1 difference blw html and html5

HTML	HTML5
1 It didn't support audio and video	It supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.
2 It does not allow drag and drop effects.	It allows drag and drop effects.
3 Not possible to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle etc.	HTML5 allows to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle etc.
4 It works with all old browsers.	It works with all new browser like Firefox, Mozilla, Chrome,
5 less mobile-friendly.	more mobile-friendly.
6 Doctype declaration is too long and complicated.	Doctype declaration is quite simple and easy.
7 Character encoding is long and complicated.	Character encoding is simple and easy.

1) What is HTML?

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a language of World Wide Web. It is a standard text formatting language which is used to create and display pages on the Web. It makes the text more interactive and dynamic.

1) Div tag:

<div> tag defines a division.<div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute. Div tag is block-level element it starts with new line it take 100% width on screen. <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

2 span tag :

<span> tag is an inline element. <span> tag does not start on a new line and it can be placed side by side <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

1) What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It is a popular styling language which is used with HTML to design websites. It can also be used with any XML documents including plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

3) Type of Css display ?

1) Inline level elements: Inline elements are those elements, which differentiate the part of a given text and provide it a particular function. These elements do not start with new line and take width as per requirement. inline element has no line break before or after it HTML tags like **<span>**, **<img>** or **<a>** inline-block element is placed as an inline element does not start on a new line and Displayed side by side. Don't accept width or height properties, and top-bottom margin. Can be a parent of other inline elements

2) Block level Elements : These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into coherent blocks. A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page (100% width on screen) from left to right some HTML tags like **<div>**, **<p>**,<h1> - <h6>, <form>, <header> <footer>, <section> <address>, <article>,<blockquote> <fieldset> A block-level element always starts on a new line. A block element has some whitespace.

3 inline-block: inline-block element is placed as an inline element (on the same line as adjacent content), but it behaves as a block element. ***nline-block*** allows to set a width and height on the element.

3) Display: None: hides the element but not occupy space. It will not affect the layout of the document.

4) Visibility: Hidden: hides the element, but it occupies space and affects the layout of the document

9 What is !important?

The !important rule in CSS is used to add more importance to a property/value than normal. In fact, if you use the !important rule, it will override ALL previous styling rules for that specific property on that element! If we apply this property to the text, then the priority of that text is higher than other priorities.

4) 3types in css style sheet:?

1 Inline CSS: An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element. Ex:
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

2 Internal CSS : An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page. An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element. Ex: <head> <style>
body {background-color: blue;} h1 {color: blue;}
</style>

3 External CSS: An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages. To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.
body { background-color: powderblue;
}h1 {color: blue;}

6) Position: position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky).

1 Position Relatives: position: relative places an element relative to its current position without changing the layout around it, Sets the left margin edge for a positioned box. Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.

2 position: absolute The absolute positioning is used to position an element relative to the first parent element that has a position other than static. If no such element is found, the containing block is HTML. With the absolute positioning, you can place an element anywhere on a page.

6 Box Model:

Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear

Padding - is used *to define the space between the element content and the element border*. It is different from CSS margin in the way that CSS margin defines the space around elements. CSS padding is affected by the background colors. It clears an area around the content. Top, bottom, left and right padding can be changed independently using separate properties.

Border - A border that goes around the padding and content

Margin - it is completely transparent and doesn't have any background color. Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (margin top, right, bottom, and left).

12 Flexbox:

The CSS3 flexbox is used to make the elements behave predictably when they are used with different screen sizes and different display devices. It provides a more efficient way to layout, align and distribute space among items in the container.

Flex container: The flex container specifies the properties of the parent. It is declared by setting the display property of an element to either flex or inline-flex.

Flex items: The flex items specify properties of the children. There may be one or more flex items inside a flex container.

property

flex-direction: it is used to specify the direction of the flexible items inside a flex container.

justify-content: it is used to align the flex items horizontally when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis.

align-items: it is used to align the flex items vertically when the items do not use all available space on the cross-axis.

flex-wrap: it specifies whether the flex items should wrap or not, if there is not enough room for them on one flex line.

align-content: it is used to modify the behavior of the flex-wrap property. it is similar to align-items, but instead of aligning flex items, it aligns flex lines.

flex-flow: it specifies a shorthand property for flex-direction and flex-wrap.

5) flex:

it specifies the length of a flex item, relative to the rest of the flex items inside the same container. The flex property in CSS is shorthand for **flex-grow, flex-shrink,** and flex-basis. It only works on the flex-items, so if the container's item is not a flex-item, the **flex** property will not affect the corresponding item. Property sets the flexible length on flexible items. Let all the flexible items are the same length, regardless of its content.

Property Values

flex-grow: It is a positive unitless number that determines the flex-grow factor. It specifies how much the item will grow compared to the other flexible-items. Negative values are not allowed. If it is omitted, then it sets to the value **1**.

flex-shrink: It is the positive unitless number that determines

3 position: static; HTML elements are positioned static by default. Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

4 position: fixed; An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

5 position: sticky: An element with position: sticky; is positioned based on the user's scroll position. A sticky element toggles between relative and fixed, depending on the scroll position. It is positioned relative until a given offset position is met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position: fixed).

7 outline-offset : offset Property sets the amount of space between an outline and the edge or border of an element. An outline is a line drawn around elements outside the border edge. The space between the element and its outline is transparent. An outline does not take up space an outline may be non-rectangular.

8) What is the float property of CSS?

The CSS float property is used to move the image to the right or left along with the texts to be wrapped around it. It doesn't change the property of the elements used before it. The float property can have one of the following values: left - The element floats to the left of its container right - The element floats to the right of its container none - The element does not float inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent.

10 display grid:

Specifies the size (height) of the rows, and how to place auto-placed items, and the auto size of the columns. Like tables, grid layout enables an author to align elements into columns and rows. However, many more layouts are either possible or easier with CSS grid than they were with tables. For example, a grid container's child elements could position themselves so they actually overlap and layer, similar to CSS positioned elements.

11What is a CSS selector?

1 Element Selector: The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

2 id Selector: The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element. It is written with the hash character (#)

3class Selector: The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, It is used with a period character (.)

4 Universal Selector: The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

5 Grouping Selector: The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

2) difference between class and id:

the flex shrink factor. It specifies how much the item will shrink compared to the other flexible-items. Negative values are not allowed. If it is omitted, then it sets to the value **1**.

flex-basis: It is the length in relative or absolute units that defines the initial length of the flex-item. It is used to set the length of the flex-item. Its values can be **auto, inherit,** or a number followed by the length units such as **em, px,** etc. Negative values are not allowed. If it is omitted, then it sets to the value **0**.

ID	**Class**
1 A selector in css that styles the element with a specified id	A selector in css that styles the selected elements with a specified class
2 It is denoted as #	It is denoted as dot .
3 Used to apply styling to one specific element	Used to apply styling to multiple element

CSS	**CSS3**
Responsive designing is not supported	it supports responsive design.
CSS cannot be split into modules.	CSS3 can be breakdown into modules.
Using CSS, we cannot build 3D animation and transformation	CSS3 we can perform all kinds of animation and transformations as it supports animation and 3D transformations.
CSS is very slow as compared to CSS3	CSS3 is faster than CSS.
CSS does not support media queries. There is no special effect like shadowing text, text animation, etc. in CSS. The animation was coded in jQuery and JavaScript.	CSS3 supports media queries CSS3 has many advance features like text shadows, visual effects, and a wide range of font style and color.

5) difference blw tages and attributes?

HTML Tags	**HTML Elements**	**HTML Attributes**
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element	HTML element holds the content.	HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail
HTML tag starts with < and ends with >	Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.	HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag.
HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.	HTML elements specifies the general content.	HTML attributes specify various additional properties to the existing HTML element.

20) features of html5?	**Advantages HTML 5:**	**Disadvantages HTML 5:**
1 **audio and video** 2 **Vector Graphics** 3 **Header and Footer** 4 **Figure and Figcaption** 5 **Nav tag** 6 **Progress tag** 7 placeholder attribute **Email attribute**	HTML is widely used. Every browser supports HTML Language. Easy to learn and use. HTML is light weighted and fast to load. Very useful for beginners in the web designing field. HTML can be supported to each and every browser	It cannot produce dynamic output alone, since it's a static language. It is the time consuming as the time it consume to maintain on the colour scheme of a page and to make lists, tables and forms. Security features offered by HTML are limited. If we need to write down long code for creating a webpage then it produces some complexity.