### **Chapter 1: Introduction to HTML**

1. **What is HTML and what is its primary purpose?**
   * HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language and is used to create and structure sections, paragraphs, and links on web pages.
2. **What are the two types of HTML tags?**
   * HTML uses Empty tags (e.g., <br>, <hr>) and Container tags (e.g., <h1>...</h1>) to format and structure web content.
3. **How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?**
   * A hyperlink is created using the <a> tag with the href attribute, e.g., <a href="https://example.com">Link</a>.
4. **What is the purpose of the `<head>` section in an HTML document?**
   * The <head> section contains meta-information about the document, such as the title, links to stylesheets, and metadata.
5. **Explain the difference between block-level and inline elements in HTML.**
   * Block-level elements (e.g., <div>, <p>) take up the full width available, while inline elements (e.g., <span>, <a>) take up only as much width as necessary.
6. **What is the role of the `<title>` tag in an HTML document?**
   * The <title> tag defines the title of the document, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.
7. **How do you add an image to an HTML page?**
   * An image is added using the <img> tag with the src attribute, e.g., <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description">.
8. **What is the purpose of the `alt` attribute in the `<img>` tag?**
   * The alt attribute provides alternative text for an image if it cannot be displayed.
9. **How do you create an ordered list in HTML?**
   * An ordered list is created using the <ol> tag, with list items defined by <li> tags.
10. **How do you create an unordered list in HTML?**
    * An unordered list is created using the <ul> tag, with list items defined by <li> tags.
11. **What is the `<table>` tag used for in HTML?**
    * The <table> tag is used to create a table, with rows defined by <tr> and cells by <td> or <th>.
12. **How do you create a form in HTML?**
    * A form is created using the <form> tag, which can include various input elements like text boxes, radio buttons, and submit buttons.
13. **What is the purpose of the `action` attribute in the `<form>` tag?**
    * The action attribute specifies the URL where the form data should be sent when submitted.
14. **How do you create a text input field in a form?**
    * A text input field is created using the <input type="text"> tag.
15. **What is the purpose of the `method` attribute in the `<form>` tag?**
    * The method attribute specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) to be used when submitting the form.
16. **How do you create a checkbox in a form?**
    * A checkbox is created using the <input type="checkbox"> tag.
17. **How do you create a radio button in a form?**
    * A radio button is created using the <input type="radio"> tag.
18. **What is the purpose of the `<label>` tag in a form?**
    * The <label> tag is used to define labels for input elements, improving accessibility.
19. **How do you create a dropdown list in a form?**
    * A dropdown list is created using the <select> tag, with options defined by <option> tags.
20. **What is the purpose of the `name` attribute in form elements?**
    * The name attribute specifies the name of the form element, which is used to identify the data when the form is submitted.
21. **How do you create a submit button in a form?**
    * A submit button is created using the <input type="submit"> tag.
22. **What is the purpose of the `<fieldset>` tag in a form?**
    * The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form, with a caption defined by the <legend> tag.
23. **How do you create a password input field in a form?**
    * A password input field is created using the <input type="password"> tag.
24. **What is the purpose of the `placeholder` attribute in an input field?**
    * The placeholder attribute provides a hint to the user about what to enter in the input field.
25. **How do you create a hidden input field in a form?**
    * A hidden input field is created using the <input type="hidden"> tag.

### **Chapter 2: Introduction to CSS**

1. **What is CSS and why is it used?**
   * CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets and is used to control the layout and appearance of web pages, including colors, fonts, and spacing.
2. **How do you link a CSS file to an HTML document?**
   * A CSS file is linked to an HTML document using the <link> tag within the <head> section, e.g., <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">.
3. **What is the difference between an ID selector and a class selector in CSS?**
   * An ID selector is unique and defined with #, while a class selector can be reused and is defined with ..
4. **Explain the box model in CSS.**
   * The box model includes the content, padding, border, and margin of an element, affecting its total width and height.
5. **How can you center a block element horizontally in CSS?**
   * A block element can be centered horizontally using margin: 0 auto;.
6. **What is the purpose of the `float` property in CSS?**
   * The float property is used to position an element to the left or right of its container, allowing text and inline elements to wrap around it.
7. **How do you clear floated elements in CSS?**
   * Floated elements can be cleared using the clear property with values like left, right, or both.
8. **What is the `position` property in CSS and its values?**
   * The position property specifies the positioning method for an element, with values like static, relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky.
9. **How do you create a CSS class?**
   * A CSS class is created using the . prefix followed by the class name, e.g., .classname { ... }.
10. **What is the purpose of the `z-index` property in CSS?**
    * The z-index property specifies the stack order of positioned elements, with higher values appearing in front of lower values.
11. **How do you apply multiple CSS classes to an element?**
    * Multiple CSS classes can be applied to an element by separating class names with a space, e.g., <div class="class1 class2">.
12. **What is the `display` property in CSS and its values?**
    * The display property specifies the display behavior of an element, with values like block, inline, inline-block, none, and flex.
13. **How do you create a CSS ID selector?**
    * A CSS ID selector is created using the # prefix followed by the ID name, e.g., #idname { ... }.
14. **What is the purpose of the `overflow` property in CSS?**
    * The overflow property specifies how to handle content that overflows an element's box, with values like visible, hidden, scroll, and auto.
15. **How do you create a CSS pseudo-class?**
    * A CSS pseudo-class is created using the : prefix followed by the pseudo-class name, e.g., :hover { ... }.
16. **What is the `flexbox` layout in CSS?**
    * Flexbox is a layout model that allows for the arrangement of elements in a flexible and efficient way, using properties like flex-direction, justify-content, and align-items.
17. **How do you create a CSS grid layout?**
    * A CSS grid layout is created using the display: grid; property, with grid items defined by properties like grid-template-columns and grid-template-rows.
18. **What is the purpose of the `media` attribute in the `<link>` tag?**
    * The media attribute specifies the media type or query for which the linked CSS file is designed, e.g., media="screen".
19. **How do you create a responsive design using CSS?**
    * Responsive design is created using media queries to apply different styles based on the device's characteristics, such as width, height, and orientation.
20. **What is the `transition` property in CSS?**
    * The transition property allows for smooth changes between CSS property values over a specified duration.
21. **How do you create a CSS animation?**
    * A CSS animation is created using the @keyframes rule to define the animation and the animation property to apply it to an element.
22. **What is the `transform` property in CSS?**
    * The transform property allows you to apply 2D or 3D transformations to an element, such as rotate, scale, skew, or translate.
23. **How do you use the `opacity` property in CSS?**
    * The opacity property sets the transparency level of an element, with values ranging from 0 (completely transparent) to 1 (completely opaque).
24. **What is the `box-shadow` property in CSS?**
    * The box-shadow property adds shadow effects around an element's frame, with options to set the shadow's color, size, and blur radius.
25. **How do you use the `background` property in CSS?**
    * The background property is a shorthand for setting multiple background properties like color, image, position, size, and repeat.

### **Chapter 3: Introduction to JavaScript**

1. **What is JavaScript and how does it enhance web pages?**
   * JavaScript is a programming language that adds interactivity to web pages, allowing for dynamic content updates, form validations, and event handling.
2. **How do you include JavaScript in an HTML document?**
   * JavaScript can be included using the <script> tag, either inline within the HTML or by linking to an external file.
3. **What is the purpose of the `document.getElementById` method in JavaScript?**
   * This method is used to select an HTML element by its ID, allowing for manipulation of its content or attributes.
4. **Explain the difference between `var`, `let`, and `const` in JavaScript.**
   * var is function-scoped, let and const are block-scoped, with const being used for constants that cannot be reassigned.
5. **What are JavaScript events and how are they used?**
   * Events are actions that occur in the browser, such as clicks or key presses, and can be used to trigger functions.
6. **How do you create a function in JavaScript?**
   * A function is created using the function keyword, followed by the function name, parentheses, and curly braces, e.g., function myFunction() { ... }.
7. **What is an array in JavaScript and how do you create one?**
   * An array is a collection of items stored in a single variable, created using square brackets, e.g., let arr = [1, 2, 3];.
8. **How do you access elements in an array?**
   * Elements in an array are accessed using their index, e.g., arr[0] accesses the first element.
9. **What is an object in JavaScript and how do you create one?**
   * An object is a collection of key-value pairs, created using curly braces, e.g., let obj = { key1: 'value1', key2: 'value2' };.
10. **How do you access properties of an object?**
    * Properties of an object are accessed using dot notation or bracket notation, e.g., obj.key1 or obj['key1'].
11. **What is the purpose of the `this` keyword in JavaScript?**
    * The this keyword refers to the current object in which it is used, often used in object methods.
12. **How do you create a loop in JavaScript?**
    * Loops in JavaScript can be created using for, while, or do...while statements to execute code repeatedly.
13. **What is the difference between `==` and `===` in JavaScript?**
    * == checks for equality with type coercion, while === checks for strict equality without type coercion.
14. **How do you handle errors in JavaScript?**
    * Errors in JavaScript can be handled using try...catch statements to catch and handle exceptions.
15. **What is the purpose of the `JSON` object in JavaScript?**
    * The JSON object is used to parse JSON strings into JavaScript objects and stringify JavaScript objects into JSON strings.
16. **How do you create a promise in JavaScript?**
    * A promise is created using the Promise constructor, e.g., let promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => { ... });.
17. **What is the purpose of the `async` and `await` keywords in JavaScript?**
    * async and await are used to handle asynchronous operations more easily, allowing for cleaner and more readable code.
18. **How do you use the `fetch` API in JavaScript?**
    * The fetch API is used to make network requests, returning a promise that resolves to the response object.
19. **What is the purpose of the `localStorage` object in JavaScript?**
    * The localStorage object allows for storing key-value pairs in the browser with no expiration time.
20. **How do you add an event listener to an element in JavaScript?**
    * An event listener is added using the addEventListener method, e.g., element.addEventListener('click', function);.
21. **What is the purpose of the `setTimeout` function in JavaScript?**
    * The setTimeout function is used to execute a function after a specified delay, e.g., setTimeout(function, delay);.
22. **How do you create a class in JavaScript?**
    * A class is created using the class keyword, followed by the class name and a constructor method, e.g., class MyClass { constructor() { ... } }.
23. **What is the purpose of the `prototype` property in JavaScript?**
    * The prototype property allows for adding properties and methods to all instances of a constructor function.
24. **How do you use template literals in JavaScript?**
    * Template literals are created using backticks and allow for embedding expressions, e.g., `Hello, ${name}!`.
25. **What is the purpose of the `map` method in JavaScript?**
    * The map method creates a new array with the results of calling a provided function on every element in the calling array.

### **Chapter 4: Introduction to jQuery**

1. **What is jQuery and why is it used?**
   * jQuery is a JavaScript library that simplifies HTML document traversal, event handling, and animation, making it easier to use JavaScript on websites.
2. **How do you include jQuery in an HTML document?**
   * jQuery can be included by linking to the jQuery library using a <script> tag, either from a CDN or a local file.
3. **What is the purpose of the `$(document).ready` function in jQuery?**
   * This function ensures that the DOM is fully loaded before executing any jQuery code.
4. **How do you select elements in jQuery?**
   * Elements are selected using the $ function with a CSS selector, e.g., $('p') selects all <p> elements.
5. **Explain the use of jQuery animations.**
   * jQuery provides methods like .animate(), .fadeIn(), and .slideUp() to create animations and transitions.
6. **How do you hide and show elements in jQuery?**
   * Elements can be hidden using the .hide() method and shown using the .show() method.
7. **What is the purpose of the `.css()` method in jQuery?**
   * The .css() method is used to get or set the style properties of selected elements.
8. **How do you add or remove classes in jQuery?**
   * Classes can be added using the .addClass() method and removed using the .removeClass() method.
9. **What is the purpose of the `.html()` method in jQuery?**
   * The .html() method is used to get or set the HTML content of selected elements.
10. **How do you handle events in jQuery?**
    * Events are handled using methods like .on(), .click(), and .hover() to attach event handlers to elements.
11. **What is the purpose of the `.each()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .each() method is used to iterate over a jQuery object, executing a function for each matched element.
12. **How do you perform an AJAX request in jQuery?**
    * An AJAX request is performed using the .ajax() method, which allows for asynchronous HTTP requests.
13. **What is the purpose of the `.val()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .val() method is used to get or set the value of form elements like input, select, and textarea.
14. **How do you append content to an element in jQuery?**
    * Content is appended to an element using the .append() method.
15. **What is the purpose of the `.remove()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .remove() method is used to remove selected elements from the DOM.
16. **How do you toggle the visibility of an element in jQuery?**
    * The visibility of an element is toggled using the .toggle() method.
17. **What is the purpose of the `.attr()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .attr() method is used to get or set the attributes of selected elements.
18. **How do you clone an element in jQuery?**
    * An element is cloned using the .clone() method, which creates a copy of the selected element.
19. **What is the purpose of the `.data()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .data() method is used to store and retrieve data associated with DOM elements.
20. **How do you bind multiple event handlers to an element in jQuery?**
    * Multiple event handlers can be bound to an element using the .on() method with a space-separated list of event types.
21. **What is the purpose of the `.siblings()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .siblings() method is used to get all sibling elements of the selected element.
22. **How do you filter elements in jQuery?**
    * Elements can be filtered using the .filter() method, which reduces the set of matched elements to those that match the selector or function.
23. **What is the purpose of the `.find()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .find() method is used to get the descendants of each element in the current set of matched elements.
24. **How do you stop an event from bubbling up the DOM tree in jQuery?**
    * Event bubbling can be stopped using the .stopPropagation() method within an event handler.
25. **What is the purpose of the `.fadeOut()` method in jQuery?**
    * The .fadeOut() method gradually changes the opacity of the selected elements to make them disappear.

### **Chapter 5: Introduction to Bootstrap**

1. **What is Bootstrap and its primary use?**
   * Bootstrap is a front-end framework for developing responsive and mobile-first websites. It includes CSS and JavaScript-based design templates.
2. **How do you include Bootstrap in an HTML document?**
   * Bootstrap can be included by linking to the Bootstrap CSS and JS files using <link> and <script> tags, either from a CDN or local files.
3. **What are Bootstrap's grid system and its purpose?**
   * The grid system is a flexible layout system that uses a series of containers, rows, and columns to layout and align content.
4. **Explain the use of Bootstrap components.**
   * Bootstrap components are pre-designed UI elements like buttons, modals, and navbars that can be easily integrated into web pages.
5. **How do you create a responsive navbar using Bootstrap?**
   * A responsive navbar can be created using the <nav> element with Bootstrap classes like .navbar, .navbar-expand-lg, and .navbar-light.
6. **What is the purpose of the `.container` class in Bootstrap?**
   * The .container class provides a responsive fixed-width container for content, centering it horizontally.
7. **How do you create a button using Bootstrap?**
   * A button is created using the <button> element with Bootstrap classes like .btn and .btn-primary.
8. **What is the purpose of the `.row` class in Bootstrap?**
   * The .row class is used to create a horizontal group of columns within a container.
9. **How do you create a modal in Bootstrap?**
   * A modal is created using the <div> element with Bootstrap classes like .modal, .modal-dialog, and .modal-content.
10. **What is the purpose of the `.col` classes in Bootstrap?**
    * The .col classes define the number of columns an element should span within a row, allowing for responsive layouts.
11. **How do you create a card component in Bootstrap?**
    * A card component is created using the <div> element with Bootstrap classes like .card, .card-body, and .card-title.
12. **What is the purpose of the `.alert` class in Bootstrap?**
    * The .alert class is used to create alert messages with different contextual styles like .alert-success and .alert-danger.
13. **How do you create a dropdown menu in Bootstrap?**
    * A dropdown menu is created using the <div> element with Bootstrap classes like .dropdown, .dropdown-toggle, and .dropdown-menu.
14. **What is the purpose of the `.form-control` class in Bootstrap?**
    * The .form-control class is used to style form elements like input fields, textareas, and select boxes.
15. **How do you create a responsive table in Bootstrap?**
    * A responsive table is created using the <table> element with Bootstrap classes like .table and .table-responsive.
16. **What is the purpose of the `.badge` class in Bootstrap?**
    * The .badge class is used to create small count and labeling elements, often used to highlight new or unread items.
17. **How do you create a carousel in Bootstrap?**
    * A carousel is created using the <div> element with Bootstrap classes like .carousel, .carousel-inner, and .carousel-item.
18. **What is the purpose of the `.jumbotron` class in Bootstrap?**
    * The .jumbotron class is used to create a large, attention-grabbing section for showcasing key content.
19. **How do you create a list group in Bootstrap?**
    * A list group is created using the <ul> element with Bootstrap classes like .list-group and .list-group-item.
20. **What is the purpose of the `.progress` class in Bootstrap?**
    * The .progress class is used to create progress bars to visually represent the completion of a task.
21. **How do you create a tooltip in Bootstrap?**
    * A tooltip is created using the data-toggle="tooltip" attribute and Bootstrap classes like .tooltip.
22. **What is the purpose of the `.popover` class in Bootstrap?**
    * The .popover class is used to create popover elements that display additional content when triggered.
23. **How do you create a responsive image in Bootstrap?**
    * A responsive image is created using the <img> element with the .img-fluid class to scale the image with the parent element.
24. **What is the purpose of the `.navbar-brand` class in Bootstrap?**
    * The .navbar-brand class is used to style the brand or logo within a navbar.
25. **How do you create a responsive grid layout in Bootstrap?**
    * A responsive grid layout is created using the .container, .row, and .col classes to define the structure and responsive behavior.

### **Chapter 6: Responsive Web Design**

1. **What is responsive web design and why is it important?**
   * Responsive web design ensures that web pages look good on all devices, providing an optimal viewing experience across a wide range of devices.
2. **How do media queries work in CSS?**
   * Media queries allow for the application of different styles based on the device's characteristics, such as width, height, and orientation.
3. **What is the purpose of the `viewport` meta tag in HTML?**
   * The viewport meta tag controls the layout on mobile browsers, ensuring that the web page scales correctly on different devices.
4. **Explain the concept of mobile-first design.**
   * Mobile-first design is an approach where web pages are designed for mobile devices first, then scaled up for larger screens.
5. **How can you test the responsiveness of a web page?**
   * Responsiveness can be tested using browser developer tools, resizing the browser window, or using online tools like BrowserStack.
6. **What is the purpose of the `flex` property in CSS?**
   * The flex property is used to create flexible and responsive layouts using the Flexbox layout model.
7. **How do you create a responsive navigation menu?**
   * A responsive navigation menu can be created using CSS media queries to adjust the layout and visibility of menu items based on screen size.
8. **What is the purpose of the `grid-template-columns` property in CSS Grid?**
   * The grid-template-columns property defines the number and size of columns in a CSS Grid layout.
9. **How do you create a responsive image gallery?**
   * A responsive image gallery can be created using CSS Grid or Flexbox, along with media queries to adjust the layout based on screen size.
10. **What is the purpose of the `min-width` and `max-width` properties in CSS?**
    * The min-width and max-width properties set the minimum and maximum width of an element, helping to create responsive designs.
11. **How do you create a responsive form?**
    * A responsive form can be created using CSS media queries to adjust the layout and size of form elements based on screen size.
12. **What is the purpose of the `aspect-ratio` property in CSS?**
    * The aspect-ratio property sets a preferred aspect ratio for an element, helping to maintain its proportions in responsive designs.
13. **How do you create a responsive grid layout using CSS Grid?**
    * A responsive grid layout is created using the display: grid; property, along with grid-template-columns and media queries to adjust the layout.
14. **What is the purpose of the `object-fit` property in CSS?**
    * The object-fit property specifies how an element, such as an image or video, should be resized to fit its container.
15. **How do you create a responsive video?**
    * A responsive video can be created using the video element with CSS properties like max-width: 100%; and height: auto;.
16. **What is the purpose of the `calc()` function in CSS?**
    * The calc() function allows you to perform calculations to determine CSS property values, enabling more flexible and dynamic layouts.
17. **How do you create a responsive background image?**
    * A responsive background image can be created using the background-size: cover; property to ensure the image covers the entire container while maintaining its aspect ratio.
18. **What is the purpose of the `vh` and `vw` units in CSS?**
    * The vh (viewport height) and vw (viewport width) units are relative to the size of the viewport, allowing for responsive sizing of elements.
19. **How do you create a responsive text size?**
    * Responsive text size can be achieved using relative units like em, rem, or percentages, and adjusting them with media queries.
20. **What is the purpose of the `flex-wrap` property in Flexbox?**
    * The flex-wrap property allows flex items to wrap onto multiple lines, making the layout more responsive.
21. **How do you create a responsive navigation bar using Flexbox?**
    * A responsive navigation bar can be created using Flexbox properties like display: flex;, justify-content: space-between;, and media queries to adjust the layout.
22. **What is the purpose of the `order` property in Flexbox?**
    * The order property specifies the order of flex items within a container, allowing for reordering of elements in a responsive layout.
23. **How do you create a responsive footer?**
    * A responsive footer can be created using CSS Grid or Flexbox, along with media queries to adjust the layout based on screen size.
24. **What is the purpose of the `max-height` property in CSS?**
    * The max-height property sets the maximum height of an element, helping to create responsive designs by preventing elements from growing too tall.
25. **How do you create a responsive sidebar?**
    * A responsive sidebar can be created using CSS properties like position: fixed;, width: 100%;, and media queries to adjust its visibility and layout.

### **Chapter 7: Advanced HTML and CSS**

1. **What is the purpose of the `<meta>` tag in HTML?**
   * The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document, such as character set, viewport settings, and SEO information.
2. **How do you create a custom attribute in HTML?**
   * Custom attributes are created using the data- prefix, e.g., data-custom="value", and can be accessed via JavaScript.
3. **What is the purpose of the `aria-` attributes in HTML?**
   * The aria- attributes improve accessibility by providing additional information to assistive technologies about the roles and states of elements.
4. **How do you create a CSS variable?**
   * CSS variables are created using the -- prefix, e.g., --main-color: #333;, and are accessed using the var() function.
5. **What is the purpose of the `@media` rule in CSS?**
   * The @media rule is used to apply styles based on specific media conditions, such as screen size or orientation.
6. **How do you create a CSS mixin?**
   * CSS mixins are created using the @mixin directive in pre-processors like Sass, allowing for reusable chunks of CSS.
7. **What is the purpose of the `@supports` rule in CSS?**
   * The @supports rule applies styles only if the browser supports a specific CSS feature, enabling feature detection.
8. **How do you create a CSS keyframe animation?**
   * CSS keyframe animations are created using the @keyframes rule to define the animation and the animation property to apply it to an element.
9. **What is the purpose of the `clip-path` property in CSS?**
   * The clip-path property creates a clipping region to display only a portion of an element, enabling complex shapes and masks.
10. **How do you create a responsive layout using CSS Grid?**
    * A responsive layout using CSS Grid is created with properties like grid-template-columns, grid-template-rows, and media queries to adjust the layout.
11. **What is the purpose of the `content` property in CSS?**
    * The content property is used with pseudo-elements like ::before and ::after to insert generated content into an element.
12. **How do you create a CSS gradient background?**
    * A CSS gradient background is created using the background-image property with functions like linear-gradient() or radial-gradient().
13. **What is the purpose of the `filter` property in CSS?**
    * The filter property applies graphical effects like blur, brightness, and contrast to an element.
14. **How do you create a responsive image map?**
    * A responsive image map is created using the <map> and <area> elements, along with CSS to adjust the clickable areas based on screen size.
15. **What is the purpose of the `object-position` property in CSS?**
    * The object-position property specifies the alignment of replaced elements like images or videos within their container.
16. **How do you create a CSS custom scrollbar?**
    * A CSS custom scrollbar is created using pseudo-elements like ::-webkit-scrollbar and properties like scrollbar-width and scrollbar-color.
17. **What is the purpose of the `will-change` property in CSS?**
    * The will-change property hints to the browser about which properties of an element are likely to change, optimizing performance.
18. **How do you create a responsive flexbox layout?**
    * A responsive flexbox layout is created using properties like display: flex;, flex-direction, flex-wrap, and media queries to adjust the layout.
19. **What is the purpose of the `backface-visibility` property in CSS?**
    * The backface-visibility property determines whether the back face of an element is visible when it is rotated.
20. **How do you create a CSS parallax effect?**
    * A CSS parallax effect is created using background properties and the transform property to create a scrolling effect.
21. **What is the purpose of the `scroll-snap` properties in CSS?**
    * The scroll-snap properties create a snapping effect when scrolling, aligning elements to specific positions.
22. **How do you create a responsive typography scale?**
    * A responsive typography scale is created using relative units like em or rem, and adjusting font sizes with media queries.
23. **What is the purpose of the `aspect-ratio` property in CSS?**
    * The aspect-ratio property sets a preferred aspect ratio for an element, helping to maintain its proportions in responsive designs.
24. **How do you create a CSS sticky header?**
    * A CSS sticky header is created using the position: sticky; property, allowing the header to stick to the top of the viewport when scrolling.
25. **What is the purpose of the `isolation` property in CSS?**
    * The isolation property creates a new stacking context for an element, preventing it from blending with other elements.