**HTML CSS THEORY QUESTIONS**

1. What is HTML5?

It is a frontend part used to design a webpage using Markup Language.

2. What are elements in HTML5?

An element in HTML defined by a starting tag with some content and ending tag.

3. What are attributes in HTML5?

All HTML elements have attributes and provides additional information about element. Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

4. What is CSS and what is its relationship with HTML5?

HTML5 and CSS are of the core technologies for building web pages. HTML5 provides structure to web page CSS provides styles to the webpage.

5. What are input elements in HTML5?

The input element represents a typed data field, usually with a forms control to allow the user to edit the data.

6. What is meant by web storage in HTML5?

The web storage is one of the great features of HTML5, with the web storage features, web applications can locally store data within the browser on the client side. Web storage is also known as DOM storage.

7. How do you link to another web page using HTML5?

The <a>(anchor) tag defines a hyperlink and is used to link from one page to another.

8. What are the three types of lists in HTML5?

• Ordered list

• Unordered list

• Nested list

9. What are the key benefits of HTML5?

• HTML5 promotes accessibility

• HTML5 provides support both video and audio

• HTML also allows for game development

10. What is the role of formatting tags in HTML5?

The formatting tags can be used to set the text styles (like bold, italic) highlighting the text, making text superscript and subscript etc.

11. What types of graphics are supported by HTML5?

The following technologies are used in web graphics with HTML5 like canvas API, CSS, JPG, PNG etc.

12. What is a marquee?

Marquee tag is a non-standard HTML element that causes text to scroll up, down, left, or right automatically.

13. What are tag in HTML?

HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by angle brackets like <html>.HTML tags normally come in pairs like <p> and </p>. The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag.

14. Define an image map in HTML?

An image map helps in linking with different kinds of web page using single image.

15. Define forms in HTML.

Forms in HTML are required when we want to collect the user information whenever a user fills any form or provides any details and when we want to save it into our database.

16. What is button tag?

The button tag is used in HTML 5. It is used to create a clickable button within the HTML form on the web page. It is generally used to create a "submit" or "reset" button. Let's see the code to display the button.

Example:<button name="button" type="button">Click Here</button>

17. What are the different types of headings in HTML?

• There are six types of heading tags in HTML which are defined with the <h1>to<h6> tags.

• Each type of heading tag displays different text size from another.

• <h1> is the largest heading tag and <h6> is smallest heading tag.

18. What is the use of the span tag? Explain with example

The span tag is used for the following

• For adding color on text

• To add background on text

• Highlight any color text

Example: <span style=”color:#ffffff;”> text </span>

19. What are some of the new input types in HTML5?

HTML5 introduces several input types like date, time, week, month, email, url, color and number. To improve user experience and to make the forms more interactive.

20. What is web technology?

It refers to various tools and technology. Utilized to communicate with many devices over internet.

21. What is the role of DOCTYPE in HTML5?

All HTML pages need to have their document type declared in the first line of code. DOCTYPE instructs the browser how to interpret the document by indicating what type and version of markup language are being used.

22. What are the new tags for multimedia in HTML5?

HTML5 introduces some new multimedia tags like <audio>, <video>, <source>, <embed>, <track>.

23. What is webpage?

It is a digital document for storing the information to www that can be viewable by anyone through web browser.

24. What is web server?

It is software and hardware or combination of both which is responsible for storing and delivering the data.

25. What is current version of HTML?

HTML 5 is the current version.

26. What is <div> tags?

Tag defines a division or a section in HTML document.

27. How can HTML5 web pages be optimized?

• Don’t use inline styles

• Don’t use inline scripts

• Reduces unnecessary whitespace and blank lines

28. Are all HTML tags applied in pairs?

No, The HTML tags are not always applied in pairs because some don’t need a closing tag.

29. What is the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

The differences between block-level elements and inline elements are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Block-level Elements** | **Inline Elements** |
| * They start on a new line. * Stretch to fill the full width available to them. * They have a top and a bottom margin. * Examples of block-level elements in HTML: <div>, <img>, <form>, <main>, <table>, <video>. | * Do not start on a new line and can begin within a line. * Take up as much width as necessary. Its width only extends as far as it is defined by its tags * Inline elements do not have a top and a bottom margin. * Examples of inline elements: <span>, <img>, <strong>, <input>, <time>, <i>. |

30. Will HTML5 work if I don’t use <!DOCTYPE html>?

No, the HTML 5 tags won’t work properly and the browser won’t be able to tell that it’s an HTML document.

31. Which HTML tag is used to display the data in the tabular form?

The HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row \* column).

32. What is the use of the required attribute in HTML5?

It forces a user to fill text on the text field or text area before submitting the form. It is used for form validation.

Example: Name: <input type="text" name="name" required>

33. What is alt attribute in HTML?

The alt attribute is used to display a text in place of an image whenever the image cannot be loaded in case of any technical issues.

34. What is colspan and rowspan?

Colspan is the attribute used to merge one or more columns. Rowspan is the attribute used to merge two or more rows

35. What are various formatting tags in HTML?

• <b> - makes text bold.

• <i> - makes text italic.

• <big> - increases the font size of the text by one unit.

• <small> - decreases the font size of the text by one unit.

• <sub> - makes the text a subscript.

• <sup> - makes the text a superscript.

• <del> - displays as strike out text.

• <mark> - highlights the text.

36. What is CSS?

CSS (cascading style sheet) is used to add style for HTML document and describes looks of webpage.

37. What are the advantages of CSS?

• Faster page speed.

• Better user experience.

• Quicker development time.

• Compatibility across devices.

38. What are the disadvantages of CSS?

• Confusion due to many CSS properties.

• Security issues.

• Extra work for developers.

39. What is the current version of CSS?

The current version of CSS is CSS 3.

40. What is the syntax for CSS?

<style>

Selector {property: value}

</style>

41. In how many ways can we add CSS to our HTML file?

In three ways we can add css to html document

• Inline css

• Internal css

• External css

42. Which type of CSS holds the highest priority?

Inline CSS style holds the highest priority

43. What are CSS Selectors?

CSS selector are used to “find” the HTML elements which we want to add style.

44. How can we add comments in CSS?

Comments in css can be added by using the /\* tag which is then closed off by using \*/.

45. What does the ‘a’ in rgba mean?

‘a’ refers to the alpha. Where alpha defines opacity or transparency of the color. Alpha specifies transparency by giving value from 0.0 to 0.1.

46. What are CSS HSL color?

HSL stands for hue, saturation, and lightness. Hue it defines the color in degrees range from 0 to 360 degree. It will affect saturation, lightness on hue.

47. What are CSS background? list the properties?

It is used to define the effect of an HTML elements background.

Properties:

• Background color

• Background image

• Background repeat

• Background position

• Background attachment

• Background size

48. what are the different CSS border styles?

The different CSS border styles are:

• Dotted

• Double

• Solid

• Dashed

• Grovee

• Ridge

• Outset

• Inset

• Hidden

• None

49. What does margin:40px 100px 120px 80px solid?

It means top right bottom left.

50. What is CSS box model?

CSS box model is a container in rectangular box, it warps around the element.CSS box model consists of content, padding, border, margin property.

51. What are the different CSS link states?

• Link - a normal, unvisited link

• Visited - a link the user has visited

• Hover - a link when the user moves over it

• Active – a link the moment it is clicked

52. Can we add an image as list item marker?

Firstly, you need to create the list item using a <li> list item tag. Within that list item tag we can place your image.

53. How do you hide an element in CSS?

We can hide an element in css using the css properties like display: none, visibility: hidden

54. What are the various positioning properties in CSS?

The various positioning properties in css are

• Static

• Fixed

• Relative

• Absolute

55. What is CSS overflow?

Overflow property is used to handle the content which goes out of the box. By adding scroll bar we can handle the content which is out of the box.

56. What does the CSS float property do?

Float property specifies where to put element in webpage either left or right side and it allows other elements to warp around it.

57. What does display in-line block do?

This property is used to display an element as an inline level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but it can apply height and width property values.

58. How can we center an image in CSS?

To center an image, set left and right margin to auto and make it into a block element.

59. What are CSS combinators?

CSS combinators are explaining the relationship between two selectors.

60. What are pseudo-class in CSS?

It defines state of the object and mainly used for anchor tag.

61. What is CSS gradient? Types of gradient

It is used to display the smooth transitions between two or more colors

Types of gradient

• Linear-gradient

• Radial-gradient

• Conic-gradient

62. What are CSS transitions?

Transitions property are effects that are added to change the element from one style to another style.

63. What does the CSS box-sizing property do?

The box-sizing CSS property sets how the total width and height of an element is calculated..

64. What is @key frames used for?

The @key frames rule at CSS used to specify the animation that means we can gradually change the element from one style to another style.

65. What is meant by universal selector?

To select all the element in html document. To use universal selector we have to use \* symbol.

66. How can we use pagination in CSS?

CSS pagination is very useful technique for indexing different pages of the website on the home page.

67. What are the attribute selector?

The CSS attribute selector matches elements based on the presence or value of a given attribute

68. How can we give a shadow effect to our text in CSS?

By using text shadow property, we can add shadow effect to our text in CSS

69. What is the difference between Class selector and Id selector?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CLASS SELECTOR | ID SELECTOR |
| * We can apply a class to the various elements so that it could be numerous times on a single page. * To use class selector, we have to use symbol called (.) along with class value * We can attach multiple class selector to an element. | * The id is unique in a page and we can only apply it to one specific element. * To use id selector, we have to start with (#) symbol along with id value. * We can attach only one id selector to an element. |

70. What is the difference between Margin Property and Padding Property?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MARGIN PROPERTY | PADDING PROPERTY |
| It is a css property that is used to create space around the element outside the defined border. | It is a css property that is used to create space around the element, inside the defined border. |

71. What is difference between CSS border property and outline property?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BORDER PROPERTY | OUTLINE PROPERTY |
| * In border property we can’t use border width, color alone. * If we give background color for element till border background color will affect. * We can add different border styles in different sides of border. | * In outline property we can use width and color alone. * In outline property background color doesn’t touches to outline. * We can’t add different border styles to sides of border , only one border style is applicable. |

72. What are the advantages of External Style Sheets?

• we can create classes for reusing it in many documents.

• By using it, we can control the styles of multiple documents from one file.

• In complex situations, we can use selectors and grouping methods to apply styles.

73. What is difference between display: none and visibility: hidden?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DISPLAY:NONE | VISIBILITY:HIDDEN |
| Removes the element from the document. It does not take up any space. | Hides the element, but it still takes up space in the layout. |

74. What are the various font-related attributes in CSS?

Below are the different font-related attributes available in CSS:

• Font-style

• Font-variant

• Font-weight

• Font-family

• Font-color

• Font-size

75. What is an image map?

Image map lets you link to many different web pages using a single image. You can define shapes in images that you want to take part in an image mapping.

76. How do you create links to sections on the same page?

Links can be created using the <a> tag, with referencing through the use of the number (#) symbol. For example, you can have one line as <a href=”#topmost”>BACK TO TOP</a>, which would result in the words “BACK TO TOP” appearing on the webpage and links to a bookmark named topmost. You then create a separate tag command like <a name=”topmost”> somewhere on the top of the same webpage so that the user will be linked to that spot when he clicked on “BACK TO TOP”.

77. Does a hyperlink apply to text only?

No, hyperlinks can be used in the text as well as images. That means you can convert an image into a link that will allow users to link to another page when clicked. Surround the image within the <a href=” “>…</a> tag combinations.

78. What is the advantage of grouping several checkboxes together?

Although checkboxes don’t affect one another, grouping checkboxes together help to organize them. Checkbox buttons can have their name and do not need to belong to a group. A single web page can have many different groups of checkboxes.

79. What will happen if you overlap sets of tags?

If two sets of HTML tags are overlapped, only the first tag will be recognized. You will find this problem when the text does not display properly on the browser screen.

80. What if there is no text between the tags or if a text was omitted by mistake? Will it affect the display of the HTML file?

If there is no text between the tags, then there is nothing to format. Therefore, no formatting will appear. Some tags, especially tags without a closing tag like the <img> tag, do not require any text between them.

81. How do you create a link that will connect to another web page when clicked?

To create hyperlinks, or links that connect to another web page, use the href tag. The general format for this is: <a href=”site”>text</a>

Replace “site” with the actual page URL that is supposed to be linked to when the text is clicked.

82. Do <th> tags always need to come at the start of a row or column?

Any <tr> tag can be changed to a <th> tag. This causes the text contained within the <th> tag to be displayed as bold in the browser. Although <th> tags are mainly used for headings, they do not need to be used exclusively for headings.

83. What is a marquee?

A marquee allows you to put scrolling text on a web page. To do this, place whatever text you want to appear scrolling within the <marquee> and </marquee> tags.

84. Are <br> tags the only way to separate sections of text?

No. The <br> tag is only one way to separate lines of text. Other tags, like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag, also separate sections of text.

85. How are active links different from normal links?

The default color for normal and active links is blue. Some browsers recognize an active link when the mouse cursor is placed over that link; others recognize active links when the link has the focus. Those that don’t have a mouse cursor over that link is considered normal link.

86. When is it appropriate to use frames?

Frames can make navigating a site much easier. If the main links to the site are located in a frame that appears at the top or along the edge of the browser, the content for those links can be displayed in the remainder of the browser window.

87. Name two new tags included in the HTML 5

<Video> and <Audio> are new tags which are included in HTML5 version. They are mainly used as a replacement for Flash, Silverlight, and similar technologies to play multimedia items.

86. Do you know which are two semantic tags are included in the HTML5 version?

The <article> and <section> tags are two new tags that are included in HTML5. Articles can be composed of multiple sections that can have multiple articles. An article tag represents a full block of content which is a section of a bigger whole.

87. Tell me two benefits of HTML5 Web Storage Two main benefits of HTML5 Web Storage:

● It can store up to 10 MB of data which is certainly more than what cookies have.

● Web storage data cannot be transferred with the HTTP request. It helps to increase the performance of the application.

88. What are the two types of Web Storage in HTML5?

Two storage types of HTML5 are:

Session Storage:

It stores data of the current session only. It means that the data stored in session storage clear automatically when the browser is closed.

Local Storage:

Local storage is another type of HTML5 Web Storage. In local storage, data is not deleted automatically when the current browser window is closed.

89. What is the Application Cache in HTML5 and why it is used?

The Application Cache concept means that a web application is cached. It can be accessed without the need for an internet connection.

Some advantages of Application Cache:

1. Offline browsing — Web users can also use the application when they are offline.

2. Speed — Cached resources load quicker

3. Reduce the server load — The web browser will only download updated resources from the server.

90. What are the features of HTML5?

• HTML5 promotes accessibility

• HTML5 provides support both video and audio

• HTML also allows for game development

• Controlling the display

91. How comments can be added in CSS?

The comments in CSS can be added with /\* and \*/.

92. What is Inline style?

The Inline style in CSS is used to add up styling to individual HTML elements.

93. How can the gap under the image be removed?

As images being inline elements are treated the same as texts, so there is a gap left, which can be removed by:

EXAMPLE:

img{

display: block;

}

94. How to overrule underlining Hyperlinks?

Control statements and external style sheets are used to overrule underlining Hyperlinks.

EXAMPLE:

a{

text-decoration: none;

}

<a href=”google.com” style=”text-decoration: none”>link text</a>

95. Differentiate logical tags from physical tags?

● While physical tags are also referred to as presentational mark-ups, logical tags are useless for appearances.

● Physical tags are newer versions while logical tags are old and concentrate on the content.

96. What are the limitations of CSS?

Limitations are:

● Ascending by selectors is not possible

● Limitations of vertical control

● No expressions

● No column declaration

● Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behavior

● Rules, styles, targeting specific text are not possible

97. How do you make a picture into a background image of a web page?

To do this, place a tag code after the </head> tag as follows:

<body background =”image.gif”>

98. How do you create text on a webpage that will allow you to send an email when clicked?

To change text into a clickable link to send an email, use the mailto command within the href tag. The format is as follows:

< a href=<mailto:youremailaddress>>Send Mail</a>

1.What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

HTML and XHTML are both markup languages used forcreating web pages.

HTML is more lenientin terms of syntax and allows for some errors,while

XHTML is stricter and requires well-formed and valid XML syntax.

99. What are the semantic elements in HTML5? Why are they important?

Semantic tags are HTML tags used to define the structure and meaning of web page content.

EXAMPLES:

<header>: Used to define the header section of a web page.

<footer>: Used to define the footer section of a web page.

<nav>: Used to define the navigation links of a web page.

<article>: Used to define a self-contained article or piece of content.

<section>: Used to define a section of content within a web page.

100. What is the purpose of the form tag in HTML? How do you handle form submissions?

The form tag in HTML is used to create a form on a web page, which allows users to input data and send it to a server for processing. When a user submits a form, the data entered into the form is sent to the server for processing.

There are several ways to handle form submissions, but the most common approach is to use a server-side scripting language such as PHP or Python to process the form data and generate a response.

101. What is he difference between a local link and a remote link in HTML?

In HTML, a link is an element that allows you to navigate to a different location or resource on the web.

There are two main types of links in HTML: local links and remote links.

LOCAL LINK: <a href="about.html">About Us</a>

REMOTE LINK:<a href="https://www.example.com/">Visit Example.com</a>

102. What is the purpose of the meta viewport tag in HTML?

The meta viewport tag in HTML is used to control the layout and scaling of a web page on different devices, such as smartphones and tablets. The purpose of the meta viewport tag is to ensure that webpages are displayed correctly and consistently across different devices with varying screen sizes and resolutions.

103. What is the purpose of the label tag in HTML?

The purpose of the label tag is to provide a descriptive label for the form control, which helps users understand what information is being requested

EXAMPLE:

<label for="username">Username:</label>

<input type="text" id="username" name="username">

104.What is the difference between the input type="text" and input type="password" attributes in HTML forms?

The main difference between "input type='text'" and "input type='password'" is that the latter masks the user's input with asterisks or other characters to hide the actual characters entered. This is done to protect sensitive information, such as passwords or other confidential data, from being visible on the screen or in the browser's history.

105. How do you create a dropdown menu in HTML?

In HTML, a dropdown menu is created using the "select" and "option" elements. The "select" element defines a dropdown list, while the "option" element defines each item in the list.

EXAMPLE:<label for="country">Select a country:</label>

<select id="country" name="country">

<option value="usa">USA</option>

<option value="canada">Canada</option>

<option value="mexico">Mexico</option>

</select>

106. How do you include external CSS and JavaScript files in an HTML page?

CSS:<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="FILE.CSS">

JAVASCRIPT:<script type="text/javascript" src="FILE.JS"></script>

107. What is the purpose of the rel attribute in the link tag?

The purpose of the rel attribute to refer which which type document we are linking

108. What is the box model in CSS?

The box model in CSS is a way of describing how elements in a web page are structured and how they are positioned and sized within their parent element. It is essentially a rectangular box that wraps around every HTML element, including content, padding, border, and margin.

The box model consists of four parts:

Content: This is the actual content of the element, such as text, images, or other HTML elements.

Padding: This is the space between the content and the element's border.

Border: This is a line that surrounds the element's padding. Borders can be set to a specific size and

style using CSS properties like border-width, border-style, and border-color.

109. What is the difference between inline and block elements in CSS?

In CSS, inline and block elements are two different types of display styles that determine how elements are displayed on a web page.

Block elements are elements that take up the full width available to them and create a new line after the element.

Examples of block elements include <div>, <p>, <h1>-<h6>, and <ul> and <li>.

Inline elements, on the other hand, do not create new lines and only take up as much width as necessary.

Examples of inline elements include <a>, <span>, <strong>, and <em>.

110. What is the difference between absolute and relative positioning in CSS?

Relative positioning means that an element's position is relative to its normal position in the document flow. This means that if you apply a relative position to an element and then use CSS to move it left or right, up or down, it will move from its original position based on the values you specify.

However, other elements on the page will still flow around the element in its original position.

Absolute positioning, on the other hand, means that an element is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor element his means that an absolutely positioned element will be removed from the normal document flow and placed at a specific position on the page based on the values you specify.

111. What is the difference between the "display: none" and "visibility: hidden" properties in CSS?

display: none: This property completely removes the element from the document flow, and the element and its content will not take up any space on the page. This means that the element is not rendered at all, and is essentially hidden from the page.

The element will be completely invisible and cannot be interacted with.

visibility: hidden: This property hides the element, but it still takes up space in the document flow. The element is not rendered, but its space is still reserved on the page.

112.What is the difference between padding and margin in CSS?

padding: This property adds space between the content of an element and its border. Padding is inside the border of an element, and can be used to create additional space around the content without affecting the border or the element's size.

Padding can be set using the padding property, or individually using padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left.

margin: This property adds space outside the border of an element. Margin creates space between adjacent elements, or between an element and its parent element's border. Margin can be set using the margin property, or individually using margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, and margin-left.

113. What is responsive design in CSS?

Responsive design in CSS is a technique used to create websites and web applications thatadapt to different screen sizes and device types, such as desktops, laptops, tablets, and smartphones. It is achieved by using CSS media

114. What is a CSS preprocessor?

A CSS preprocessor is a scripting language that extends the functionality of CSS and allows developers to write CSS in a more modular and efficient way. CSS preprocessors provide additional features and capabilities that are not available in standard CSS, such as variables, mixins, functions, and conditional logic.

115. What is the difference between em and rem units in CSS?

Both em and rem are relative units of measurement in CSS, but they are calculated based on different factors.

116. What is the "flexbox" layout in CSS?

Flexbox is a CSS layout module that provides a more efficient and flexible way to arrange and align elements within a container. The flexbox layout is based on the idea of distributing available space among a set of flexible items, allowing for more dynamic and responsive layouts.

117. What is the "user-select" property in CSS?

The "user-select" property is a CSS property that allows you to control the ability of the user to select text within an element. It can be set to various values to determine the behavior of the text selection:

"auto": Allows the user to select text within the element (this is the default value).

"none": Prevents the user from selecting any text within the element.

"text": Allows the user to select only non-editable text within the element.

"all": Allows the user to select all the text within the element, including editable content.

118. What is the purpose of the <body> section in an HTML document? What tags are commonly used in the <body> section?

The <body> section in an HTML document is used to contain the visible content of the web page, such as text, images, and videos. Commonly used tags in the <body> section include the <h1> to <h6> tags for headings, the <p> tag for paragraphs, and the <img> tag for images

119. What is the difference between a div tag and a span tag in HTML? When would you use each one?

The <div> tag is used to group together and style a block of HTML elements, while the <span> tag is used to group together and style inline HTML elements. You would use the <div> tag to create a container that you want to style as a block-level element, such as a section of a web page, while you would use the <span> tag to group together inline elements, such as a word or phrase within a sentence.

120. How would you add a video to an HTML document?

To add a video to an HTML document, you would use the <video> tag and set the src attribute to the URL of the video file. You can also add controls such as a play/pause button and a volume control using attributes such as controls, autoplay, and loop.