadow effect to an element?   
    a) shadow   
    b) box-shadow   
    c) text-shadow   
    d) effect-shadow   
      
    Answer: b) box-shadow
19. Which CSS property is used to control the visibility of an element?   
    a) visible   
    b) display   
    c) visibility   
    d) hidden  
       
    Answer: c) visibility
20. Which CSS property is used to create a border around an element?   
    a) line   
    b) outline   
    c) border   
    d) frame  
       
    Answer: c) border
21. JavaScript is a:   
    a) Markup language   
    b) Programming language   
    c) Styling language   
    d) Database language   
      
    Answer: b) Programming language
22. Which keyword is used to declare a variable in JavaScript?   
    a) let   
    b) var   
    c) const   
    d) All of the above Answer:   
      
    d) All of the above
23. Which data type is used to represent true or false values in JavaScript?   
    a) string   
    b) number   
    c) boolean   
    d) array   
      
    Answer: c) boolean
24. What is the correct way to write a single-line comment in JavaScript?   
    a) // This is a comment   
    b) /\* This is a comment \*/   
    c) <!-- This is a comment -->   
    d) # This is a comment   
      
    Answer: a) // This is a comment
25. Which operator is used to compare the equality of two values in JavaScript?   
    a) =   
    b) ==   
    c) ===   
    d) =>   
      
    Answer: b) ==
26. Which operator is used to increment a variable by 1 in JavaScript?   
    a) +   
    b) -   
    c) ++   
    d) +=   
    ?>  
    Answer: c) ++
27. Which built-in function is used to display a message in the console in JavaScript?   
    a) log()   
    b) display()   
    c) print()   
    d) message()   
      
    Answer: a) log()
28. What does the typeof operator return in JavaScript?   
    a) The data type of a value   
    b) The size of a value   
    c) The memory address of a value   
    d) The index of a value   
      
    Answer: a) The data type of a value
29. Which keyword is used to define a function in JavaScript?   
    a) function   
    b) def   
    c) define   
    d) func   
      
    Answer: a) function
30. Which method is used to convert a string to uppercase in JavaScript?   
    a) toUpperCase()   
    b) toUppercase()   
    c) upperCase()   
    d) upper()  
       
    Answer: a) `toUpperCaseHere are the remaining MCQs covering HTML, CSS, and JavaScript along with their answers:
31. Which tag is used to create a checkbox in HTML?   
    a) <input type="checkbox">   
    b) <checkbox>   
    c) <check>   
    d) <input type="box">   
      
    Answer: a) <input type="checkbox">
32. Which attribute is used to specify the type of input in an HTML <input> element?   
    a) type   
    b) input-type   
    c) input   
    d) input-type   
    Answer: a) type
33. Which tag is used to create a dropdown list in HTML?   
    a) <list>   
    b) <select>   
    c) <dropdown>   
    d) <input type="dropdown">   
      
    Answer: b) <select>
34. Which attribute is used to disable an input element in HTML?   
    a) disable   
    b) disabled   
    c) inactive   
    d) enabled   
      
    Answer: b) disabled
35. Which tag is used to define a section within an HTML document?   
    a) <section>   
    b) <div>   
    c) <article>   
    d) <content>   
      
    Answer: a) <section>
36. Which CSS property is used to set the height of an element?   
    a) height   
    b) size   
    c) length   
    d) dimension   
      
    Answer: a) height
37. Which CSS property is used to control the space between the content and the border of an element?   
    a) margin   
    b) padding   
    c) space   
    d) border   
      
    Answer: b) padding
38. Which CSS property is used to specify the font weight of an element?   
    a) font-weight   
    b) weight   
    c) font-style   
    d) text-weight   
      
    Answer: a) font-weight
39. Which CSS property is used to set the text alignment within an element?   
    a) text-align   
    b) align   
    c) text-style   
    d) alignment   
      
    Answer: a) text-align
40. Which CSS property is used to control the visibility and display of an element?   
    a) visible   
    b) display   
    c) visibility   
    d) hidden   
      
    Answer: b) display
41. Which operator is used to perform exponentiation in JavaScript?   
    a) \*\*   
    b) ^   
    c) ^^   
    d) //   
      
    Answer: a) \*\*
42. What is the purpose of the document.getElementById() method in JavaScript?   
    a) To get the value of an element   
    b) To set the value of an element   
    c) To access an element by its ID   
    d) To create a new element   
      
    Answer: c) To access an element by its ID
43. Which method is used to add a new class to an element in JavaScript?   
    a) addClass()   
    b) addClassName()   
    c) classList.add()   
    d) elementClass.add()   
      
    Answer: c) classList.add()
44. Which method is used to remove a class from an element in JavaScript?   
    a) removeClass()   
    b) removeClassName()   
    c) classList.remove()   
    d) elementClass.remove()   
      
    Answer: c) classList.remove()
45. Which method is used to toggle a class on an element in JavaScript?   
    a) toggleClass()   
    b) toggleClassName()   
    c) classList.toggle()   
    d) elementClass.toggle()   
      
    Answer: c) classList.toggle()
46. Which attribute is used to specify the source of an external JavaScript file?   
    a) href   
    b) src   
    c) source   
    d) script   
      
    Answer: b) src
47. Which tag is used to define a horizontal rule in HTML?   
    a) <line>   
    b) <rule>   
    c) <hr>   
    d) <hrule>   
      
    Answer: c) <hr>
48. Which attribute is used to make an image a clickable link in HTML?   
    a) href   
    b) link   
    c) src   
    d) clickable   
      
    Answer: a) href
49. Which tag is used to create a line break in a table cell in HTML?   
    a) <line>   
    b) <break>   
    c) <br>   
    d) <lb>   
      
    Answer: c) <br>
50. Which tag is used to define a definition list in HTML?   
    a) <dl>   
    b) <list>   
    c) <ul>   
    d) <ol>   
      
    Answer: a) <dl>
51. Which attribute is used to specify the source of an external JavaScript file?   
    a) href   
    b) src   
    c) source   
    d) script  
       
    Answer: b) src
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    d) <hrule>   
      
    Answer: c) <hr>
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    a) href   
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    c) src   
    d) clickable   
      
    Answer: a) href
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    a) <line>   
    b) <break>   
    c) <br>   
    d) <lb>   
      
    Answer: c) <br>
55. Which tag is used to define a definition list in HTML?   
    a) <dl>   
    b) <list>   
    c) <ul>   
    d) <ol>   
      
    Answer: a) <dl>
56. Which CSS property is used to set the text decoration of an element?   
    a) decoration   
    b) text-decoration   
    c) underline  
    d) line-style   
      
    Answer: b) text-decoration
57. Which CSS property is used to specify the size of the border radius of an element?  
     a) border-radius  
     b) corner-radius  
     c) border-style  
     d) radius  
      
     Answer: a) border-radius
58. Which CSS property is used to control the stacking order of elements?   
    a) layer  
     b) stack  
     c) order  
     d) z-index  
      
     Answer: d) z-index
59. Which CSS property is used to create a transition effect for an element?   
    a) transition  
     b) transform  
     c) animation   
    d) transition-effect   
      
    Answer: a) transition
60. Which CSS property is used to specify the shadow effect of an element?  
     a) shadow  
     b) box-shadow   
    c) text-shadow   
    d) effect-shadow  
      
     Answer: b) box-shadow
61. What is the purpose of the parseInt() function in JavaScript?   
    a) To convert a string to an integer  
     b) To convert a number to a string   
    c) To round a number to the nearest integer   
    d) To format a number with a specified number of decimal places   
      
    Answer: a) To convert a string to an integer
62. Which method is used to find the index of a specific element in an array in JavaScript?  
     a) find()  
     b) search()  
     c) indexOf()   
    d) locate()  
      
     Answer: c) indexOf()
63. What is the purpose of the push() method in JavaScript?  
     a) To remove an element from an array  
     b) To add an element to the end of an array  
     c) To reverse the order of elements in an array  
     d) To sort the elements of an array alphabetically  
      
     Answer: b) To add an element to the end of an array
64. Which built-in function is used to generate a random number in JavaScript?   
    a) random()  
     b) generate()  
     c) rand()  
     d) Math.random()  
      
     Answer: d) Math.random()
65. Which method is used to convert a string to lowercase in JavaScript?   
    a) toLowerCase()  
     b) toLower()   
    c) lowerCase()   
    d) lower()  
      
     Answer: a) toLowerCase()
66. Which attribute is used to specify the character encoding of an HTML document?  
     a) encoding  
     b) charset   
    c) type  
     d) html-charset  
      
     Answer: b) charset
67. Which tag is used to create a numbered list in HTML?   
    a) <nl>   
    b) <list>  
     c) <ol>  
     d) <ul>   
      
    Answer: c) <ol>
68. Which attribute is used to specify the target of a hyperlink in HTML?   
    a) target  
     b) link  
     c) href   
    d) source   
      
    Answer: a) target
69. Which tag is used to create a form in HTML?  
     a) <form>  
     b) <input>  
     c) <button>   
    d) <label>  
      
     Answer: a) <form>
70. Which attribute is used to specify the action to be performed when a form is submitted in HTML?   
    a) submit  
     b) action   
    c) method  
     d) perform  
      
     Answer: b) action
71. Which CSS property is used to control the positioning of an element?   
    a) position  
     b) align  
     c) placement  
     d) layout  
      
     Answer: a) position
72. Which CSS property is used to set the opacity of an element?  
     a) opacity  
     b) transparency  
     c) visibility  
     d) display  
      
     Answer: a) opacity
73. Which CSS property is used to create a flexible box layout?   
    a) flexbox  
     b) grid   
    c) layout   
    d) display  
      
     Answer: a) flexbox
74. Which attribute is used to specify the character encoding of an HTML document?   
    a) encoding   
    b) charset  
     c) type  
     d) html-charset  
      
     Answer: b) charset
75. Which tag is used to create a numbered list in HTML?   
    a) <nl>   
    b) <list>  
     c) <ol>   
    d) <ul>  
      
     Answer: c) <ol>
76. Which attribute is used to specify the target of a hyperlink in HTML?   
    a) target  
     b) link  
     c) href  
     d) source   
      
    Answer: a) target
77. Which tag is used to create a form in HTML?   
    a) <form>  
     b) <input>  
     c) <button>  
     d) <label>  
      
     Answer: a) <form>
78. Which attribute is used to specify the action to be performed when a form is submitted in HTML?   
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     b) action  
     c) method  
     d) perform  
      
     Answer: b) action
79. Which CSS property is used to control the positioning of an element?   
    a) position  
     b) align  
     c) placement   
    d) layout   
      
    Answer: a) position
80. Which CSS property is used to set the opacity of an element?  
     a) opacity  
     b) transparency   
    c) visibility   
    d) display  
      
    Answer: a) opacity
81. Which CSS property is used to create a flexible box layout?   
    a) flexbox   
    b) grid   
    c) layout   
    d) display   
      
    Answer: a) flexbox
82. Which CSS property is used to control the size of an element relative to its parent container?   
    a) size   
    b) scale   
    c) width   
    d) box-sizing   
      
    Answer: d) box-sizing
83. Which CSS property is used to control the positioning of the background image within an element?   
    a) background-position   
    b) image-position   
    c) background-align   
    d) image-align Answer:   
      
    a) background-position
84. Which method is used to convert a number to a string in JavaScript?   
    a) convertToString()   
    b) toString()   
    c) numberToString()   
    d) parseString()   
      
    Answer: b) toString()
85. What is the purpose of the concat() method in JavaScript?   
    a) To concatenate two or more arrays   
    b) To concatenate two or more strings   
    c) To concatenate two or more numbers   
    d) To concatenate two or more objects   
      
    Answer: b) To concatenate two or more strings
86. Which method is used to remove the last element from an array in JavaScript?   
    a) pop()   
    b) shift()   
    c) splice()   
    d) remove()   
      
    Answer: a) pop()
87. Which method is used to add one or more elements to the beginning of an array in JavaScript?   
    a) push()   
    b) unshift()   
    c) concat()   
    d) add()   
      
    Answer: b) unshift()
88. Which method is used to format a number with a specified number of decimal places in JavaScript?   
    a) toFixed()   
    b) toPrecision()  
    c) toLocaleString()   
    d) formatNumber()   
      
    Answer: a) toFixed()
89. Which attribute is used to specify the color of a link in HTML?   
    a) color   
    b) link-color   
    c) href   
    d) text-color  
       
    Answer: a) color
90. Which tag is used to create a clickable button in HTML?   
    a) <button>   
    b) <clickable>   
    c) <link>   
    d) <input type="button">   
      
    Answer: a) <button>
91. Which attribute is used to specify the width of a table cell in HTML?   
    a) width   
    b) cell-width   
    c) cell-size   
    d) table-cell-width   
      
    Answer: a) width
92. Which tag is used to define an abbreviation or an acronym in HTML?   
    a) <abbr>   
    b) <abbrev>   
    c) <acronym>   
    d) <ab>   
      
    Answer: a) <abbr>
93. Which attribute is used to play audio automatically when a web page loads in HTML?   
    a) autoplay   
    b) auto   
    c) play   
    d) sound   
      
    Answer: a) autoplay
94. Which CSS property is used to set the width and height of an element?   
    a) size   
    b) dimension   
    c) width-height   
    d) box-sizing   
      
    Answer: b) dimension
95. Which CSS property is used to control the spacing between lines of text within an element?   
    a) line-height   
    b) spacing   
    c) text-spacing   
    d) line-spacing   
      
    Answer: a) line-height
96. Which CSS property is used to control the positioning of an image within an element?   
    a) image-position   
    b) image-align   
    c) object-position   
    d) object-align   
      
    Answer: c) object-position
97. Which CSS property is used to specify the distance between letters in a text?   
    a) letter-spacing   
    b) word-spacing   
    c) text-spacing   
    d) spacing   
      
    Answer: a) letter-spacing
98. Which CSS property is used to set the transparency of an element?   
    a) transparency   
    b) opacity   
    c) visibility   
    d) display   
      
    Answer: b) opacity
99. Which method is used to round a number to the nearest integer in JavaScript?   
    a) round()   
    b) floor()   
    c) ceil()   
    d) int()   
      
    Answer: a) round()
100. What is the purpose of the join() method in JavaScript?   
     a) To join two or more arrays   
     b) To join two or more strings   
     c) To join two or more numbers   
     d) To join two or more objects   
       
     Answer: b) To join two or more strings
101. Which method is used to remove the first element from an array in JavaScript?   
     a) pop()   
     b) shift()   
     c) splice()
102. Which attribute is used to specify the color of a link in HTML?   
     a) color   
     b) link-color   
     c) href   
     d) text-color   
       
     Answer: a) color
103. Which tag is used to create a clickable button in HTML?   
       
     a) <button>   
     b) <clickable>   
     c) <link>   
     d) <input type="button">   
       
     Answer: a) <button>
104. Which attribute is used to specify the width of a table cell in HTML?   
     a) width   
     b) cell-width   
     c) cell-size   
     d) table-cell-width   
       
     Answer: a) width
105. Which tag is used to define an abbreviation or an acronym in HTML?   
     a) <abbr>   
     b) <abbrev>   
     c) <acronym>   
     d) <ab>   
       
     Answer: a) <abbr>
106. Which attribute is used to play audio automatically when a web page loads in HTML?   
     a) autoplay   
     b) auto   
     c) play   
     d) sound   
       
     Answer: a) autoplay
107. Which CSS property is used to set the width and height of an element?   
     a) size   
     b) dimension   
     c) width-height   
     d) box-sizing   
       
     Answer: b) dimension
108. Which CSS property is used to control the spacing between lines of text within an element?   
     a) line-height   
     b) spacing   
     c) text-spacing   
     d) line-spacing   
       
     Answer: a) line-height
109. Which CSS property is used to control the positioning of an image within an element?   
     a) image-position   
     b) image-align   
     c) object-position   
     d) object-align   
       
     Answer: c) object-position
110. Which CSS property is used to specify the distance between letters in a text?   
     a) letter-spacing   
     b) word-spacing   
     c) text-spacing   
     d) spacing   
       
     Answer: a) letter-spacing
111. Which CSS property is used to set the transparency of an element?   
     a) transparency   
     b) opacity   
     c) visibility   
     d) display   
       
     Answer: b) opacity
112. Which method is used to round a number to the nearest integer in JavaScript?   
     a) round()  
      b) floor()   
     c) ceil()   
     d) int()   
       
     Answer: a) round()
113. What is the purpose of the join() method in JavaScript?   
     a) To join two or more arrays   
     b) To join two or more strings   
     c) To join two or more numbers   
     d) To join two or more objects   
       
     Answer: b) To join two or more strings
114. Which method is used to remove the first element from an array in JavaScript?   
     a) pop()   
     b) shift()   
     c) splice()   
     d) remove()   
       
     Answer: b) shift()
115. Which method is used to add one or more elements to the end of an array in JavaScript?   
     a) push()   
     b) unshift()   
     c) concat()   
     d) add()   
       
     Answer: a) push()
116. Which method is used to format a number with a specified number of decimal places in JavaScript?   
     a) toFixed()   
     b) toPrecision()   
     c) toLocaleString()   
     d) formatNumber()   
       
     Answer: a) toFixed()
117. Which attribute is used to specify the background color of an element in HTML?   
     a) bgcolor   
     b) background-color   
     c) color   
     d) bg-color   
       
     Answer: b) background-color
118. Which tag is used to define a container for metadata in HTML?   
     a) <meta>   
     b) <head>   
     c) <metadata>   
     d) <container>   
       
     Answer: b) <head>
119. Which attribute is used to define the relationship between a current document and an external resource in HTML?   
     a) rel   
     b) relationship   
     c) href   
     d) src   
       
     Answer: a) rel  
       
       
       
     Which tag is used to create an inline frame in HTML?   
     a) <frame>   
     b) <iframe>   
     c) <inline-frame>   
     d) <inner-frame>   
       
     Answer: b) <iframe>
120. Which attribute is used to specify the type of input in an HTML <input> element?   
     a) input-type   
     b) type   
     c) input   
     d) input-type   
       
     Answer: b) type
121. Which CSS property is used to control the alignment of text within an element?   
     a) text-align   
     b) align   
     c) text-style   
     d) alignment   
       
     Answer: a) text-align
122. Which CSS property is used to set the font style of an element?   
     a) font-style   
     b) style   
     c) font   
     d) text-style   
       
     Answer: a) font-style
123. Which CSS property is used to create a shadow effect for an element?   
     a) shadow   
     b) box-shadow   
     c) text-shadow   
     d) effect-shadow   
       
     Answer: b) box-shadow
124. Which CSS property is used to control the visibility of an element?   
     a) visible   
     b) display   
     c) visibility   
     d) hidden   
       
     Answer: c) visibility
125. Which CSS property is used to create a border around an element?   
     a) line   
     b) outline   
     c) border   
     d) frame   
       
     Answer: c) border