**HTML,  CSS and JavaScript Interview Questions**

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HTML

1. What is HTML?

Ans: HTML is a code which is used to structure a webpage. This is how text, images and links should appear on a webpage.

1. What are Tags?

Ans: Set of characters constituting a formatted command for a webpage. Tags provide the directions for the visual content on the webpage.

1. What are tags and attributes in HTML?

Ans: Attributes are special words inside the tag to control the element’s behaviour. They are the modifier of an html elements type.

1. What are void elements in HTML?

Ans: A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances.

1. What are HTML Entities?

Ans: An HTML entity is a piece of text that begins with an ampersand and ends with a semicolon. Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters.

1. What are different types of lists in HTML?

Ans: Ordered lists, unordered list and description list.

1. What is the ‘class’ attribute in HTML?

Ans: The class is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an html element. The class attribute can be used on any html element.

1. What is the difference between the ‘id’ attribute and the ‘class’ attribute of HTML elements?

Ans : “Id” is unique in a page and can only apply to at most one element, while “class” selector can only apply to multiple elements.

1. Define multipart form data?

Ans: (DOUBT)

1. Describe HTML layout structure.

Ans: Following are the several semantic elements which define the different parts of a webpage:

* 1. <header>: defines a header for a document or a section.
  2. <nav>: defines a set of navigation links.
  3. <section>: defines a section in a document.
  4. <article>: defines an independent, self contained content.
  5. <aside>: defines content aside from content (like a sidebar).
  6. <footer>: defines a footer for a document or a section.

1. How to optimize website assets loading?

Ans: Enable compression, Minify CSS, Javascript and html, reduce redirects, remove render blocking javascript, improve server response time, optimise images.

1. What are the various formatting tags in HTML?

Ans: <b>: bold tag

<i>: italic tag

HTML marked formatting, underlined text, strike text, monospaced font, superscript text, subscript text, deleted text, inserted text, larger text, smaller text.

1. What are the different kinds of Doctypes available?

Ans: Strict, transitional and frameset.

1. Please explain how to indicate the character set being used by a document in HTML?

Ans: For HTML5, the default character encoding is UTF- 8.

1. What is the difference between <strong>, <b> tags and <em/>, <i/> tags?

Ans: The visual result is the same but the main difference is that the <em> tag semantically emphasises on the important word or section of words while <i> tag is just offset text conventionally styled in italic to show alternative mood or voice.

1. What is the significance of <head/> and <body/> tag in HTML?

Ans: The <body> encapsulates the contents of the document, while the <head> part contains meta elements, i.e. information about the contents.

1. Can we display a web page inside a web page or Is nesting of webpages possible?

Ans: yes it is possible using the iframe tag.

1. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Ans: Cellpadding is the space between the border of a table cell and its contents, cellspacing is the space between adjacent cells.

1. How can we club two or more rows or columns into a single row or column in an HTML table?

Ans: Using the colspan attribute it can be achieved.

1. Is it possible to change an inline element into a block level element?

Ans: We can’t put block elements inside inline elements. By formatting, inline elements do not force a new line to begin in the document flow.

1. In how many ways can we position an HTML element? Or what are the permissible values of the position attribute?

Ans: static, absolute, fixed, relative, initial, inherit.

1. What is the difference between “display: none” and “visibility: hidden”, when used as attributes to the HTML element.

Ans: Visibility: hidden means element shall be hidden on the webpage, while display: none means element shall not take up space on the webpage and still be hidden.

1. How to specify the link in HTML and explain the target attribute?

Ans: Through the <a> (anchor) tag and “href” attribute is used to specify the link.

1. In how many ways can we specify the CSS styles for the HTML element?

Ans: inline, internal, external

1. Difference between link tag <link/> and anchor tag <a/>?

Ans: <link> tag specifies the relationship between current document and external resource.

1. How to include javascript code in HTML?

Ans: By using <script> tag using which we can run the javascript code and make our html page more dynamic.

1. When to use scripts in the head and when to use scripts in the body?

Ans: DOUBT

1. What are forms and how to create forms in HTML?

Ans: User can give data to the server through the form tag.

1. What are the different new form element types in HTML 5?

Ans: Datalist, output, keygen, progress and meter.

1. What is datalist tag?

Ans: The datalist tag is used to provide autocomplete feature in HTML files. It can be used in the input tag so that users can easily fill in the data in the forms using select the data.

1. What are the new <input/> types for form validation in HTML5?

Ans: tel, search, range , number.

1. What is the canvas element in HTML5?

Ans: The HTML canvas element is used to draw graphics via javascript.

1. What is SVG?

Ans: Scalable vector graphics, used to define graphics for the web.

1. What is the difference b/w SVG and canvas?

Ans: DOUBT.

1. What is local storage?

Ans: Local storge is a property that allows javascript sites and apps to save key value pairs in a web browser with no expiration date. Data will persist even when the browser is closed.

1. What is session storage?

Ans: The session storage object only stores data for one session.

1. What is the difference b/w local storage and session storage?

Ans: Data in local storage does’nt expire, data in session storage is cleared when the page session ends.

Reference Links:-

<https://www.interviewbit.com/html-interview-questions/>

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CSS

1. What is CSS?

Ans: CSS is a popular styling language, used with HTML to design websites.

1. What is Embedded Style Sheet?

Ans: Embedded style sheets allow to define styles for the whole HTML document in one place. (using <style> element).

1. What is the use of CSS Opacity?

Ans: Opacity is the degree to which content behind the element is hidden.

1. Explain universal selector.

Ans: The asterisk (\*) is known as the universal selector. It can be used to select any and all types of elements in an html page. The asterisk can also be followed by a selector while using to select a child object. This selector is useful when we want to select all elements of a page.

1. What is the use of % unit?
2. What is the difference between class selectors and id selectors?

Ans: The id selector allows to define style rules that apply to single element on the webpage. The class selector is not unique.

1. What are the benefits of CSS sprites?

Ans: Main reason to use css sprites is to cut back on http requests.

1. What is the float property of CSS?

Ans: The float property specifies if the element should float to the left, right or the centre.

1. What is the purpose of the z-index and how is it used?

Ans: The z index property specifies the stack order of an element. An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with lower stack order.

1. Explain the difference between visibility: hidden and display: none?

Ans: Visibility: hidden means element shall be hidden on the webpage, while display: none means element shall not take up space on the webpage and still be hidden.

1. What do you understand by W3C?

Ans: World wide web consortium.

1. What are the CSS frameworks?

Ans: Bootstrap, SASS etc.

1. What is the Box model in CSS? Which CSS properties are a part of it?

Ans: CSS box models refer to how HTML elements are modelled in browser engines and how the dimensions of those html elements are derived from CSS properties.

1. What are the advantages of using CSS?

Ans: the layout of the webpage is better controlled using CSS.

1. What are the limitations of CSS?

Ans: CSS cannot perform any logical operations, like if/else etc.

1. How to include CSS in the webpage?

Ans: a. With an external file that can be linked to a webpage.

b. By creating a CSS block in the web page itself, typically inserted on the top of the webpage in between <head> and the </head> tag.

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

Ans: Different types of selectors in css are: a. Simple selectors, Combinator selectors, pseudo class selectors, pseudo element selectors, Attribute selectors.

1. What is a CSS Preprocessor? What are Sass, Less, and Stylus? Why do people use them?

Ans: DOUBT

1. What is VH/VW (viewport height/ viewport width) in CSS?

Ans: vw: relative to 1% width of the viewport

Vh: relative to 1% height of the viewport.

1. Difference between reset vs normalize CSS?. How do they differ?

Ans: DOUBT

1. What is the difference between inline, inline-block, and block?

Ans: Inline-block allows to set a width and height on the element and the top and bottom margins are respected, but in inline they are not. Inline block does not add a line break after the elements, compared to block, so that the elements can sit next to each other.

1. How do you test the webpage in different browsers?

Ans: using analytics, feature detection, automated testing, setting up automated testing environment.

1. What is a Pseudo element? What is pseudo-class?

Ans: Pseudo class is a selector that selects elements that are in specific state, pseudo elements also behave in the same way.

1. How do you specify units in the CSS?. What are the different ways to do it?

Ans: CSS has different units for expressing length. Different ways to do it are through absolute length (mm, px etc).

1. Does margin-top or margin-bottom have an effect on inline elements?

Ans: Vertical margins don’t have effect on inline elements.

Reference Links:-

<https://www.javatpoint.com/css-interview-questions>

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