1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language and is the language of the internet. It is the standard text formatting language used for creating and displaying pages on the Internet

HTML documents are made up of the elements and the tags that format it for proper display on pages.

2. What are HTML tags?

We use HTML tags for placing the elements in the proper and appropriate format. Tags use the symbols <, and > to set them apart from the HTML content.

The HTML tags need not be closed always. For example, in the case of images, the closing tags are not required as <img> tag.

3. What are HTML Attributes?

Attributes are the properties that can be added to an HTML tag. These attributes change the way the tag behaves or is displayed. For example, a <img> tag has an src attribute, which you use to add the source from which the image should be displayed.

We add attributes right after the name of the HTML tag, inside the brackets. We can only add the attributes to opening or self-closing tags, but never be in closing tags.

4. What is a marquee in HTML?

Marquee is used for scrolling text on a web page. It scrolls the image or text up, down, left, or right automatically. To apply for a marquee, you have to use </marquee> tags.

5. How do you separate a section of texts in HTML?

We separate a section of texts in HTML using the below tags:

-
 tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.
- <p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

- <blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

6. Define the list types in HTML?

The list types in HTML are as below:

- Ordered list–The ordered list uses <ol> tag and displays elements in a numbered format.
- Unordered list–The unordered list uses <ul> tag and displays elements in a bulleted format.
- Definition list–The definition list uses <dl>, <dt>, <dd> tags and displays elements in definition form like in a dictionary.

7. How do you align list elements in an HTML file?

We can align the list elements in an HTML file by using indents. If you indent each nested list in further than the parent list, you can easily align and determine the various lists and the elements that it contains.

8. Differentiate between an Ordered list and an Unordered list?

An unordered list uses <ul> tags and each element of the list is written between <li> tags. The list items are displayed as bullets rather than numbers.

An ordered list uses <ol> tags and each element of the list is written between <li> tags. The list items are displayed as numbers rather than bullet points.

9. How do you display a table in an HTML webpage?

The HTML <table> tag is used to display data in a tabular format. It is also used to manage the layout of the page, for example, header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section. Given below are the list of HTML tags used for displaying a table in an HTML webpage:

Tag	Description

<table>	It defines a table.
<tr>	It defines a row in a table.
<th>	It defines a header cell in a table.
<td>	It defines a cell in a table.
<caption>	It defines the table caption.
<colgroup>	It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
<col>	It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column.
<tbody>	It is used to group the body content in a table.
<thead>	It is used to group the header

	content in a table.
<tfooter>	It is used to group the footer content in a table.

10. How would you display the given table on an HTML webpage?

5 pcs	10	5
1 pcs	50	5

The HTML Code for the problem depicted above is:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>50 pcs</td>
    <td>100</td>
    <td>500</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>10 pcs</td>
    <td>5</td>
```

```
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

11. How do we insert a comment in HTML?

We can insert a comment in HTML by beginning with a lesser than sign and ending with a greater than sign. For example, “<!-“ and “->.”

12. How do you insert a copyright symbol in HTML?

You can insert a copyright symbol by using © or © in an HTML file.

13. What is white space in HTML?

An empty sequence of space characters is called the white space in HTML. This white space is considered as a single space character in the HTML.

White space helps the browser to merge multiple spaces into one single space, and so taking care of indentation becomes easier. White space helps in better organizing the content and tags, making them readable and easy to understand.

14. How do you create links to different sections within the same HTML web page?

We use the <a> tag, along with referencing through the use of the # symbol, to create several links to different sections within the same web page.

15. How do you create a hyperlink in HTML?

We use the anchor tag <a> to create a hyperlink in HTML that links one page to another page. The hyperlink can be added to images too.

16. Define an image map?

An image map in HTML helps in linking with the different kinds of web pages using a single image. It can be used for defining shapes in the images that are made part of the image mapping process.

17. Why do we use a style sheet in HTML?

A style sheet helps in creating a well-defined template for an HTML webpage that is both consistent as well as portable. We can link a single style sheet template to various web pages, which makes it easier to maintain and change the look of the website.

18. What is semantic HTML?

Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content.

For example: In semantic HTML   tag is not used for bold statement as well as   tag is not used for italic. Instead of these we use and tags.

19. What is SVG in HTML?

HTML SVG is used to describe the vector or raster graphics. SVG images and their behaviors are defined in XML text files.

We mostly use it for vector type diagrams like pie charts, 2-Dimensional graphs in an X, Y coordinate system.

```
<svg width="100" height="100">

  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="yellow" stroke-width="4" fill="red" />

</svg>
```

20. What would happen if there is no text between the HTML tags?

There would be nothing to format if there is no text present between the tags. Therefore, nothing will appear on the screen.

Some tags, such as the tags without a closing tag like the <img> tag, do not require any text between them.

21. How do you create nested web pages in HTML?

Nested web pages basically mean a webpage within a webpage. We can create nested web pages in HTML using the built-in iframe tag. The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <h2>HTML Iframes example</h2>

    <p>

      specify the size of the iframe using the height and width attributes:

    </p>

    <iframe src="https://simplilearn.com/" height="600" width="800"></iframe>

  </body>

</html>
```

22. How do you add buttons in HTML?

We can use the built-in Button tag in HTML to add buttons to an HTML web page.

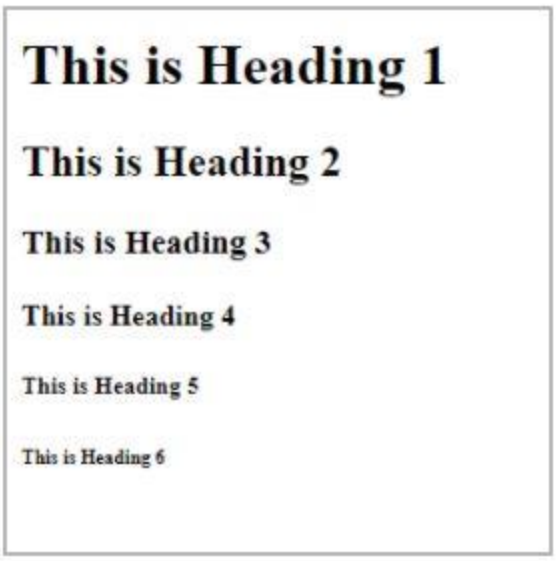
```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <h2>HTML Button Tag Example</h2>

    <button name="button" type="button">CLICK ME</button>
```

```
  </body>

</html>
```

23. What are the different types of headings in HTML?

There are six types of heading tags in HTML which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. Each type of heading tag displays a different text size from another. <h1> is the largest heading tag and <h6> is the smallest. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <h1>This is Heading 1</h1>

    <h2>This is Heading 2</h2>

    <h3>This is Heading 3</h3>

    <h4>This is Heading 4</h4>

    <h5>This is Heading 5</h5>

    <h6>This is Heading 6</h6>

  </body>

</html>
```



24. How do you insert an image in the HTML webpage?

You can insert an image in the HTML webpage by using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <h2>HTML Image Example</h2>

    <img src="tulip.jpeg" />

  </body>

</html>
```

25. What is the alt attribute in HTML?

The alt attribute is used for displaying a text in place of an image whenever the image cannot be loaded due to any technical issue.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <h2>HTML Alt Example</h2>

    <img src="tulip.jpeg" alt="Tulip Garden" />

  </body>

</html>
```

26. How are hyperlinks inserted in the HTML webpage?

You can insert a hyperlink in the HTML webpage by using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

    <h2>HTML Hyperlink Example</h2>

    <a href="url">link text</a>

  </body>

</html>
```

27. How do you add colour to the text in HTML?

You can add colour to the text in HTML by using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML Color Text Example</h2>
    <h1 style="color: Red">Hello HTML</h1>
    <p style="color: Blue">Line 1</p>
    <p style="color: Green">Line 2</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

28. How do you add CSS styling in HTML?

There are three ways to include the CSS with HTML:

- Inline CSS: It is used when less amount of styling is needed or in cases where only a single element has to be styled. To use inline styles add the style attribute in the relevant tag.
- External Style Sheet: This is used when the style is applied to many elements or HTML pages. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag:

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
</head>
```

- Internal Style Sheet: It is used when a single HTML document has a unique style and several elements need to be styled to follow the format. Internal styles sheet is added in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag:

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    hr {
```

```
    color: sienna;
  }
  p {
    margin-left: 20px;
  }
  body {
    background-image: url("images/back40.gif");
  }
 </style>
</head>
```

29. What hierarchy do the style sheets follow?

If a single selector includes three different style definitions, the definition that is closest to the actual tag takes precedence. Inline style takes priority over embedded style sheets, which takes priority over external style sheets.

30. How do you add JavaScript to an HTML webpage?

JavaScript is used for making HTML web pages more interactive, and user-friendly. It is a scripting language that allows you to interact with certain elements on the page, based on user input. As with CSS, there are three major ways of including JavaScript:

- Inline:

You can add JavaScript to your HTML elements directly whenever a certain event occurs. We can add the JavaScript code using attributes of the HTML tags that support it. Here is an example that shows an alert with a message when the user clicks on it:

```
<button onclick="alert('Click the Button!');">
```

```
Click!

</button>
```

- Script block:

You can define a script block anywhere on the HTML code, which will get executed as soon as the browser reaches that part of the document. This is why script blocks are usually added at the bottom of HTML documents.

```
<html>

  <script>

    var x = 1;

    var y = 2;

    var result = x + y;

    alert("X + Y is equal to " + result);

  </script>

</html>
```

- External JavaScript file:

You can also import the JavaScript code from a separate file and keep your HTML code clutter-free. This is especially useful if there is a large amount of scripting added to an HTML webpage.

```
<html>

  <script src="my-script.js"></script>

</html>
```

Q #5) Name some new features which were not present in HTML but are added to HTML5?

Answer: Some new features in HTML5 include:

- **DOCTYPE declaration**: <!DOCTYPE html>

- **section**: Section tag defines a section in the document, such as a header, footer or in other sections of the document. It is used to define the structure of the document. **<section></section>**
- **header:** Header tag defines the head section of the document. A header section always sticks at the top of the document. **<header></header>**
- **footer:** Footer tag defines the footer section of the document. A footer section always sticks at the bottom of the document. **<footer></footer>**
- **article:** Article tag defines an independent piece of the content of a document. **<article> </article>**
- **main:** The main tag defines the main section in the document which contains the main content of the document. **<main></main>**
- **figcaption:** Figcaption tag defines the caption for the media elements such as an image or video. **<figcaption></figcaption>**

Q #6) What is Anchor tag and how can you open an URL into a new tab when clicked?

- **Answer:** Anchor tag in HTML is used to link between two sections or two different web pages or website templates.
- To open an URL into a new tab in the browser upon a click, we need to add target attribute equal to _**blank.**

Q #11) How can we comment in HTML?

- **Answer:** Comments are used by developers to keep a track of the code functionality and also help the other developers in understanding the code functionalities easily.
- The commented outlines will not be shown in the browser. To comment a line, the line should start by this **<!–** and end by this **–>.** Comments can be of one line or of multiple lines.
- **For Example:**

```
<!-- This is one line comment ?
<!-- This is multiple         line of two or         more line -->
```

Q #12) What are inline elements and block-level elements in HTML?

Answer: Block elements are the blocks that take the full available width and always start from a new line. It will stretch itself to the full available width of the available container width. Block-level elements are , <p>, <img>, <section> and many more.
Inline elements are the elements that will only take the width that is required to fit into the container.

10) What is semantic HTML?

Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content. For example: In semantic HTML   tag is not used for bold statement as well as   tag is used for italic. Instead of these we use and tags.

12) How to insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?

You can insert a copyright symbol by using © or © in an HTML file.

5. What's the difference between a block-level element and an inline element?

Each element in HTML is displayed in one of a few ways. By default, most tags are either displayed as block-level or inline. This value can be overridden using CSS.

Block

As the name suggests, a block-level element is drawn as a block that stretches to fill the full width available to it (the width of its container) and will always start on a new line.

Examples of elements that are block-level by default: `<div>`, `<img>`, `<section>`, `<form>`, `<nav>`.

Inline

Unlike the block-level elements, inline elements are drawn where they are defined and only take up space that is absolutely needed. The easiest way to understand how they work is to look at how text flows on a page. When a line of text gets to the end of the space available, it wraps onto the next line and happily keeps going. If you were to tack more text onto an existing line of text, it will stay on the same line, as if it was all part of the same text to begin with.

Examples of elements that are inline by default: `<span>`, `<b>`, `<strong>`, `<a>`, `<input>`

Question: What are the different variations of CSS?

Answer: The different variations of CSS include:

- CSS 4
- CSS 3
- CSS 2.1
- CSS 2
- CSS 1

Question: What are the benefits of using CSS?

Answer: There are multiple benefits of using CSS, such as:

- Accessibility
- Page reformatting
- Site-wide consistency

- Bandwidth
- Separation of the bandwidth of presentation

Question: What are the disadvantages of CSS?

Answer: The disadvantages of using CSS are:

- Target specific texts, styling, and rules are not allowed.
- There are no expressions.
- There is no dynamic behavior to control pseudo-class.
- It is not possible to ascend by selectors.
- Vertical control is limited.
- The column declaration is not there.

Question: What is meant by CSS frameworks?

Answer: CSS frameworks are pre-planned libraries, allowing a more convenient web page styling which is also compliant with standards.

Question: Give a few examples of modules found in the present version of CSS.

Answer: Some of the commonly used modules in CSS include:

- Box Model
- Selectors
- Text effects
- Backgrounds and Borders
- Animations
- 2D/3D Transformations
- User Interface.
- Multiple Column Layout

Question: What is the difference between CSS2 and CSS3?

Answer:

- In CSS2, everything is present in a single document while CSS3 is categorized into multiple sections called modules.
- Graphics-related features such as Box-shadow or Border-radius, flexbox, etc. can be found which are absent incase of CSS2.
- Properties such as background-position, background-image, and background-repeat styles can be helpful for using multiple background images in a single webpage.
- CSS3 versions support many new browsers.
- CSS3 introduces many new selectors in the form of pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes.

Question: Name a few CSS style components

Answer: A few CSS style components include Property, Value, and Selector

Question: What do you understand by CSS opacity?

Answer: The technical definition of opacity is the degree to which light is allowed to pass through an object.

CSS opacity is the property used to describe the transparency of an element. Or, in other words, it explains how clear the image is.

Question: How can the background color of an element be changed?

Answer: The background color of an image can be changed using the background-color property

Question: How can image repetition of the backup be controlled?

Answer: Background-repetition property controls the repetition of images in the background. Use no-repeat if the image is to be displayed once in the background.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url("/css/images/css.jpg");
background-repeat: repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>CSS Background Image: Hackr.io</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Question: What is the use of the background-position property?

Answer: It can be used to define the initial position of a background image. The default position is the top left of the page. The positions that can be set include top, bottom, left, right, and center.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url('hackr.gif');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-attachment: fixed;
background-position: center;
}
<p>CSS Background Position: Hackr.io</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Question: Which property controls the image scroll in the background?

Answer: Image scroll in the background can be controlled using the background-scroll property.

Question: Why should background and color be used as separate properties?

Answer: This is done with mainly two purposes:

1. It makes the style sheets more legible. Background property, which is complex in itself, becomes all the more complex with color.
2. Color is an in-built property while the background is not one. And this can lead to a lot of confusion.

Question: How to center block elements using CSS1?

Answer: In order to center the block-level elements, we need to set the margin-right and margin-left properties to explicit values.

Question: How to maintain the CSS specifications?

Answer: It is maintained using the World Wide Web Consortium.

Question: What are the ways to integrate CSS as a web page?

There are three methods to integrate CSS in the form of a web page:

- **Embedded:** There can be a style element inside the head element inside which we can place the code.
- **Inline:** CSS applied HTML elements can be found using style attributes.
- **Imported or Linked:** In the case of linked or imported CSS, the CSS is placed in an external file and a link element is used to link it.

Question: What are the external style sheets?

Answer: External style sheets are sheets used externally which can be linked to the HTML pages.

Question: What is embedded style sheets?

Answer: These are the sheets where style sets for the entire HTML document are defined in a single place. For doing this, the style sheet information under the style tags should be embedded into an HTML document.

Question: What are the advantages and disadvantages of using external style sheets?

Answer:

Advantages

- There can be many documents for multiple HTML elements, along with many classes.
- Multiple documents with various styles can be controlled using different styles.
- Selector and grouping methods can be used for grouping styles in composite situations.

Disadvantages

- For rendering the document, external style sheets have to be loaded.
- It is not suitable for small style definitions.
- For importing documents with style information, an additional download is required.

Question: What are the advantages and disadvantages of embedded style sheets?

Answer:

Advantages

- You can create different tag types inside a document.
- The additional download is not required, unlike external style sheets.
- In complicated situations, you can use Grouping and Selector methods to apply styles.

Disadvantage

- You cannot control multiple documents.

Advance CSS Interview Questions

Question: What is the meaning of the CSS selector?

Answer: Just like there is the string in HTML, there is a selector in CSS which is used for the purpose of linking HTML and style sheet elements.

Question: What are the media types allowed by CSS?

Answer: CSS allows different media types such as speech, audio, visual and tactile media, paged or continuous media, bitmap or grid media, and even interactive media.

Question: What is the ruleset?

Answer: Rulesets can be used to identify the selectors attached to one another.

It consists of two different parts- selector and declaration.

Question: How case-sensitive is CSS?

Answer: CSS is not case-sensitive but the URLs of images and font families are case-sensitive. Only in case of usage of XML declarations with XHTML DOCTYPE on the page, we find CSS to be case-sensitive.

Question: What is a declaration block?

Answer: It is basically a catalog of directions comprising the property, followed by a colon, and finally the value enclosed within braces.

Question: What are the different font attributes available?

Answer: The various font attributes available include font-variant, font-weight, font-style, font-family, line-height of font size, caption, icon, and font-family.

Question: How does importing a file make it easy to insert?

Answer: Importing of files helps in integrating external sheets that can be inserted in multiple sheets. There can be different sheets and styles for different functions.

Question: What is the difference between physical and logical tags?

Answer: Logical tags are older as compared to the physical ones and mainly focus on the content. They hardly find any usage in terms of presentation. Logical tags do not find any application in terms of aesthetics while the physical ones find their application in presentation too.

Question: How does the style sheet concept differ as compared to HTML?

Answer: Style sheets associate a styling factor with them. HTML, on the other hand, offers an easy structure method. Style sheets also feature better formatting options and browsing capabilities.

Question: Is it possible to add multiple declarations in CSS?

Answer: Yes, we can do this with the help of semicolons.

Question: What are pseudo-elements?

Answer: These elements are used to provide special effects to certain selectors. CSS finds usage in applying styles in the HTML markups. If by any chance, additional styling or markup is not feasible for the document, this feature of pseudo-elements helps by allowing extra markup without hampering the original document.

Question: What is Tweening?

Answer: It is the process by which intermediate frames between two pictures are created in order to find the appearance of the first image developing into the second.

Question: What are CSS counters?

Answer: These are variables that can be increased by using CSS that inspect and find the number of times of usage of variables.

Question: What is meant by a universal selector?

Answer: It is a selector which can match the name of any element type, rather than selecting the elements of a specific category.

Question: How to select all the elements of a paragraph?

Answer: The elements in a paragraph can be selected using the p[lang] command.

Question: How are percentage values decoded in CSS?

Answer: The percentage values are decoded in CSS using a percentage symbol.

Question: What is RWD?

Answer: RWD is the abbreviated form of Responsive Web Design. It is used to display the designed page suitably on any kind of screen size depending on the device under consideration.

Question: What is the float property of CSS?

Answer: It is used to position an image to the left or right as required including the text wrapping around it. The property of the elements used before it remains unchanged.

Question: What is the difference between visibility: hidden and display:none?

Answer: The difference between visibility:hidden and display:none properties is that in the case of the former, the elements are hidden but not deleted. No space is consumed.

In case of the latter, the element is hidden and the layout is affected, that is, some space is taken up.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h3
{
display: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>This heading is visible</h2>
<h3>This is a hidden heading</h3>
<p>The hidden heading does not take up space even after hiding it since we have used
```

```
display: none;.</p>
</body>
</html>
visibility:hidden
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h3 {
visibility:hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>This heading is visible</h2>
<h3>This is a hidden heading</h3>
<p>The hidden heading takes up space even after hiding it.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Question: What is the difference between the class selector and ID selector?

Answer: A class selector takes an overall block while an ID selector takes a single element that differs from others.

Use of CSS class selector

```
<style>
.center {
text-align: center;
color:red;
}
</style>
```

Use of CSS ID Selector

```
<style>
#para1
{
text-align: centre;
color:red;
}
</style>
```