HTMl Questions:

1. Doctype is a declaration of Html documents, so that the browser knows what type of document to expect.
2. In Standard mode the engine will render the page as HTMl and CSS and in quirks mode is to render legacy pages written before these standards are fixed.
3. HTMl is a markup language used for creation of web pages and other information that can be displayed on the web browser

XHTML is a family of XML markup languages that mirror or extend versions of the widely used hypertext markup language, the language in which web pages are written.

1. Internet explorer which has versions less than 8 will show a dialogue box for pages, instead of rendering them properly.
2. Use lang in tags.
3. Font-size for selectors in CSS and difference in word length for each language.
4. Data attribute makes HTMl elements contain extra information without using non-standard attributes.
5. Geolaction API, new javascript API, video and audio, new form elements, web worker API
6. Localstorage: it stores data with no expiration date, and gets cleared only through javascript or clearing the browser cache.

Session storage: it is similar to local storage but expires when browser is closed.

Cookie: stores data that has to be sent back to the server.

1. <script> is used to define a client-side script it contains scripting statements

<script async> specifies that the script will be executed asynchronously as soon as it is available

<script defer> it is Boolean attribute, it specifies that the script is executed when the page has finished parsing.

1. No
2. It is used to name given to techniques used to render content for display as quickly as possible.
3. No

CSS:

1. Id’s are unique and each element can have only one id and each page can have only one element with id.

Class are not unique and you can use the same class on multiple elements and you can use multiple classes on the same elements.

1. Resetting removes all the native styles provided by the browser and normalizing make the browser styles consistent.
2. Float has left, right and none values each indicates how an element should perform. When it is specified the elements will be shifted to specified direction.
3. It tells about how elements should be stacked on the screen.
4. It is used to determine from which positioning and clearing should be done.
5. Clear:both; overflow: hidden;
6. It is used to merge multiple images into one image using css it can be done by backgroung-image and background-position





13. Yes
14. No
15. @media print{}

18. @import for prepared web font
20. It is used to style first part of an element.
22. Box-sizing property is used to tell the browser what the sizing properties should include.
23. Inline, block, flex, none, initial, inherit.
24. Inline: respect left&right margins and padding, but not top & bottom cannot have a width and height

Inline-block: allows other elements to sit to their left and right respect top & bottom margins and padding respect height and width.

1. Static: static positioned elements are not specified by top, bottom, left, and right properties

Relative: setting top, right, bottom and left properties of a relatively-positioned elements will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted away from its normal position.

Fixed: a fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

4. Responsive: one basic layout and it changes responsively to screen changes.

Adaptive: for each possible screen size, there is a distinct layout.