HTML & CSS - Questions

1. What is difference between Tag and Element in HTML?

=> A tag is like a label or a marker in HTML that defines the beginning or end of an element. It consists of the tag name surrounded by angle brackets, like <p> for a paragraph.

An element, on the other hand, is the complete set of content enclosed within the opening and closing tags. It includes the actual content and the tags that define the element boundaries. For instance, in <p>Hello, World!</p>, the entire thing <p>Hello, World!</p> is the paragraph element, and <p> and </p> are the opening and closing tags, respectively.

2. Which are void elements in HTML?

=> Void elements in HTML are elements that don't require a closing tag. Examples include , <img /> , <input /> , <col /> , <command /> , <embed /> , <keygen /> , <link /> , <wbr /> , <hr /> , <meta /> , <area /> , <base /> , <source /> , <track /> , and <param /> .

3. What is semantic code in HTML?

=> Semantic code in HTML refers to the use of HTML elements that carry meaning about the structure and content of a web page beyond just presentation. Semantic elements provide a clearer and more meaningful structure to both browsers and developers, making it easier to understand the purpose of each part of the document.

Here below are the semantic tags

<article>: Represents an independent, self-contained content that can be distributed and reused.

<aside>: Represents content that is tangentially related to the content around it.

<details>: Represents a disclosure widget from which the user can obtain additional information or controls.

<figcaption>: Represents a caption or a legend for a <figure> element.

<figure>: Represents any content that is referenced from the main content, often images, charts, or code snippets.

<footer>: Represents the footer of a section or a page.

<header>: Represents the header of a section or a page.

<main>: Contains the main content of the document.

<mark>: Represents text highlighted for reference purposes.

<nav>: Represents a navigation menu.

<section>: Represents a generic section in a document.

<summary>: Represents a summary, caption, or legend for a <details> element

<time>: Represents a specific period in time, typically expressed in a machine-readable format.

4. What is the difference between pseudo class and pseudo elements in CSS?

=>

1. Pseudo-classes:

Definition: Pseudo-classes are used to select and style elements based on their state or position in the document.

Syntax: They are denoted by a single colon (:) followed by the pseudo-class name.

a:hover {

  color: blue;

}

below are the pseudo classes
-> :hover, :active, :focus, :nth-child()

2. Pseudo-elements:

Definition: Pseudo-elements are used to style a specific part of an element or generate content that is not present in the HTML.

Syntax: They are denoted by a double colon (::) followed by the pseudo-element name.

p::first-line {

  font-weight: bold;

}

below are the pseudo classes
-> ::before, ::after , ::first-line, ::first-letter

5. Where in an HTML document is the correct place to refer to an external style sheet?

=> The correct place to refer to an external style sheet in an HTML document is within the <head> section. You use the <link> element with the rel attribute set to "stylesheet" and the href attribute pointing to the URL or path of the external CSS file.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

6. Which HTML tag is used to define an internal style sheet?

=> The HTML tag used to define an internal style sheet is the <style> tag. This tag is placed within the <head> section of an HTML document, and it contains CSS code that applies styles specifically to that document.

7. Which HTML attribute is used to define inline styles?

=> The HTML attribute used to define inline styles is the style attribute. This attribute can be added to most HTML elements and is used to apply styles directly to that specific element.

8. How do you insert a comment in a CSS file?

=> You can insert a comment in a CSS file by wrapping the comment text in /* and */ . For example: /* This is a comment */ .

9. Which property is used to change the background color?

=> The background-color property is used to change the background color in CSS. For example, background-color: red; would set the background color of an element to red.

10. How do you add a background color for all <h1> elements?

=> You can add a background color for all <h1> elements using CSS. Here's an

h1 {

    background-color: yourColor;

}

11. Which CSS property controls the text size?

=> The font-size property in CSS is used to control the text size.

12. How do you display hyperlinks without an underline?

=> To display hyperlinks without an underline in CSS, you can use the text-decoration property and set it to none.

```
a {

    text-decoration: none;

}
```

13. How do you make each word in a text start with a capital letter?

=> In CSS, you can use the text-transform property with the value capitalize to make each word in a text start with a capital letter

```
.capitalize {

    text-transform: capitalize;

}
```

14. How do you display a border like this:

The top border = 10 pixels

The dotted bottom border = 5 pixels

The dashed left border = 20 pixels

The right border = 1pixel?

=> You can display a border like that by specifying each border side separately. Here's

```css
.box {

    border-top: 10px solid black;

    border-bottom: 5px dotted black;

    border-left: 20px dashed black;

    border-right: 1px solid black;

    width: 100px;

    height: 100px;

}
```

15. When using the padding property; are you allowed to use negative values?

=> Yes, you can use negative values for the padding property in CSS. While positive values increase the space within an element, negative values decrease it.

16. How do you group selectors?

=> In CSS, you can group selectors by separating them with commas. This allows you to apply the same style rules to multiple selectors in a single rule set

```css
h1, h2, h3 {

    color: blue;

    font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;

}

p, li {

    font-size: 14px;

    line-height: 1.5;

}
```

17. What is the default value of the position property?

=> The default value of the position property in CSS is static. When an element has a position value of static, it is positioned according to the normal flow of the document.

18. How you can define pseudo element?

=> A CSS pseudo-element is a keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific part of the selected element(s).
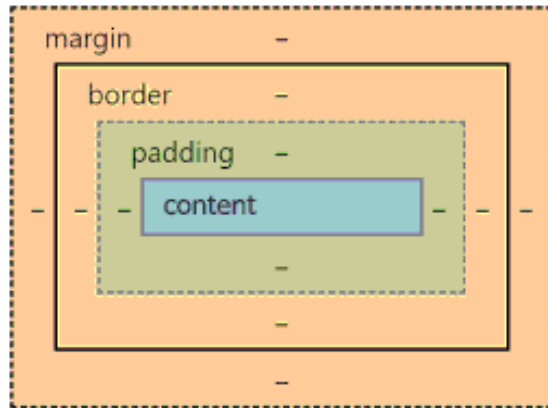
Example :

selector::pseudo-element {

  property: value;

}

p::first-line {

  color: blue;

  text-transform: uppercase;

}

19. What is box model?

=> The CSS box model is a container that contains multiple properties including borders, margins, padding, and the content itself. It is used to create the design and layout of web pages. It can be used as a toolkit for customizing the layout of different elements. The web browser renders every element as a rectangular box according to the CSS box model

20. What is flex model?

=> Flexbox allows you to create a container with flexible items that can dynamically adjust their size and alignment based on the container's dimensions. The key components of the Flexbox model are:

1. Flex Container: The parent element containing one or more flex items. To create a flex container, you set its display property to flex or inline-flex.

2. Flex Items: The child elements of the flex container. They are the items that become flexible within the flex container. By default, they are placed in a row.

Example

.container {

    display: flex;

}

.item {

    flex: 1;

}

<div class="container">

    <div class="item">Item 1</div>

```html
    <div class="item">Item 2</div>

    <div class="item">Item 3</div>

</div>
```