

HTML / CSS Interview Questions :-

1. What is HTML and why is it used?

- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages. It defines the structure and layout of content on a web page using tags.

2. How do you structure a basic HTML document?

- A basic HTML document includes `<!DOCTYPE html>`, `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` tags.

The `<head>` section contains metadata like title and links to stylesheets, while the `<body>` contains the visible content.

3. What are block-level and inline elements in HTML?

- Block-level elements start on a new line and take up the full width available (e.g., `<div>`, `<p>`), while inline elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary (e.g., ``, `<a>`).

4. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

- Hyperlinks are created using the `<a>` (anchor) tag with the `href` attribute. Example: `Visit Example`.

5. Explain the purpose of the `<head>` and `<body>` tags.

- `<head>` contains metadata about the HTML document, like title, character set, and links to stylesheets or scripts. `<body>` contains the main content visible to users.

6. What is the difference between `<div>` and `` elements?

- `<div>` is a block-level element used for grouping and dividing sections of content. `` is an inline element used for styling a specific portion of text or elements within a line.

7. How do you create an ordered list and an unordered list in HTML?

- `` creates an ordered list with numbered items using `` (list item) tags. `` creates an unordered list with bullet points.

8. What are HTML attributes and how are they used?

- HTML attributes provide additional information about elements and are placed within the opening tag. Example: ``, where `src` and `alt` are attributes.

9. How do you insert an image into an HTML document?

- Images are inserted using the `` tag with the `src` attribute for the image file path and the `alt` attribute for accessibility. Example: ``.

10. Explain the purpose of the `<meta>` tag in HTML.

- The `<meta>` tag provides metadata about the HTML document, such as character set, description, keywords, author, and viewport settings for responsive design.

11. Which version are you using?

- The latest version of HTML is HTML5, which includes new features for multimedia, graphics, and more semantic elements.

12. What is the difference between HTML4 and HTML5?

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- HTML5 introduces new elements like `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, and `<section>`, supports audio and video playback without plugins, and offers improved performance and accessibility features compared to HTML4.

13. What are elements?

- Elements are the building blocks of an HTML document, defined by tags such as `<p>`, `<h1>`, `<div>`, and `<a>`. They can contain text, attributes, other elements, or a combination of these.

14. What are non-ending tags?

- Non-ending tags, also known as self-closing or void tags, do not require a closing tag. Examples include ``, `
`, and `<hr>`.

15. What is the `<form>` tag?

- The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form for user input. It can contain various input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and submit buttons.

16. What do you understand by attributes?

- Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. They are included in the opening tag and usually consist of a name and a value, such as `class`, `id`, `src`, and `href`.

17. What are the attributes of the `` tag and `<a>` tag?

- `` tag attributes include `src` (source of the image), `alt` (alternative text), `width`, and `height`.
- `<a>` tag attributes include `href` (URL of the link), `target` (where to open the linked document), and `title` (additional information about the link).

18. What is the `<table>` tag?

- The `<table>` tag is used to create a table in HTML. It contains rows (`<tr>`) and cells (`<td>` for standard cells, `<th>` for header cells).

19. What are `colspan` and `rowspan`?

- `colspan` is an attribute of `<td>` and `<th>` that allows a cell to span multiple columns. `rowspan` allows a cell to span multiple rows.

20. What is `cellpadding`?

- `cellpadding` is an attribute of the `<table>` tag that specifies the space between the cell content and its border. Example: `<table cellpadding="10">`.

21. What are the types of lists in HTML?

- There are three types of lists:
 - i. Ordered list (``) with numbered items.
 - ii. Unordered list (``) with bullet points.
 - iii. Definition list (`<dl>`) with terms and definitions.

22. What are the types of input in HTML?

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- HTML5 supports various input types such as `text`, `password`, `email`, `number`, `date`, `time`, `url`, `tel`, `search`, `color`, `range`, `file`, and more.

23. What are semantic tags?

- Semantic tags provide meaningful structure to HTML documents. Examples include `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<nav>`, and `<aside>`.

24. What is the difference between `` and `<div>`?

- `` is an inline element used to style a small piece of content within a line. `<div>` is a block-level element used to group larger sections of content.

25. What is the `<link>` tag?

- The `<link>` tag defines a relationship between the current document and an external resource, typically used to link to stylesheets. Example: `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`.

26. What is the `<meta>` tag?

- The `<meta>` tag provides metadata about the HTML document, such as character set, author, description, keywords, and viewport settings for responsive design. Example: `<meta name="description" content="Webpage description">`.

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

- `inline` elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary.
- `inline-block` elements are like `inline` elements but allow setting width and height.
- `flex` is a layout model that allows for flexible and efficient distribution of space among items in a container.

28. What do you understand by `overflow`?

- `overflow` property controls how content that overflows an element's box is handled. Values include `visible` (default), `hidden`, `scroll`, and `auto`.

29. What are color codes in HTML/CSS?

Color codes define colors in HTML/CSS using names (`red`, `blue`), hexadecimal (`#RRGGBB`), RGB (`rgb(255, 0, 0)`), RGBA (`rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5)`), HSL (`hsl(0, 100%, 50%)`), and HSLA (`hsla(0, 100%, 50%, 0.5)`).

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What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It's a styling language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. It defines how HTML elements should be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

How do we handle CSS?

- CSS is handled by writing rules that select elements in an HTML document and apply styling properties to them. These rules can be applied inline, internally within an HTML document, or externally via separate CSS files.

How many types of CSS are there?

- There are three types of CSS: inline CSS, internal CSS, and external CSS.

Whose preference is most and whose priority is most?

- In CSS, specificity determines which CSS rule is applied when multiple rules could apply to the same element. The **!important** rule gives a CSS rule the highest priority.

What do you understand by Priority and Preference in CSS?

- Priority in CSS refers to the order in which styles are applied when there are conflicting rules. Preference refers to the importance or weight given to a specific rule, often dictated by specificity or the **!important** declaration.

Why is External CSS Preferred?

- External CSS is preferred because it separates the style from the content (HTML), making it easier to manage, maintain, and apply consistent styling across multiple pages of a website.

Mention any five Text Properties.

- Five text properties in CSS include **font-family**, **font-size**, **font-weight**, **text-align**, and **line-height**.

What do you understand by Padding?

- Padding is the space between the content of an element and its border. It is used to create space inside an element, separating the content from the border.

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Explain Box Model.

- The CSS Box Model describes the rectangular boxes that are generated for elements in the document tree. It consists of margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

What are the properties of Images?

- CSS properties for images include `width`, `height`, `border`, `margin`, `padding`, `float`, `position`, and `display`.

What do you understand by Box Shadow?

- Box Shadow is a CSS property that adds a shadow effect to an element's frame. It allows you to specify the shadow's color, size, blur radius, and offset.

What do you know about FontAwesome?

- FontAwesome is a popular icon toolkit that provides scalable vector icons that can be customized with CSS. It allows web designers to easily add icons to their web pages.

Explain any five Filter properties.

- CSS filter properties include `blur()`, `brightness()`, `contrast()`, `grayscale()`, `hue-rotate()`, `invert()`, `opacity()`, `saturate()`, and `sepia()`. These properties adjust the visual rendering of an element.

What do you understand by Favicon?

- A favicon is a small icon displayed in the browser tab next to the page's title. It represents the website and enhances user experience by helping users identify tabs.

What do you understand by Gradients?

- Gradients in CSS are smooth transitions between two or more specified colors. They can be applied to backgrounds or text, enhancing the visual appeal of a webpage.

How many types of Gradients are there?

- There are two main types of gradients in CSS: linear gradients and radial gradients.

Write down the syntax of conical gradient.

Conical gradients are specified using the `conic-gradient()` function in CSS. Example:

`background: conic-gradient(red, yellow, green);`

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How do we apply colors in CSS?

- Colors in CSS can be applied using color names (e.g., `red`, `blue`), hexadecimal codes (e.g., `#ff0000`), RGB values (e.g., `rgb(255, 0, 0)`), RGBA values (e.g., `rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5)`), HSL values (e.g., `hsl(0, 100%, 50%)`), or HSLA values (e.g., `hsla(0, 100%, 50%, 0.5)`).

Explain three types of color codes.

- Three types of color codes used in CSS are hexadecimal (`#RRGGBB`), RGB (`rgb(r, g, b)`), and HSL (`hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)`).

What do you understand by RGBA?

- RGBA is a color model in CSS that includes an additional alpha channel (transparency) along with the RGB components. It stands for Red, Green, Blue, and Alpha.

What do you understand by Selectors?

- Selectors are patterns used to select and style HTML elements based on their element type, attributes, class, ID, or relationships with other elements in the document tree.

What is universal Selector?

- The universal selector (`*`) matches any element type. It is used to apply styles globally to all elements on a webpage.

Mention some display properties.

- Display properties in CSS include `block`, `inline`, `inline-block`, `flex`, `grid`, `table`, `inline-table`, `none`, and `inherit`. These properties control how elements are displayed on a webpage.

Explain `nth-child()`, `first-child()`, `last-child()`.

- `nth-child()` selects elements based on their position in a group of siblings. `first-child()` selects the first child element of its parent. `last-child()` selects the last child element of its parent.

Explain types of Transitions (`translate`, `transform`, `rotate`, `skew`).

- Transitions in CSS allow smooth animation between two states of an element. Examples: `translate()` moves an element, `transform` applies 2D or 3D transformations, `rotate()` rotates an element, and `skew()` skews an element.

Difference between Transitions and Animations?

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- Transitions in CSS smoothly change the property values of an element over a specified duration. Animations are more complex, allowing multiple keyframes to create more intricate effects over time.

What do you understand by animations?

- Animations in CSS allow for more complex movement and transformation of elements on a webpage over time. They are defined using `@keyframes` and can have multiple stages or keyframes.

What do you understand by Keyframe in animations?

- Keyframes in CSS animations define the stages and styles of an animation. They specify percentages (or `from` and `to`) of the animation's duration during which specific styles are applied to an element.

What does the hover effect do?

- The `:hover` pseudo-class in CSS applies styles to an element when it is being hovered over by the cursor. It is commonly used for interactive effects like changing color or showing additional information.

How can I make a navbar?

- A navbar (navigation bar) in CSS can be created using an unordered list (``) styled with CSS to display horizontally or vertically, with list items (``) as navigation links.

What are dropdowns?

- Dropdowns are interactive menus that appear when a user interacts with a button or link, typically revealing additional options or content. They are often used in navigation menus or forms.

How can I make a circle in CSS?

- A circle in CSS can be created using the `border-radius` property set to 50% on an element with equal width and height dimensions.

Explain Overflow.

- Overflow in CSS determines how content that exceeds the dimensions of an element's box should be handled. It can be set to `visible` (default), `hidden`, `scroll`, or `auto`.

Explain the units in CSS.

- Units in CSS include `px` (pixels), `%` (percentage), `em` (relative to the font size of the element), `rem` (relative to the font size of the root element), `vh` (viewport height), `vw` (viewport width), `pt` (points), `cm` (centimeters), and `in` (inches).

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Relation between `rem` and `em`?

- `em` is relative to the font size of the element, while `rem` is relative to the font size of the root element (`html`). `rem` is often preferred for setting sizes to maintain scalability across the document.

What is `z-index`?

- `z-index` is a CSS property that controls the stacking order of elements that overlap on a webpage. Elements with a higher `z-index` value appear in front of elements with a lower value.