1. What is semantic markup? Why semantic markup is important? Which tags come with HTML5?
2. Semantic HTML or semantic markup is HTML that introduces meaning to the web page rather than just presentation.
3. semantic HTML uses elements for their given purpose, it's easier for both people and machines to read and understand it.
4. <article>, <aside>, <details>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <header>, <main>, <mark>, <nav>, <section>, <summary> and <time>
5. How do you do responsive design? What is the difference between responsive and adaptive design? How do you write media queries? How do you test it?
6. Add responsive meta tags in your HTML document, Apply media queries to your layout, Make images and embedded videos responsive, Ensure your typography will be easily readable on mobile devices.
7. Always design for mobile-first
8. Testing the website in different browsers
9. What is a Mobile-first approach? Why it is popular? What advantages does it bring?
10. Mobile First Approach refers to the practice of designing and/or developing an online experience for mobile before designing for desktop web or any other device.
11. The mobile environment allows developers to create rich, context-aware applications. The way people access sites on their mobile devices is yet another reason mobile first has become so popular.
12. Mobile first design assures that your website will be responsive so customers on any platform can access your website.
13. How many data types do you know?
14. String (or str or text). Used for a combination of any characters that appear on a keyboard, such as letters, numbers and symbols. Character (or char). Used for single letters. Integer (or int). Used for whole numbers. Float (or Real) and Boolean (or bool)
15. Explain how "this" works in JavaScript
16. The JavaScript this keyword refers to the object it belongs to. ... Alone, this refers to the global object. In a function, this refers to the global object. In a function, in strict mode, this is undefined . In an event, this refers to the element that received the event.
17. What is a closure, and how/why would you use one?
18. A closure is the combination of a function bundled together (enclosed) with references to its surrounding state (the lexical environment). In other words, a closure gives you access to an outer function's scope from an inner function.
19. Closures are useful because they let you associate data (the lexical environment) with a function that operates on that data.
20. What's the difference between == and ===?
21. === (Triple equals) is a strict equality comparison operator in JavaScript, which returns false for the values which are not of a similar type. This operator performs type casting for equality. If we compare 2 with "2" using ===, then it will return a false value.

= JavaScript operator assigns a value to the left operand depends on the value of operand available on the right side. The first operand should be a variable.

1. How the browser reads "css"?
2. All the browsers download the HTML and CSS script from the server and start off by parsing HTML tags to DOM nodes in a tree called content tree. While the HTML doc being parsed browser rendering engines construct another tree called the Render tree