***Front End Questions***

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

The class attribute is used to specify the class name for an HTML element. Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value. Also, it is mainly used to associate the styles written in the stylesheet with the HTML elements.

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

Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value, whereas a value of id attribute of one element cannot be associated with another HTML element

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

Yes, we can display a web page inside another HTML web page. HTML provides a tag <iframe> using which we can achieve this functionality.

<**iframe** src=”url of the web page to embed” />

### 4. How is Cell Padding different from Cell Spacing?

Cell Spacing is the space or gap between two consecutive cells. Whereas, Cell Padding is the space or gap between the text/ content of the cell and the edge/ border of the cell. Please refer to the above figure example to find the difference

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

When we use the attribute “visibility: hidden” for an HTML element then that element will be hidden from the webpage but still takes up space. Whereas, if we use the “display: none” attribute for an HTML element then the element will be hidden, and also it won’t take up any space on the webpage

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

There are three ways in which we can specify the styles for HTML elements:

* **Inline**: Here we use the ‘style’ attribute inside the HTML element.
* **Internal:** Here we use the <style> tag inside the <head> tag. To apply the style we bind the elements using ‘id’ or ‘class’ attributes.
* **External**: Here we use the <link> tag inside <head> tag to reference the CSS file into our HTML code. Again the binding between elements and styles is done using ‘id’ or ‘class’ attributes.

### 7. How to include javascript code in HTML?

HTML provides a <script> tag using which we can run the javascript code and make our HTML page more dynamic

**8. How to create a Hyperlink in HTML?**

The HTML provides an anchor tag to create a hyperlink that links one page to another page. These tags can appear in any of the following ways:

* **Unvisited link** – It is displayed, underlined and blue.
* **Visited link** – It is displayed, underlined and purple.
* **Active link** – It is displayed, underlined and red.

The **syntax** of Hyperlink in HTML is:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <**a** href = "..........."> Link Text </**a**> |

### ****9. What is the difference between DIV and SPAN in HTML?****

The difference between **span** and **div** is that a span element is **in-line** and usually used for a small chunk of HTML inside a line,such as inside a paragraph. Whereas, a div or division element is **block-line** which is equivalent to having a line-break before and after it and used to group larger chunks of code.

### ****10. What is the purpose of using alternative texts in images?****

The purpose of using alternative texts is to define what the image is about. During an image mapping, it can be confusing and difficult to understand what hotspots correspond to a particular link. These alternative texts come in action here and put a description at each link which makes it easy for users to understand the hotspot links easily

### 11. Name some CSS frameworks.

[CSS](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/css-tutorial/what-is-css) frameworks are libraries that make web page styling easier. Some of them are Foundation, Bootstrap, Gumby, Ukit, Semantic UI, etc.

### 12. Define z-index.

This is one of the most frequently asked CSS interview questions. Z-index is used to specify the stack order of elements that overlap each other. Its default value is zero and can take both negative and positive values. A higher z-index value is stacked above the lower index element. It takes the following values- auto, number, initial, and inherit.

### 13. Explain responsive web design.

Responsive Design is a web page creation approach that uses flexible images, flexible layouts, and CSS media queries. This design approach aims to build web pages that detect the orientation and screen size of the visitors so that the layout can be changed accordingly.

### 14. What are the different ways to hide the element using CSS?

display: none, visibility: hidden, position: absolute

### 15. What does! important mean in CSS?

The style “! important” in the CSS has the highest precedence. Also, the cascaded property will be overridden with it.

### 16. What is jQuery?

jQuery is not a programming language but a well written JavaScript code. It is a JavaScript code, which do document traversing, event handling, [Ajax](https://career.guru99.com/top-50-ajax-interview-questions-answers/) interactions and Animations.

**17. Why jQuery is needed?**

jQuery is needed for the following list:

* Used to develop browser compatible web applications
* Improve the performance of an application
* Very fast and extensible
* UI related functions are written in minimal lines of codes

**18. What are the methods used to provide effects?**

Some of the effects methods are:

* Show()
* Hide()
* Toggle()
* FadeIn() and
* FadeOut()

### 19. What is the use of each function in jQuery?

Each function is used to iterate each and every element of an object. It is used to loop DOM elements, arrays and the object properties.

### 20. What is the difference between size and length of jQuery?

Size and length both returns the number of elements in an object. But length is faster than the size because length is a property and size is a method.