

HTML

1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language and is used to create web pages. It is also defined as the structure of a web page.

2. What is formatting in HTML?

HTML formatting is a way of formatting the text for a better look and feel. It uses different tags to make text bold, italicized and underlined. ``, `<i></i>`, `<u></u>`

3. What is HTML5?

HTML5 is an updated version of HTML. `<header></header>`, `<footer></footer>`, `<article></article>`, `<main></main>` are the HTML5 tag.

4. What are Semantic Elements?

A semantic element can describe easily its meaning to the developer. There are many semantics elements such as `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` Clearly describe its content to the developer.

5. Is it possible to change the color of the bullet?

Yes, IT is possible to change the color of the bullet. To change the color of the bullet you have to change the color of the text.

6. What are empty elements?

The elements that have no content are called empty elements. such as `
` `<hr>` are the empty element.

7. Do all HTML tags come in pairs?

No, There are some tags that have no close tag. Such as ``, `
`.

8. What is an Anchor tag in HTML?

The tag used to link one page to another page is called an Anchor tag. Such as `<a>`

9. Define attributes in HTML tags.

There is something that exists inside the HTML tag as a field called an attribute. such as ``, here src is an attribute of img tag.

10. How to create a nested webpage in HTML?

Using an iframe tag we can make a nested webpage.

11. What is an image map?

Using an image map you can make the clickable area on the image.

12. Can we modify the attribute's value of the HTML tag dynamically?

Yes, We can modify the attributes of the HTML using javascript.

13. What are inline elements and block-level elements in HTML?

block-level elements are the elements that take both available width and height. Such as `<p></p>`, `<div></div>` are the block-level element.

Inline elements are the elements that don't take both available width and height. Such as ``, ``, `` are the inline elements.

14. Can we change the inline elements to block-level elements?

Yes, we can change the inline elements to block elements using the display block.

15. Why meta tags are used in HTML?

The meta tag is used to tell the browser about the page description, and the author of the template.

CSS

1. What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading style sheets and use to style a web page. It describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on a screen, on paper, or in other media.

2. What is the origin of CSS?

The origin of CSS is the SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language). It is a language that defines markup languages.

3. What is CSS specificity?

CSS specificity is a rank that decides which style declaration has to be used for an element.

4. What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

In CSS2, everything is present in a single document while in CSS3 is categorized into multiple sections called modules.

CSS3 is supported in every browser but CSS2 is not supported in every browser.

CSS3 is an updated version of CSS2 but CSS2 is the old version.

CSS3 introduces many new selectors in the form of pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes.

5. What is CSS specificity?

CSS specificity is a rank that decides which style declaration has to be used for an element.

6. Cite different types of CSS.

There are three types of CSS, such as External, internal and inline.

external: These are written in separate files.

Inline: These are written right next to the text.

Internal: These are cited at the top of the web page code document.

7. What do you know about CSS opacity?

The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element. using the opacity property to add transparency to the background of an element, all of its child elements become transparent as well.

8. How to use CSS selector?

Using a CSS selector we can target the element which is added to the CSS style.

9. What is the difference between an id and a class?

Class is used to style the elements of HTML. Class is not unique and has multiple elements. Id is unique and it can be assigned to a single element.

10. Define z-index.?

It is used to fix the stack order of elements that overlap each other. Its default value is zero and it may be both negative or positive. A higher z-index value is stacked above the lower index element. It takes the following values- auto, number, initial, and inherit.

11. How can you use CSS to control image repetition?

We can use the background-repeat property to control image repetition.

12. Tell us about the property used for image scroll controlling?

We can use The background-attachment property to set whether the background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the web page.

13. What are the limitations of CSS?

Every browser doesn't support CSS and have I. you need to be cautious while choosing the style selector. We can't select the parent-selector tag element.

14. What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?

There are several types of selector such as 1.Universal Selector,2.Element type Selector, 3.ID selector,4.Class selector,5.Descendant combinatory,6.Child Combinator, 7.General Sibling Combinator,8.Adjacent sibling combinator, and 9.Attribute selector.

15. What is responsive design?

Responsive design is a type of design that changes the design layout according to screen size. There are different types of responsive design such as desktop view, tab view, and mobile view.