# HTML Questions

1. Write the basic structure of website. Explain <meta> tag with Example.
2. Different between static and dynamic website.
3. What is HTML attributes? Explain the HTML elements.
4. Necessity of HTML FORM. Explain HTML FORM tag with its different attribute.
5. Design a FORM Student Registration. Fields are (Name, Fathers Name, Roll, Faculty (Using Dropdown), Gender (Using Checkbox), Password.
6. Explain Document tree of webpage.
7. Discuss Different type of HTML Tags and attributes with Example. (p, h1, table, img, a, input, select)
8. Design a webpage using HTML and CSS

9. What is Webpage and Website?
10. Different between HTTP and HTTPS. Different Between HTML and XHTML.
11. What is advantage of HTML over HTML 5. Write 3 tags that is new tag of HTML5.
12. What is DOCTYPE in HTML? Why it is used.
13. Different type of LINKS in HTML.

CSS Questions

1. What is CSS? Which version is using recently. Write a class of CSS which background color will be Yellow, border red, font color green, font size 16px, padding 5px,
2. Write down the common mistakes of CSS.
3. Different type of CSS style approaches. (Inline, internal, External).
4. Discuss is CSS Inheritance. With Example.
5. Explain Padding, margin, Border of BOX Model with Example.
6. Different Between Class and ID in CSS.
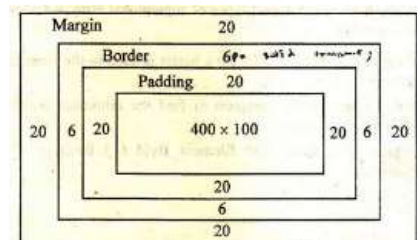
Java Script

1. Different type of Java script Events. With Example.
2. Describe java script function with Example.
3. What is Cookie? How does one access cookies in Java Script.
4. Describe Java Script object briefly with Example.
5. Describe Java Script Array with Example.
6. Write a Java script program find the factorials of given number.
7. Write a Java script program that will show 10 Fibonacci Numbers.

Solve

1. Basic Structure of website. What is <meta> tag with Example.

Structure:

- Linier Structure (First page>Next page>Previous Page>Last Page)
- Hierarchical Structure
    - Home page
    - Main Section
    - Sub Section
    - Content page
- Network Structure (Connected with All pages like Main Menu)
- Hybrid Structure (Use All Above Structures)

Meta Tag

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
</head>
```

- Metadata is data (information) about data.
- The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.
- Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.
- The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

2. Comparison Static and Dynamic webpage

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	STATIC WEB PAGES	DYNAMIC WEB PAGES
Basic	Static web pages will remain same for the time until and unless someone changes it manually.	Dynamic web pages are behavioral and have the capacity to produce distinctive content for different visitors.
Complexity	Simple to design.	Complicated to construct.
Application and web languages used to create web pages	HTML, JavaScript, CSS, etc.	CGI, AJAX, ASP, ASP.NET, etc.
Information change	Occurs rarely	Frequently
Page loading time	Less comparatively	More
Use of Database	Doesn't use databases	A database is used.

3. HTML element and Attribute.

An **HTML element** is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag, where the element name is preceded by a forward slash as shown below with few tags –

Start Tag	Content	End Tag
<p>	This is paragraph content.	</p>
<h1>	This is heading content.	</h1>
<div>	This is division content.	</div>

So here <p>....</p> is an HTML element, <h1>...</h1> is another HTML element. There are some HTML elements which don't need to be closed, such as <img.../>, <hr /> and <br /> elements. These are known as void elements.

HTML documents consists of a tree of these elements and they specify how HTML documents should be built, and what kind of content should be placed in what part of an HTML document.

HTML Tag vs. Element

An HTML element is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag.

For example, <p> is starting tag of a paragraph and </p> is closing tag of the same paragraph but <p>This is paragraph</p> is a paragraph element.

HTML Attributes

All HTML elements can have attributes

Attributes provide additional information about an element

Attributes are always specified in the start tag

Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

<img src="img_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600" alt="Girl with a jacket" >

<p style="color:red">I am a paragraph</p>

<p title="I'm a tooltip">
```

4. Form Tag with Different attribute

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname" autocomplete ="ON"><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>

 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- <input>
- <textarea>
- <button>
- <select>
- <option>
- <optgroup>
- <fieldset>
- <label>
- <output>

4. Document Tree of Webpage

```
<body>

  <div id="content">
          <h1>Heading here</h1>
          <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
          <p>Lorem ipsum dolor <em>sit</em> amet.</p>
          <hr>
  </div>

  <div id="nav">
          <ul>
           <li>item 1</li>
           <li>item 2</li>
           <li>item 3</li>
          </ul>
  </div>

</body>
```
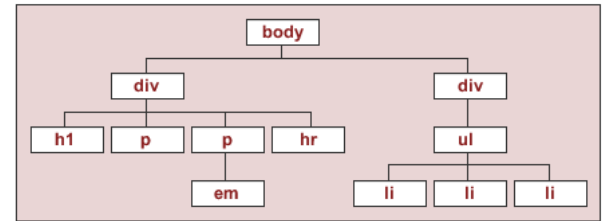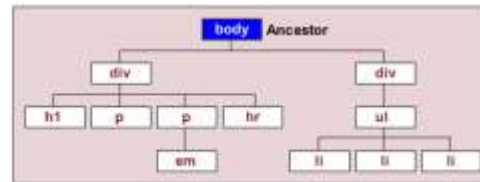
A diagram of the above HTML document tree would look like this.

Ancestor

An ancestor refers to any element that is connected but further up the document tree - no matter how many levels higher.
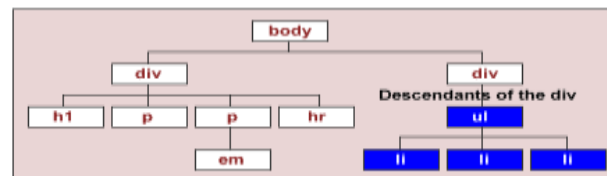
In the diagram below, the <body> element is the ancestor of all other elements on the page.

Descendant

A descendant refers to any element that is connected but lower down the document tree - no matter how many levels lower.
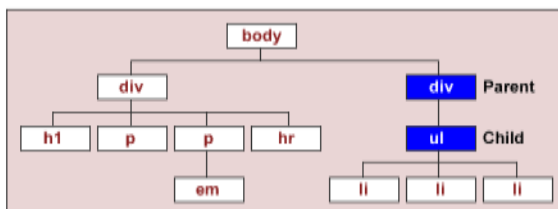
In the diagram below, all elements that are connected below the <div> element are descendants of that <div>.

Parent and Child

A parent is an element that is directly above and connected to an element in the document tree. In the diagram below, the <div> is a parent to the <ul>.
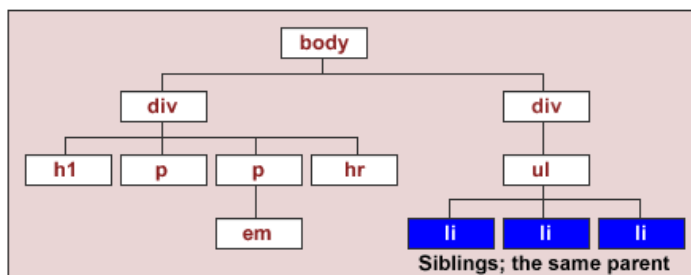
A child is an element that is directly below and connected to an element in the document tree. In the diagram above, the <ul> is a child to the <div>.

Sibling

A sibling is an element that shares the same parent with another element.

In the diagram below, the 's are siblings as they all share the same parent - the <ul>.

9.What is Webpage and Website

Websites
A website is a collection of webpages that are under 1 domain
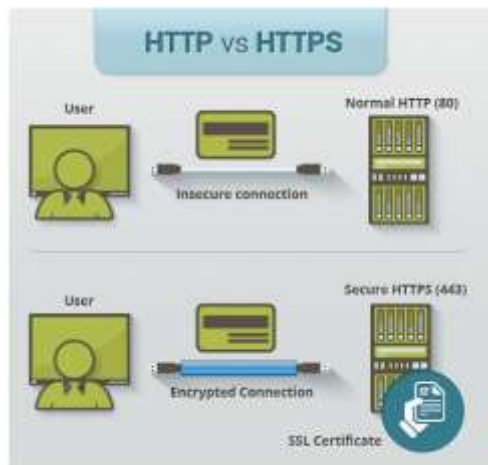For example if there is a company that owns Hire Web Developer | Web Development Company | Website Developers London then this website will have several Webpages like Home, About Us, Contact Us, Testimonials, Products, Services, FAQ's, and others. All of these pages together make up a Website.
Web Pages
A webpage is an independent page of a Website. For example a webpage would be the testimonials page. A web page can be accessed by typically one URL in a browser and that page can be copied and or send to a friend for review whereas websites are collections of multiple page that must be navigated to view other content.

10. HTTP vs HTTPS and HTML vs XHTML

Whether it's HTTP or HTTPS both are protocol designed to transfer information between computers over WWW (World Wide Web). The main difference comes into play when "S" is attached with the "HTTP." Simply, HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol), does the same thing as HTTPS like transferring information like document, file, image, video between computers over internet, but it is not in an encrypted format, due to this it becomes vulnerable to attacks happens over internet. Apart from this, let see some other differences.

	HTML	XHTML
Introduction (from Wikipedia)	HTML or HyperText Markup Language is the main markup language for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.	XHTML (Extensible HyperText Markup Language) is a family of XML markup languages that mirror or extend versions of the widely used Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), the language in which web pages are written.
Filename extension	.html, .htm	.xhtml, .xht, .xml, .html, .htm
Internet media type	text/html	application/xhtml+xml
Developed by	W3C & WHATWG	World Wide Web Consortium
Type of format	Document file format	Markup language
Extended from	SGML	XML, HTML
Stands for	HyperText Markup Language	Extensible HyperText Markup Language

11. What is advantage of HTML over HTML 5. Write 3 tags that is new tag of HTML5.

New HTML5 API's (Application Programming Interfaces)
The most interesting new API's in HTML5 are:
1. HTML Geolocation
2. HTML Drag and Drop
3. HTML Local Storage
4. HTML Application Cache
5. HTML Web Workers
6. HTML SSE

Advantage of HTML5-
1. HTML5 helps you embed video & audio.
2. you can access HTML5 apps without downloading them to your phones .
3. HTML5 offers more descriptive & improved semantics.
4. Applications can be deployed as a local web applications and can also be viewed in browsers.
5. Mobile applications can use the same monetization and distribution channels as native applications.
6. Applications are not restricted by the frames of the windows, and browsers can run in full screen mode.
7. Users have complete control of the devices and their screen space.
8. Centralized code can be modified to that interfaces to various devices.
9. JavaScript, HTML and CSS are the backbone of the Internet and web applications; thus, migration of development tools to mobile devices is simpler.
10. HTML5 will become an online development language. It is assumed that it will not completely finish before 2022. So just keep it in your mind and start using HTML5 in your designs right now.

12. What is DOCTYPE

Definition and DOCTYPE
The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the <html> tag.
The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.
In HTML 4.01, the <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers to a DTD, because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.

13. Different type of Links

HTML Links - The target Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- _blank - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
- _self - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
- _parent - Opens the linked document in the parent frame
- _top - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
- framename - Opens the linked document in a named frame

Example

Visit W3Schools!

14.

Javascript

1. Common HTML Events

Here is a list of some common HTML events:

Event	Description
onchange	An HTML element has been changed
onclick	The user clicks an HTML element
onmouseover	The user moves the mouse over an HTML element
onmouseout	The user moves the mouse away from an HTML element
onkeydown	The user pushes a keyboard key
onload	The browser has finished loading the page

```
<button onclick="displayDate()">The time is?</button>
```

CSS

1.

2. Common Mistakes of CSS

Not Using a Proper CSS Reset. Web browsers are our fickle friends. ...
Over-Qualifying Selectors. ...
Not Using Shorthand Properties. ...
Using 0px instead of 0. ...
Using Color Names Instead of Hexadecimal. ...
Redundant Selectors. ...
Redundant Properties. ...
Not Providing Fallback Fonts.

3. Different type of CSS style approaches. (Inline, internal, External).

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style

External Style Sheet
With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!
Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes inside the <head> section:
Example
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
Internal Style Sheet
An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style.
Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:
Inline Styles
An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.
To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.
The example below shows how to change the color and the left margin of a <h1> element:
Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading</h1>
```

Cascading Order
What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?
All the styles in a page will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number one has the highest priority:
- Inline style (inside an HTML element)
- External and internal style sheets (in the head section)
- Browser default

So, an inline style has the highest priority, and will override external and internal styles and browser defaults.