70 Most Important HTML Questions with Answers

Basic HTML Questions

1. What is HTML?

Answer: HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a standard markup language for creating web pages.

2. What is the latest version of HTML?

Answer: The latest version is **HTML5**.

3. What is the full form of HTML?

Answer: HyperText Markup Language.

4. What are the main features of HTML5?

Answer:

- New semantic elements (<header>, <article>, <section>, etc.)
- Audio & video support (<audio>, <video>)
- Canvas & SVG for graphics
- Local storage (localStorage, sessionStorage)
- Geolocation API

5. What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?

Answer:

- HTML5 supports new elements and APIs.
- HTML5 allows audio/video embedding without plugins.
- HTML5 provides better mobile support.

6. What are the different types of lists in HTML?

Answer:

- **Ordered List (<ol>)** – Numbered list
- **Unordered List (<ul>)** – Bullet points
- **Definition List (<dl>)** – Terms and descriptions

7. What is the purpose of the <head> tag?

Answer: It contains metadata like title, character set, styles, and scripts.

8. What is the use of the <title> tag?

Answer: It defines the title of the web page, displayed in the browser tab.

9. What is the difference between <head> and <body>?

Answer:

- <head> contains metadata.
- <body> contains visible content.

10. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

Answer:

Click here

HTML Elements & Attributes

11. What are HTML attributes?

Answer: Attributes provide additional information about elements, e.g., href, src.

12. What is the difference between block-level and inline elements?

Answer:

- **Block-level elements** start on a new line (<div>, <p>, <h1>).
- **Inline elements** stay in the same line (<span>, <a>, <strong>).

13. What is the purpose of the <meta> tag?

Answer: It provides metadata such as keywords and description.

14. What are global attributes in HTML?

Answer: Global attributes apply to all elements, e.g., class, id, style, title.

15. What is the difference between <strong> and <b>?

Answer:

- <strong> indicates importance.
- <b> is only for bold text.

16. What is the difference between <em> and <i>?

Answer:

- <em> emphasizes text.
- <i> makes text italic.

17. What is the <abbr> tag used for?

Answer: It defines abbreviations.

<abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>

18. What is the difference between <div> and <span>?

Answer:

- <div> is a block-level container.

- <span> is an inline container.

19. What is the use of the alt attribute in an <img> tag?

Answer: It provides alternative text for images.

20. What is the use of the href attribute in an <a> tag?

Answer: It defines the URL of the hyperlink.

Forms & Input Elements

21. What are different types of input fields in HTML?

Answer:

- <input type="text"> – Text field
- <input type="password"> – Password field
- <input type="email"> – Email field
- <input type="checkbox"> – Checkbox
- <input type="radio"> – Radio button

22. What is the purpose of the <form> tag?

Answer: It is used to create a form for user input.

23. What are the attributes of the <form> tag?

Answer:

- action – Specifies where to send form data.
- method – Defines GET or POST.

24. What is the difference between GET and POST?

Answer:

- GET sends data in the URL.
- POST sends data in the request body.

25. How do you create a dropdown list in HTML?

Answer:

```
<select>
 <option value="html">HTML</option>
 <option value="css">CSS</option>
</select>
```

HTML5 Features & API Questions

26. What is the <article> tag?

Answer: It represents an independent piece of content like a blog post.

27. What is the <section> tag?

Answer: It defines a section in a document.

28. What is the <nav> tag?

Answer: It defines navigation links.

29. What is the <aside> tag?

Answer: It defines sidebar content.

30. How do you embed a video in HTML5?

Answer:

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

31. What is the purpose of the <canvas> tag?

Answer: It is used for graphics, animations, and charts.

32. What is local storage in HTML5?

Answer: It allows storing data in the browser without expiration.

33. What is the difference between sessionStorage and localStorage?

Answer:

- sessionStorage: Data is cleared when the session ends.
- localStorage: Data is stored permanently.

34. What is the Geolocation API in HTML5?

Answer: It gets the user's location.

Additional Advanced Questions

35. What is the difference between inline CSS, internal CSS, and external CSS?

Answer:

- **Inline CSS:** style attribute inside the HTML tag.
- **Internal CSS:** <style> inside <head>.
- **External CSS:** Linked .css file.

36. What is the purpose of the data- attribute?

Answer: It stores custom data in HTML elements.

37. How do you create an HTML table?

Answer:

```
<table>
 <tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th>Age</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>John</td>
  <td>25</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

38. What are the differences between <th>, <td>, and <tr>?

Answer:

- <tr> defines a row.
- <th> defines a table header.
- <td> defines a table cell.

39. What is a responsive web design?

Answer: It makes web pages adapt to different screen sizes.

40. What is the difference between <iframe> and <embed>?

Answer:

- <iframe> embeds another webpage.
- <embed> embeds media like PDFs or videos.

41. What is the <fieldset> and <legend> tag used for?

- **Answer:**
- <fieldset> groups form elements together.
- <legend> provides a title for the <fieldset>.

- **Example:**
  <fieldset>
   <legend>Personal Details</legend>

- <label>Name:</label>

- <input type="text">

- </fieldset>

- **42. What is the <details> and <summary> tag in HTML5?**

- **Answer:**

- <details> creates a collapsible section.

- <summary> defines the title of the collapsible section.

- **Example:**

- <details>

- <summary>Click to expand</summary>

- <p>Hidden content here.</p>

- </details>

- **43. What is the difference between absolute, relative, and fixed URLs in HTML?**

- **Answer:**

- **Absolute URL:** Full URL (e.g., https://example.com/page.html).

- **Relative URL:** Relative to the current page (/page.html).

- **Fixed URL:** Used in anchors and doesn't change (#section1).

- **44. How do you make an image a hyperlink?**

- **Answer:**

-

- <img src="image.jpg" alt="Clickable Image">

-

- **45. What is a favicon? How do you add one?**

- **Answer:** A **favicon** is a small icon displayed in the browser tab.
  Example:

- <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="favicon.png">

- **46. What are self-closing tags in HTML?**

- **Answer:** Tags that don't require a closing tag, e.g., <img>, <br>, <input>.

- **47. What is the purpose of the target="_blank" attribute in links?**

- **Answer:** It opens the link in a new tab.

- Open in New Tab

- **48. How do you create an email link in HTML?**

- **Answer:**

- Send Email

- **49. How do you create an anchor link to jump to a section in a page?**

- **Answer:**

- Go to Section 1

-

- <h2 id="section1">Section 1</h2>

- **50. What is the difference between the <button> tag and <input type="button">?**

- **Answer:**

- <button> can contain HTML inside.

- <input type="button"> is a standalone button.

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- **51. What is the <embed> tag used for?**

- **Answer:** Embeds external files (PDFs, Flash, etc.).

- **52. How do you embed YouTube videos in HTML?**

- **Answer:**

- <iframe width="560" height="315"

- src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/VIDEO_ID" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen>

- </iframe>

- **53. What is the <figure> and <figcaption> tag?**

- **Answer:**

- <figure> groups an image.

- <figcaption> adds a caption.

- **Example:**

- <figure>

-   <img src="image.jpg" alt="Example">

-   <figcaption>This is a caption</figcaption>

- </figure>
- **54. What is the difference between <audio> and <video>?**
- **Answer:**
- <audio> is for sound files.
- <video> is for videos.
- **55. What file formats are supported in <audio> and <video>?**
- **Answer:**
- **Audio:** MP3, WAV, OGG
- **Video:** MP4, WebM, Ogg
- **56. What is the difference between SVG and Canvas?**
- **Answer:**
- **SVG** (Scalable Vector Graphics) is XML-based and scalable.
- **Canvas** is pixel-based and allows drawing with JavaScript.
- **57. How do you draw a rectangle using the <canvas> element?**
- **Answer:**
- <canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"></canvas>
- <script>
-   var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
-   var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
-   ctx.fillStyle = "red";
-   ctx.fillRect(20, 20, 150, 75);
- </script>
- **58. How do you display an image in HTML without using <img>?**
- **Answer:** Use CSS:
- div {
-   background-image: url('image.jpg');
-   width: 200px;
-   height: 200px;
- }
- **59. What is lazy loading in HTML?**
- **Answer:** Loads images only when needed using loading="lazy".

- <img src="image.jpg" loading="lazy">

- **60. How do you disable right-click on an image?**

- **Answer:**

- <img src="image.jpg" oncontextmenu="return false;">

- _____

- **61. What is the purpose of the <noscript> tag?**

- **Answer:** Displays content when JavaScript is disabled.

- **62. What are meta tags?**

- **Answer:** Provide SEO information.

- <meta name="description" content="Best web development tutorials">

- **63. How do you improve website performance using HTML?**

- **Answer:**

- Use **lazy loading**

- Minimize **HTTP requests**

- Optimize **images**

- Use **CDN** for faster loading

- **64. What is the difference between async and defer in <script>?**

- **Answer:**

- **async** loads the script **as soon as possible**.

- **defer** waits until HTML parsing is complete.

- **Example:**

- <script async src="script.js"></script>

- <script defer src="script.js"></script>

- **65. What is the viewport meta tag?**

- **Answer:** It makes web pages responsive.

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

- **66. What is Open Graph Meta Tags?**

- **Answer:** Used for **social media previews** (Facebook, Twitter).

- <meta property="og:title" content="My Website">

- <meta property="og:image" content="image.jpg">

- **67. What is Schema Markup in HTML?**

- **Answer:** Helps **search engines** understand website content.

- <script type="application/ld+json">

- {

-   "@context": "https://schema.org",

-   "@type": "Article",

-   "headline": "Best HTML Interview Questions"

- }

- </script>

- **68. What is the <base> tag?**

- **Answer:** Sets the base URL for all relative links.

- <base href="https://example.com/">

- **69. How do you create a sticky footer in HTML?**

- **Answer:**

- html, body {

-   height: 100%;

- }

- footer {

-   position: absolute;

-   bottom: 0;

-   width: 100%;

- }

- **70. How do you use semantic HTML for better SEO?**

- **Answer:** Use <header>, <article>, <section>, <footer>, etc.

CSS Interview Questions & Answers (1-100)

Basic CSS (1-20)

1. What is CSS?

Answer: CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style HTML elements.

2. What are the types of CSS?

Answer:

1. **Inline CSS** (style attribute in an element).

2. **Internal CSS** (<style> in <head> section).

3. **External CSS** (.css file linked with <link> tag).

3. How do you link an external CSS file?

Answer:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

4. What is the difference between id and class in CSS?

Answer:

- id: Unique (#id-name)

- class: Reusable (.class-name)

5. How do you apply styles to multiple elements?

Answer:

h1, h2, p {

  color: blue;

}

6. What is the difference between relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky positioning?

Answer:

- **Relative**: Positioned relative to itself.

- **Absolute**: Positioned relative to its nearest positioned ancestor.

- **Fixed**: Stays in place even when scrolling.

- **Sticky**: Behaves like relative but sticks when scrolling reaches a threshold.

7. What is the difference between em, rem, px, and % in CSS?

Answer:

- px → Absolute unit.

- em → Relative to the parent element.

- rem → Relative to the root element (<html>).

- % → Relative to the parent container.

8. What is the difference between max-width and min-width?

Answer:

- **max-width**: Sets the maximum width an element can take.

- **min-width**: Sets the minimum width an element can take.

9. What are pseudo-classes in CSS?

Answer: A pseudo-class applies styles to elements based on their state.

Example:

a:hover { color: red; }

10. What is the z-index property in CSS?

Answer: Defines the **stacking order** of elements. Higher values appear in front.

Example:

.element { position: absolute; z-index: 10; }

11. What is Flexbox in CSS?

Answer: A layout model for arranging elements efficiently.

Example:

.container {

  display: flex;

  justify-content: center;

  align-items: center;

}

12. What is Grid in CSS?

Answer: CSS Grid is a layout system for designing web pages using **rows and columns**.

Example:

.container {

  display: grid;

  grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);

}

13. What are media queries in CSS?

Answer: Media queries allow responsive design.

Example:

@media (max-width: 600px) {

  body { background-color: lightblue; }

}

14. What is the overflow property?

Answer: Controls content that overflows an element.

- visible (default)
- hidden (hides overflow)
- scroll (adds scrollbars)
- auto (scrollbars if needed)

15. What is the difference between nth-child() and nth-of-type()?

Answer:

- nth-child(n): Targets **any child** of a parent.
- nth-of-type(n): Targets **specific types** of children.

16. What is the difference between ::before and ::after?

Answer:
Both insert content, but ::before adds before, and ::after adds after the content.

Example:

h1::before { content: " "; }

17. What is the clip-path property?

Answer: It clips elements into shapes.

Example:

div {

  clip-path: circle(50%);

}

18. How do you create a CSS animation?

Answer:

@keyframes example {

  from { background-color: red; }

  to { background-color: blue; }

}

div { animation: example 2s infinite; }

19. What is opacity in CSS?

Answer: Sets the transparency of an element (0 = fully transparent, 1 = fully visible).

Example:

div { opacity: 0.5; }

20. What is transition in CSS?

Answer: Adds animation effects when properties change.

Example:

button {

  transition: background-color 0.5s ease-in-out;

}

◆ **Advanced CSS (21-100)**

21. What is the difference between visibility: hidden; and display: none;?

Answer:

- visibility: hidden; → Hides the element but keeps space.
- display: none; → Removes the element completely.

22. How do you make an element unselectable?

Answer:

p { user-select: none; }

23. How do you make a website responsive without media queries?

Answer:

- **Flexbox**
- **CSS Grid**
- **Viewport units (vw, vh)**

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

Answer:

- **inline** → Doesn't allow width/height.
- **block** → Takes full width.
- **inline-block** → Allows width/height.

25. How do you add a gradient background in CSS?

Answer:

div { background: linear-gradient(to right, red, blue); }

26. What is object-fit in CSS?

Answer: Controls how an <img> fits inside its container.

Example:

img { object-fit: cover; }

27. How do you apply different styles based on device orientation?

Answer:

@media (orientation: portrait) { ... }

@media (orientation: landscape) { ... }

28. How do you center a div using CSS?

Answer:

div {

  display: flex;

  justify-content: center;

  align-items: center;

}

29. How do you create a responsive navigation bar in CSS?

Answer: Use flexbox or grid.

30. What is the contain property in CSS?

Answer: Limits the rendering of an element.

31. What is aspect-ratio in CSS?

Answer:
The aspect-ratio property allows you to define the ratio of width to height for an element.

div { aspect-ratio: 16 / 9; }

This keeps the element's width and height proportional.

32. What is pointer-events in CSS?

Answer:
The pointer-events property controls whether an element can receive mouse events.

button { pointer-events: none; }

This prevents users from clicking the button.

33. How do you create a sticky footer in CSS?

Answer:
A sticky footer stays at the bottom of the page but doesn't overlap content.

```
html, body { height: 100%; margin: 0; }

.wrapper { min-height: 100vh; display: flex; flex-direction: column; }

.footer { margin-top: auto; background: black; color: white; }
```

34. What is box-shadow in CSS?

Answer:
Adds a shadow to an element.

```
div { box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px gray; }
```

35. What is backdrop-filter in CSS?

Answer:
Applies visual effects (blur, brightness) to background elements.

```
div { backdrop-filter: blur(5px); }
```

36. How do you create a CSS-only tooltip?

Answer:

```
.tooltip:hover::after {

  content: "Tooltip Text";

  position: absolute;

  background: black;

  color: white;

}
```

37. What is mix-blend-mode in CSS?

Answer:
Defines how an element's color blends with its background.

```
div { mix-blend-mode: multiply; }
```

38. What is isolation in CSS?

Answer:
Prevents elements from blending with their parent's background.

```
div { isolation: isolate; }
```

39. How do you prevent text selection in CSS?

Answer:

```
p { user-select: none; }
```

40. What is scroll-behavior in CSS?

Answer:
Defines smooth scrolling behavior.

html { scroll-behavior: smooth; }

41. How do you make a div circular?

Answer:

div { width: 100px; height: 100px; border-radius: 50%; }

42. What is grid-template-areas in CSS?

Answer:
Defines grid layouts using named areas.

.grid {

  display: grid;

  grid-template-areas: "header header" "main aside";

}

43. How do you create a CSS-only dropdown menu?

Answer: Use :hover pseudo-class.

44. What is caret-color in CSS?

Answer:
Changes the text input cursor color.

input { caret-color: red; }

45. How do you add a text shadow in CSS?

Answer:

h1 { text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray; }

46. What is white-space in CSS?

Answer:
Controls text wrapping.

p { white-space: nowrap; }

47. How do you make an image grayscale using CSS?

Answer:

img { filter: grayscale(100%); }

48. What is will-change in CSS?

Answer:
Optimizes rendering performance for animations.

49. How do you create a pulse effect in CSS?

Answer:

```css
@keyframes pulse {

  0% { transform: scale(1); }

  50% { transform: scale(1.1); }

  100% { transform: scale(1); }

}

div { animation: pulse 2s infinite; }
```

50. What is column-count in CSS?

Answer:
Splits text into multiple columns.

```css
p { column-count: 3; }
```

51. What is vh, vw, vmin, and vmax in CSS?

Answer:

- vh (viewport height) - 1vh = 1% of viewport height
- vw (viewport width) - 1vw = 1% of viewport width
- vmin (smaller of vh & vw)
- vmax (larger of vh & vw)

52. How do you create a responsive grid using CSS Grid?

Answer:

```css
.container {

  display: grid;

  grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(200px, 1fr));

}
```

53. How do you make a website mobile-friendly using CSS?

Answer:
Use @media queries:

```css
@media (max-width: 768px) {

  body { font-size: 14px; }

}
```

54. How do you implement a "dark mode" using CSS only?

Answer:

```css
@media (prefers-color-scheme: dark) {

  body { background: black; color: white; }
```

}

55. What is clamp() in CSS?

Answer:
Controls responsive font sizes.

h1 { font-size: clamp(16px, 2vw, 32px); }

56. How do you create a bouncing effect using CSS?

Answer:

@keyframes bounce {

  0%, 100% { transform: translateY(0); }

  50% { transform: translateY(-10px); }

}

div { animation: bounce 1s infinite; }

57. What is transition-delay in CSS?

Answer:
Delays animation start time.

button { transition: background 0.5s ease 1s; }

58. How do you animate text color in CSS?

Answer:

@keyframes colorChange {

  from { color: red; }

  to { color: blue; }

}

h1 { animation: colorChange 2s infinite; }

59. What is transform: skew() used for?

Answer:
Tilts an element diagonally.

div { transform: skew(10deg); }

60. How do you create a CSS-only loader animation?

Answer:

.loader {

  width: 50px; height: 50px; border: 5px solid gray;

  border-top: 5px solid black; border-radius: 50%;

animation: spin 1s linear infinite;

}

@keyframes spin { 100% { transform: rotate(360deg); } }

61. What is the z-index property in CSS?

Answer:
The z-index property defines the stack order of elements. Higher values appear on top.

.box1 { position: absolute; z-index: 10; }

.box2 { position: absolute; z-index: 5; }

62. How do you center a div using CSS?

Answer:
Using flexbox:

.container {

  display: flex;

  justify-content: center;

  align-items: center;

  height: 100vh;

}

Or using margin:

div {

  width: 200px;

  margin: auto;

}

63. What is clip-path in CSS?

Answer:
Defines a visible region of an element.

div { clip-path: circle(50% at center); }

64. How do you apply a gradient border in CSS?

Answer:
div {

  border: 5px solid transparent;

  border-image: linear-gradient(to right, red, blue) 1;

}

65. What is object-fit in CSS?

Answer:
Controls how images resize within containers.

img { width: 100%; height: 100%; object-fit: cover; }

66. How do you create a CSS-only accordion?

Answer:
Using the :checked pseudo-class with <input type="checkbox">.

67. What is animation-timing-function in CSS?

Answer:
Defines the speed curve of an animation (ease, linear, ease-in-out, etc.).

div { animation-timing-function: ease-in-out; }

68. How do you make text bold without using font-weight?

Answer:
Use a bold font-family.

p { font-family: 'Arial Black', sans-serif; }

69. How do you prevent scrolling in CSS?

Answer:

body { overflow: hidden; }

70. What is the difference between em, rem, px, and % in CSS?

Answer:

- em → Relative to the parent font-size.
- rem → Relative to the root (html) font-size.
- px → Absolute unit.
- % → Relative to its containing element.

71. What is the difference between nth-child() and nth-of-type()?

Answer:

- nth-child(n) → Selects the nth child, regardless of type.
- nth-of-type(n) → Selects the nth element of a specific type.

72. How do you make a navbar fixed at the top?

Answer:

nav { position: fixed; top: 0; width: 100%; }

73. What is word-wrap in CSS?

Answer:

Forces long words to break and wrap onto the next line.

p { word-wrap: break-word; }

74. How do you change the scrollbar style in CSS?

Answer:

::-webkit-scrollbar { width: 10px; }

::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb { background: blue; }

75. How do you create a hover effect with a transition?

Answer:

button {

  background: blue;

  transition: background 0.5s;

}

button:hover { background: red; }

76. What is the column-gap property in CSS?

Answer:

Sets spacing between columns in a grid or flex container.

.container { display: flex; column-gap: 20px; }

77. How do you make an element disappear but keep its space?

Answer:

Use visibility: hidden; instead of display: none;.

78. What is flex-grow in CSS?

Answer:

Defines how much an item should grow relative to others.

.flex-item { flex-grow: 2; }

79. How do you add a stroke to text in CSS?

Answer:

h1 { -webkit-text-stroke: 2px black; }

80. How do you create a full-screen background image?

Answer:

body {

  background: url('image.jpg') no-repeat center center/cover;

}

81. What is content-visibility in CSS?

Answer:
Improves performance by rendering elements only when needed.

div { content-visibility: auto; }

82. How do you create an animated underline on hover?

Answer:

```
a {
  text-decoration: none;
  position: relative;
}
a::after {
  content: '';
  position: absolute;
  width: 100%;
  height: 2px;
  background: black;
  bottom: 0;
  left: 0;
  transform: scaleX(0);
  transition: transform 0.3s;
}
a:hover::after {
  transform: scaleX(1);
}
```

83. What is writing-mode in CSS?

Answer:
Controls text direction.

p { writing-mode: vertical-rl; }

84. How do you create a button with a glow effect?

Answer:

```
button {

  background: blue;

  box-shadow: 0 0 10px blue;

}
```

85. What is overflow-wrap in CSS?

Answer:
Breaks long words to prevent overflow.

p { overflow-wrap: break-word; }

86. What is the currentColor keyword in CSS?

Answer:
Uses the text color for borders or other elements.

div { border: 2px solid currentColor; }

87. How do you make a sticky sidebar using CSS?

Answer:

.sidebar { position: sticky; top: 0; height: 100vh; }

88. How do you animate background color change?

Answer:

```
@keyframes bgChange {

  0% { background: red; }

  100% { background: blue; }

}
```

div { animation: bgChange 2s infinite; }

89. What is hyphens in CSS?

Answer:
Controls word hyphenation.

p { hyphens: auto; }

90. What is object-position in CSS?

Answer:
Positions images inside their container.

img { object-position: center top; }

91. How do you create a button with a pressed effect?

Answer:

button:active { transform: translateY(2px); }

92. What is :root in CSS?

Answer:
Refers to the highest level (html) element.

93. What is overflow-anchor in CSS?

Answer:
Prevents scroll position jumps.

div { overflow-anchor: none; }

94. How do you add animation delay in CSS?

Answer:

div { animation-delay: 2s; }

95. How do you make a CSS-only toggle switch?

Answer:
Use the :checked pseudo-class with a hidden <input>.

96. What is appearance in CSS?

Answer:
Removes default browser styling.

button { appearance: none; }

97. What is perspective in CSS?

Answer:
Gives a 3D effect to elements.

.container { perspective: 1000px; }

98. How do you add a delay before hover effects?

Answer:

button { transition-delay: 0.5s; }

99. What is revert in CSS?

Answer:
Resets a property to its default browser style.

p { color: revert; }

100. How do you make a background move in CSS?

Answer:

@keyframes moveBackground {

```
  from { background-position: 0 0; }

  to { background-position: 100% 0; }

}

div { animation: moveBackground 5s linear infinite; }
```