INTERVIEW QUESTION :

1) what is DOCTYPE in HTML

HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag

On the HTML document you have often seen that there is a <!DOCTYPE html> declaration before the <html> tag. HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag is used to inform the browser about the version of HTML used in the document. It is called as the document type declaration (DTD).

Technically <!DOCTYPE > is not a tag/element, it just an instruction to the browser about the document type. It is a null element which does not contain the closing tag, and must not include any content within it.

2) purpose of Meta tag :

The `<meta>` tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

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

Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable.

3) Without using css how can I separate span tag in block.

Span tag in block without using css i can using break tag in HTML.

4) Difference Between *pseudo* class and *pseudo* elements :

Pseudo class:

Some pseudo-classes only apply when the user interacts with the document in some way. These user-action pseudo-classes, sometimes referred to as dynamic pseudo-classes, act as if a class had been added to the element when the user interacts with it. Examples include:

- :hover — mentioned above; this only applies if the user moves their pointer over an element, typically a link.

Pseudo element:

Pseudo-elements behave in a similar way. However, they act as if you had added a whole new HTML element into the markup, rather than applying a class to existing elements. Pseudo-elements start with a double colon ::.

::pseudo-element-name

5) Iteration properties :

for in()

for of()

for each()

6) Use svg and canvas :

svg	canvas
Vector based (composed of shapes)	Raster based (composed of pixel)
SVG has better scalability. So it can be printed with high quality at any resolution.	Canvas has poor scalability. Hence it is not suitable for printing on higher resolution.

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

7) Media queries :

Media queries are useful when you want to modify your site or app depending on a device's general type (such as print vs. screen) or specific characteristics and parameters (such as screen resolution or browser viewport width).

Breakpoint	Class infix	Dimensions
X-Small	*None*	<576px
Small	sm	≥576px
Medium	md	≥768px
Large	lg	≥992px
Extra large	xl	≥1200px
Extra extra large	xxl	≥1400px

8) Orientation:

The orientation CSS media feature can be used to test the orientation of the viewport (or the page box, for paged media).

Keyword values

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

landscape
The viewport is in a landscape orientation, i.e., the width is greater than the height.

9) difference between settimeout and setintervel:

setTimeout(function, duration) – This function calls function after duration milliseconds from now. This goes for one execution. Let’s see an example –

It waits for 2000 milliseconds, and then runs the callback function alert(‘Hello’)

```
setTimeout(function() { alert('Hello');}, 2000);
```

setInterval(function, duration) – This function calls function after every duration milliseconds. This goes for unlimited times. Let’s see an example –

It triggers the alert(‘Hello’) after every 2000 milliseconds, not only once.

```
setInterval(function() { alert('Hello');}, 2000);
```

10) Box Model :

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

- **Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear**
- **Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent**

- **Border - A border that goes around the padding and content**
- **Margin - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent**

11) Attribute :

- **All HTML elements can have attributes**
- **Attributes provide additional information about elements**
- **Attributes are always specified in the start tag**
- **Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"**
- **All HTML elements can have attributes**
- **The `href` attribute of `<a>` specifies the URL of the page the link goes to**
- **The `src` attribute of `<img>` specifies the path to the image to be displayed**
- **The `width` and `height` attributes of `<img>` provide size information for images**
- **The `alt` attribute of `<img>` provides an alternate text for an image**
- **The `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more**
- **The `lang` attribute of the `<html>` tag declares the language of the Web page**
- **The `title` attribute defines some extra information about an element**

12) Use of default (reset) css :

The CSS rules which are used to reset default styling of all HTML elements provided by the browser is called reset CSS.

- **<h1><h2><h3><h4><h5><h6>(heading tags) will have the font size by default.**

Note: These defaults are applied by the browser and differs based on the browser.

13) In span tag I give width:50px:

Padding: 5px;

Margin : 5px;

Now calculate width

Span tag is inline element so not to applied in width.