HTML:

1.What does the Doctype do?

The “<!DOCTYPE>” in html is used to declare which version of HTML the document is using.

2.

3.HTML-It is a standardard markup language and widely used for creating web pages.It descripes the structure of web page using markup.

XHTML- XHTML stands for EXtensible HyperText Markup Language. XHTML is almost identical to HTML.XHTML is stricter than HTML. XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application which extends the versions of HTML.

4.

5. By using html lang tags we can serve the page with content in multiple languages.

6. The kind of things you must vary are:

* <meta characterset ‘UTF-8’>
* Font size for selectors and
* Difference in word length for every language.

7. It makes HTML elements contain extra information without using non-standard attributes, or other hacks like that.

8. The building blocks are:

* HTML-Used to define markup of a document
* CSS3-Used to define the styling and colours
* Java script is a programming language

9. The differences are:

* Cookie is a key-value pair with a limitation of time
* Session storage is persistent and works only on current windows.
* Localstorage is persistent and scope only to domain.

10.  the difference between <script>, <script async> and <script defer>.

1. Without async or defer, browser will run your script immediately, before rendering the elements that's below your script tag.
2. With async (asynchronous), browser will continue to load the HTML page and render it while the browser load and execute the script at the same time.
3. With defer, browser will run your script when the page finished parsing

11. CSS should be loaded in the head section to so that styling can be loaded before the page body loads, else the page will appear without styling.

12.

**CSS:**

1. Use a **Class** when you want to **consistently style multiple elements** throughout the page/site.

ID’s are unique. Use the **ID** when you have a **single element** on the page that will take the style.

1. Removing all styling from every element - margins, padding, etc. All elements will have the same font-size, same line-height and no spacing.

Normalizing: Making elements render consistently across browsers.

1. **Float** is a **CSS** positioning property. When it is given certain values like left, right the elements will be positioned accordingly.
2. The **z**-**index** property specifies the stack order of an element.
3. A **block formatting context** is a part of a visual CSS rendering of a Web page. It is the region in which the layout of **block** boxes occurs and in which floats interact with each other
4. Clear: both;

Height: auto;

Overflow: hidden;

1. combining multiple images into a merged one image and use CSS to render each of them properly for each element.
2. display:block means the element will occupy 100% width, and will start from a new line.

display:inline-block means the element will be inline and will stretch to occupy width of content.

16. we optimize using @media print{}