1. What is difference between html and html5?

Answer – HTML5 Supports with both audio and video while none of them were part of HMTL.

HTML5 has semantics such as header,footer,main, article, aside etc. In HTML we used div for everything.

HTML5 supports new types of form control, such as date, email, title etc.

HTML5 is less user-friendly as compared to the old version of HTML.

Doctype declaration was too long in HTML. In HTML5 it is short <!DOCTYPE html> .

In HTML5 SVG is used while in HTML is not possible.

1. What does DOCTYPE mean?

Answer – It is used to inform browser that it is a HTML Document.

1. What is the difference between div and span in HTML?

Answer – Div is a block element whereas SPAN is an inline element. When we use div it will take the full width of the window but inline will be limited to content only.

1. What is reset css?

Answer: A reset file includes the baseline or default styles for some properties so that we avoid any cross browser difference due to their browser default style settings.

1. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated in a web page?

Answer: 3 ways we can include css in a web page.

* Using External CSS file and including the file link in the head tag.
  + <link href=”style.css” rel=”stylesheet”>
* Using Internal styling in the head tag
  + <style> </style>
* Using Inline Styling in HTML tag ex: <div style=” color: red”></div>

1. What are the sprite images and what are the benefits of sprite images?

Answer: The collection of images is combined in one single image and we use the single image with dimensions and position to show the one part of the image. The benefits of using Sprite images is we don’t have to call multiple images from the server so the loading time is less.

1. What are the possible values of the “Position” property?

Answer: position: ‘relative’, ‘static’, ‘absolute’, ‘fixed’, ‘sticky’

1. What is difference between class and ID?

Answer: Class – It can be used to multiple elements in the HTML file that uses the same style properties. The same class name can be given to multiple elements. (.) dot character is used to identify the Class selector.

ID selector – The ID of an element is unique within a page, so the ID selector is used to select one unique element. ID selector is used to target an element in JavaScript. (#) hash character is used to identify the ID selector.

1. What is difference between margin and padding?

Answer: margin – It is the outer space around the element. It is used to add spaces around the element. It is also used to give some space between two elements. The Top and bottom margin is collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.

Padding – It is used to give the inner space within the element. It is used to created space around the element inside the border.

1. What are CSS3 Transitions and Transform?

Answer: CSS Transforms is used to move, rotate, scale an element from its original size and position.

CSS Transition: It is used to make the element smoothly and gradually change from one state to other.

1. What is the CSS3 animation?

Answer: It allows us to add animation to the element without using JavaScript. For example: Moving the div from one side of the screen to other or changing its color from one to another.

@keyframes – Using @keyframes is used to change the element from one position or style to another at certain times.

@keyframes example {  
 from {background-color: red; }

To{ background-color: green; }  
}

.animation-div{  
 animation: example .4s ease-in-out 2 alternate;  
}

Explanation:

Example – Animation name

.4s – Animation duration

Ease-in-out – Animation-timing-function

2 – animation-iteration-count

Alternate – animation-direction

12.What is the flexbox?

Answer: It is used to give layout to the webpage element. It also used to design flexible layout structure without using float and positioning.

To use flex, we should add display: flex to the particular element.

13.What is meaning of responsive website, explain with example?

Answer: It is used to make website render in all the different devices with all the css styles included. It changes the layout automatically when the screen size changes from ne device to other. For example, it should work good in Mobile device, IPAD device and Desktop devices.

Example of responsive design is using Media queries

We should add styles to different screen sizes in media query so that when the screen size reached to the that particular width the styles are applied.

@media screen and (min-width: 768px) {} //the styles are applied to width from 768px > above to the large screens

@media screen and (min-width: 991.98px) {} //The styles are applied to 992px >

@media (min-width: 992px) and (max-width: 1199.98px) {} //the styles will apply within these screen sizes.

14.What are Pseudo-elements?

Answer:

* : after() – The pseudo element are used to add style to the end of the element. And also used to add some content to the element at the end.
* :before() – The pseudo element is used to add style to the start of the element. And also used to add some content to the element at the start.
* :first-line() – It is used to add element to the first line of the element
* :first-letter() – It is used to add style to the first letter of the element

15.What is CSS Box Model and what are its elements?

Answer: It is a box that is used to wrap the content around every HTML element. The box model consists of content, padding, border and margin.

In the content where all the content and images will appear for spacing we use margin and padding.

To calculate the total width of the element - width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin

16. What is SASS and what is advantages of SASS?

Answer: It is a CSS preprocessor that allows us to add variables, mixins, mathematical operation, extend, nesting, imports and other stuff like darken and lighten with the color and background.

The advantage of SASS:

* Sass facilitates us to write clean, easy and less CSS in a programming construct.
* It contains fewer codes so we can write CSS quicker.
* It is more stable, powerful, and elegant because it is an extension of CSS. So, it is easy for designers and developers to work more efficiently and quickly.
* It is compatible with all versions of CSS. So, we can use any available CSS libraries.
* It provides nesting so we can use nested syntax and useful functions like color manipulation, math functions, and other values.

17. Why is @import tag is placed only at the top?

Answer: @import is used to add scss/css file at the top so that all the style will come first then all the other style of the file. As CSS is takings styles from top-bottom approach. Therefore, the @import file styles will bring all the styles from the that particular file.

18.What is a variable and how is it defined in sass?

Answer: We can assign a value to the variable that starts with $ and then we can refer to the variable name instead of value in the overall SASS files. So that if we want to change the value then it will change in all the places wherever that variable is declared.

Example: $white: #fff;

$default-size: 1rem;

$primary-font: ‘Roboto’, open-sans;

Font-family: $primary-font;

19.What is a Mixin?

Answer: Mixin allows to add styles that can be used throughout the stylesheet. The @mixin for flexbox is display:flex; then we can include the flexbox mixin everywhere in the stylesheet.

@mixin flexbox{

Display: flex;

}

.container{

@include flexbox;

}

20.Explain what is @include and @extend function used for in Sass?

Answers: @include is used to add the mixin in the styles file and @extend is used to add css properties of one selector to other selector.

21.How to give a line break using span in CSS?

Answer:

<span id="content1">The first line.</span><span id="content2">The second line.</span>

#content1::after{

content: "\a";

white-space: pre;

}

22.What do you mean by word-wrapping in CSS?

Answer: Word-wrap is used for long words that goes beyond the div box to break the word and bring it to the next line we use word-wrap property.

To break word use – word-wrap: brake-word;

23. What is Git? What is repository in Git?

Answer: It is a medium to store the project data/files online so that all the team member can access the files by cloning it to their local system.

Git is used to store project files in a remote location and whoever have access to the project can clone it and also use Git command to save the new changes from its local system to the remote repository.

24. What is a ‘Conflict’ in Git?

Answer: Conflict arises when two separate branches have made edits to the same file on the same line in a file. It happens when we try to merge one branch code in another branch or else when we take pull.

25.Name few git commands and explain their usage.

Answer - 1. git stash – To temporarily stash the changes.

2.git stash pop – To bring the changes that we temporarily removed.

3. git status – to check the files status how many are modified or changed

4. git diff – To track the difference between the changes made on file

5. git commit –m “changes comment” – To commit the changes

6. git push origin ‘branch-name’ – It will add the local changes in the remote repository in your branch. Origin is used for remote repository

7. git init – for starting a new repository. This is the first command to use.

8. git clone url – This command is used to obtain a repository from an existing URL.

9. git reset file\_name - This command will remove the file from add and it will be in uncommited/untrakked files.