1. What is semantic tag?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Examples of non-semantic elements: and - tells nothing about its content. Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - clearly defines its content.

2. Positions in CSS:

Static :-

Static which does not renders the element in any special way, but in a normal way.

Relative :

Position relative to it's normal position. Setting the top, right, bottom and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from it's normal position.

Fixed :

This 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.

Absolute:-

it's positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor. If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling

Sticky:-

is positioned based on the user's scroll position.

3. Difference between display inline and inline-block.

The major differences is that display inline-block allows to set a width and height on the element. Also with display: inline-block,

the top and bottom margin / padding are respected, but with display: inline they are not.

4. Doctype :

All HTML documents must start with a ~~<!Doctype~~ <!DOCTYPE> declaration.

The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.

In HTML 5, the declaration is simple:

<!DOCTYPE html>

5. Meta tag:

This tag defines meta data about an HTML document.

This tag always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

Meta data will not be displayed on the page. but is machine parsable.

Then this tag is used in running a responsive web page.

7. Pseudo-classes & pseudo-element?

Basically a pseudo-class is a selector that assists in the selection of something that cannot be expressed by a simple selector. for example :- :hover.

A pseudo-element however allows us to create items that do not normally exist in the document tree, for example. "::after

8. Animation iterations:.

This property sets the number of times an animation sequence should be played before stopping.

iteration. properties:

* number.
* infinite.
* initial.
* inherit.

number:

A number that defines how many times an animation should be played.

infinite:

specifies that animation should be played infinite times. (for ever)

initial:

sets this property to its default value.

inherit:

Inherit this property from its Parent element.

9. use of SVG and canvas:.

SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface. canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objectes. SVG can be modified through script and css. canvas can be modified through script only.

10. Media query:.

A media query consists of an media type zero or more expressions that match the type and conditions of a particular media features such as device width or screen resolution.

11. Orientation:

The Orientation css media feature can be used to test the orientation of the viewport.

* This features does not correspond to device orientation.

keyword values:

* Portrait.
* landscape.

Portrait:

The viewport is in a portrait orientation, i.e:: the height is greater than or equal to the width.

landscape:

This is a landscape orientation.

i.e.; the width is greater than the height.

12. set time out and setinterval difference

setTimeout allows us to run a function once after the interval of time.

setInterval allows us to run a function repeatedly. starting after the interval of time, then repeating continuosly at that interval.

13. Box-model:

The css box model is a container that contains multiple properties including borders, margin, padding and the content itself.

14. Attibutes.

An HTML attributes is a piece of markup language used to adjust the behaviour or display of an HTML element. For example, attributes can be used to change the color, size, or functionality of HTML elements.

15. CSS Reset:

A CSS Reset style sheet is a list of rules that 'reset' all of the default browser styles.

We reset the browser styles for two primary reasons:.

* Not all browsers apply the same default rules. They may be similar, but not exact.

* Once you start designing and coding all of the fine details of your site, you may discover that a lot what you are doing is simply overriding default browser styles.