HTML

36. What is the select tag and explain its attributes?

→ The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list. The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.

→ The name attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted (if you omit the name attribute, no data from the drop-down list will be submitted).

→ The id attribute is needed to associate the drop-down list with a label.

37. What is an option tag and explain its attributes?

→ The <option> HTML element is used to define an item contained in a <select> , an <optgroup> , or a <datalist> element. As such, <option> can represent menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document.

→ Attributes are- disabled,label,selected,value

38. Explain inline frame in detail and its attributes?

→ An inline frame (iframe) is a HTML element that loads another HTML page within the document. It essentially puts another webpage within the parent page. They are commonly used for advertisements, embedded videos, web analytics and interactive content.

→ The src attribute specifies the URL of the page to display in the iframe. The width and height attributes define the dimensions of the iframe.

39. What is canvas tag and explain its attributes?

→ The <canvas> tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting. The <canvas> element has only two attributes, width and height . These are both optional and can also be set using DOM properties

40. What is svg?

→ SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics, and is a vector file format that's used to display two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites

41. Explain the audio tag in detail?

→ The HTML <audio> tag is used to embed audio content, like music or sound effects, directly into a web page.

42. Explain the video tag in detail?

➔ The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.

43. Explain the difference between div and span tags?

➔ Span and div are both generic HTML elements that group together related parts of a web page. However, they serve different functions. A div element is used for block-level organization and styling of page elements, whereas a span element is used for inline organization and styling.

44. What is the use of marquee tags in html?

➔ The <marquee> tag in HTML is used to create a scrolling piece of text or an image. It can scroll in various directions, such as left, right, up, or down.

45. Do all the html tags have end tags?

➔ Usually the tags used for images, object, and such do not have closing tags. Most of the HTML tags have a start tag and an end tag that tell us that where the element begins and it ends. some of the HTML tags doesn't require for end tag or closed symbol("/"). these kinds of tags called as void elements or empty.

46. What are the semantic elements?

➔ A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.
➔ Examples of semantic elements: <form> , <table> , and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

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

➔ Inline elements are displayed within a line of text, while block elements are displayed as a separate block of content. Inline elements do not start on a new line and do not create a new block of content, while block elements start on a new line and create a new block of content.

48. Give the example of block level elements and inline elements?

➔ HTML elements can be broadly categorized into one of two categories: Inline Elements: <span> , <a> , <strong> , <img> etc. Block Elements: <p> , <div> , <h1> , <figure> etc.

49. What are the void elements in html?

➔ In HTML, void elements are elements that can't have any child nodes, such as nested elements or text nodes. They also don't have end tags, and can't contain content. Void elements are self-contained and complete, and don't rely on other elements to work.

50. How to optimize website assets loading?

➔ Here are some ways to optimize website assets loading in HTML-
- Reduce file sizes
- Optimize images
- Enable caching
- Enable gzip compression
- Use a content delivery network (CDN)

51. What are the different types of doctypes available?

➔A **doctype** declaration or document type declaration is information to the browser about what document type should it expect.

- **HTML5**
  <!DOCTYPE HTML>

- **Strict Doctype(HTML 4.01)**
  <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">

- **Transitional doctype (HTML 4.01)**
  <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">

52. What is the difference between <strong>, <b> and <em>, <i> tags in html?

➔ General consensus is that 'em' and 'strong' should be used as they indicate semantic meaning (i.e. 'This text or word is more important than the others') as well as how the text should look (i.e. 'This word should be bold or italic'), whereas 'b'and 'i' only do the latter.

53. What is the significance of <head> and <body> tags in html?

➔ The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag. Metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed. Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information.

54. Can we display a web page inside a web page or is nesting of webpage possible?

➔ Yes, we can display a web page inside another HTML web page. HTML provides a tag <iframe> using which we can achieve this functionality

55. How is cell padding different from cell spacing?

➔ Their difference is the amount of space that the content between cells takes up. Cell padding and cell spacing are two different things. Cell spacing refers to the distance between the cells in a grid layout, and cell padding refers to the space around each cell.

56. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in a html table?

➔ Use the colspan attribute in a <td> or <th> tag to merge cells horizontally. The colspan value determines how many columns you should merge into a single cell. For vertical merging, apply the rowspan attribute, which specifies the number of rows to merge.

57. Is it possible to change an inline element into a block level element?

➔ Yes, you can use the display property in CSS to make inline elements behave like block-level elements. The CSS rule display: block; applies the display property to elements with a specific class, making them act like block-level elements.

58. How to include the javascript code in html?

➔ To include JavaScript code in an HTML document, you can use the <script> tag to wrap around the JavaScript code.Place the <script> tag in the <head> or <body> section of your HTML document.

59. What type of audio files can be played using HTML5?

➔ There are three supported audio formats in HTML: MP3, WAV, and OGG.

61. What is the difference between <meter> and <progress> tag?

➔ In HTML, the <meter> and <progress> tags are similar in appearance but have different purposes:

➔ <meter>
   Also known as a gauge, this tag defines a scale for measuring data within a known range. It's useful for displaying a percentage on a gauge, like test scores or statistics.

➔ <progress>

    This tag represents the completion progress of a task, such as file upload or download progress. It's best used in conjunction with JavaScrip.

62. Define image map?

➔ The HTML <map> tag defines an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas. The areas are defined with one or more <area> tags.

63. Is the <datalist> and <select> tag same?

➔ <datalist> is not a replacement for <select> . A <datalist> does not represent an input itself; it is a list of suggested values for an associated control. The control can still accept any value that passes vaildation, even if it is not in this suggestion list.

64. What is the difference between <figure> and <img> tag ?

➔ In HTML, the <figure> tag is used to organize content like images, videos, audio, charts, and tables, while the <img> tag is used to add an image to a page.

65. Create a nested list in html?

  Coffee

  Tea

    Black tea

    Green tea

  Milk

66. Explain the difference between html and html5?

➔ Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the main language used to create web pages. HTML5 is an updated version of HTML that brings additional features to the markup language and incorporates new Internet technologies. HTML doesn't provide support for videos and audio. HTML5 supports both audio and video

67. How can you add the css style in an html document?

➔ CSS can be added to HTML in three ways:
- Inline: Using the style attribute within HTML elements. This is best for small-scale styling or unique styles for single elements.
- Internal: Using a style element within the head section of the HTML document.
- External: Using a link element to link to a separate CSS file called an external stylesheet. This method is considered the most efficient.

68. What is the purpose of the required attribute in the <input> tag?

➔ The required attribute is a boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form. Note: The required attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

CSS

1. **What is css?**
➔ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets, and it's a computer language used to structure and lay out web pages written in HTML or XML. CSS files, which are also known as "cascading style sheets", contain coding elements that describe how elements should be displayed on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

2. **What does cascading mean in css?**

➔ Cascading refers to the logic your browser uses to determine which CSS rulesets are the most important, especially when they conflict with each other.

3. **What are the different ways to add the css in our document?**
➔ There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS.
- Internal CSS.
- Inline CSS.

4. **Explain the advantages of css?**

➔ **Advantages of CSS:**
- CSS plays an important role, by using CSS you simply got to specify a repeated style for element once & use it multiple times as because CSS will automatically apply the required styles.
- The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites. One instruction can control several areas which is advantageous.
- Web designers needs to use few lines of programming for every page improving site speed.
- Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance as a change of one line of code affects the whole web site and maintenance time.
- Easy for the user to customize the online page
- It reduces the file transfer size.

5. **List out the components of css style?**

➔ CSS components include:

- CSS selectors
  - These determine which HTML elements to apply the style to. For example, the id selector uses the # symbol followed by an ID name to target and style specific elements. The class selector matches and selects elements based on their class name. Descendant selectors target elements within other elements.

- Declaration
  - This part of a CSS rule specifies the appearance of the selected element. For example, you can use CSS to adjust font sizes and colors, add backgrounds, and manage layout.

- External CSS
  - This type of CSS contains separate files with style properties that are linked to an HTML document using a link tag.

- Inline styles
  - These mix content with presentation and are only applied to a single element.

6. **Explain the types of selector in css?**
➔ There are many, many more, but these are the ones you should know well.

- Element Type Selectors.
- Descendant Selectors.
- Class selectors.
- Id Selectors.
- Child Selectors.
- Adjacent sibling selectors.
- Pseudo Selectors.
- Universal Selectors.

7. **What is the universal selector in css?**
➔ The asterisk (*) is known as the CSS universal selectors. It can be used to select any and all types of elements in an HTML page.

8. What is the difference between id and class selector in css?

➔ A Class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an ID name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

9. Is css a case sensitive language?

➔ no css is not a case sensitive.

10. Which property is used to change the font face in css?

➔ CSS Font family: This property is used to change the face of the font

11. How to use grouping in css?

➔ The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.
➔ It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.
➔ To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

12. Explain the child selector in css?

➔ A child selector matches when an element is the child of some element. A child selector is made up of two or more selectors separated by ">".