HTML INTERVIEW QUESTION

1. Which tag is used if you want to highlight something that is important to the reader?

a) <b>
b) <strong>
c) <em>
d) <i>

Answer: a
Explanation: The <b> tag specifies bold text.

2. Which tag is used if you want to indicate the importance of the phrase?
a) <h2>
b) <h1>
c) <em>
d) <strong>

Answer: d
Explanation: strong tag is used to say that something is important content, not to indicate how it looks.

3. Which of the following statement is not true ?

a) XHTML DOCTYPE is mandatory

b) The xmlns attribute in <html> is mandatory

c) <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> are mandatory

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: All the mentioned statements are required in (X)HTML.

4. According to the rules of XML and XHTML, all elements must be closed either with an end tag or by self-closing with a space, slash, and a right-pointing angle bracket

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: Syntax for HTML.

5. _____ is the XML equivalent to strict HTML 4.01.

a) XHTML 1.0 Strict

b) XHTML 1.0 Frameset

c) XHTML 1.0 Transitional

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: XHTML 1.0 Strict is the XML equivalent to strict HTML 4.01, and includes elements and attributes that have not been marked deprecated in the HTML 4.01 specification.

6. Which of the following statement is true ?
a) Attribute names must be in uppercase
b) Attribute values must be quoted
c) Attribute minimization is mandatory
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Syntax for attributes in HTML.

7. The root element of an XHTML document must be html, and must contain an _____ attribute to associate it with the XHTML namespace.
a) source
b) src
c) xmlns
d) link

Answer: c
Explanation: The xmlns attribute specifies the xml namespace for a document.

8. Which of the following encoding an XML parser assumes ?
a) UTF-8
b) UTF-16
c) UTF-32
d) Both UTF-8 and UTF-32

Answer: d
Explanation: If an XML document lacks encoding specification, an XML parser assumes that the encoding is UTF-8 or UTF-16.

9. _____ is an extended version of the XHTML markup language for supporting RDF through a collection of attributes and processing rules in the form of well-formed XML documents.
a) XHTML+RDF
b) XHTML+XHTML5
c) XHTML1.0+XHTML2.0
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: XHTML+RDFa (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language + Resource Description Framework in attributes) is an extended version of the XHTML markup language for supporting RDF through a collection of attributes and processing rules in the form of well-formed XML documents.

10. XML is a markup language where documents must be marked up correctly.
a) True
b) False

Answer: a
Explanation: XHTML is HTML defined as an XML application. XHTML is stricter than HTML.

11. Which of the following applications/software can be used to create a favicon?
a) Unity
b) Adobe Photoshop
c) Dreamweaver
d) VLC

Answer: b

Explanation: To create a favicon, we can use any graphic editor program in the market such as Adobe Photoshop or Fireworks.

12. By default, iOS adds _____ effects to icons.
a) reflective shine
b) square corners and reflective shine
c) rounded corners and reflective shine
d) apple trademark

Answer: c
Explanation: Most of these icons are beautifully designed, and after Apple introduced a new meta tag named apple-touch-icon you can now display website icons on the iOS home screen when you bookmark a site.

13. Favicon stands for
a) Fav icon
b) Favorite icon
c) Both Fav icon and Favorite icon
d) None of the above

Answer: c
Explanation: A favicon also known as a shortcut icon, Web site icon, tab icon or bookmark icon, is a file containing one or more small icons, associated with a particular website or web page.

14. Which attribute is used for favicon?
a) icon
b) title
c) rel
d) head

Answer: c

Explanation: The syntax is

`<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/x-icon" href="favicon.ico" />`

15. Which image file format is not supported in Firefox?

a) ICO

b) PNG

c) SVG

d) APNG

Answer: c

Explanation: There are two possible reasons for this: a simple mistake in the SVG file, or a misconfigured server.

16. The favicon was standardized by the

a) IANA

b) W3C

c) WIPO

d) EPO

Answer: b

Explanation: The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is the main international standards organization for the World Wide Web (abbreviated WWW or W3).

17. Which feature was already introduced before HTML5?

a) Canvas/SVG

b) Video

c) Geolocation

d) Frames

Answer: d

Explanation: Until recently you could not draw on the web and graphics were not very interactive but canvas/SVG which were introduced by HTML5 solved all the problems. Video, Geolocation were also new features introduced by HTML5. Frames were already there before the launch of HTML5

18. Which tag is used with JavaScript?
a) <canvas>
b) <table>
c) <article>
d) <footer>

Answer: a
Explanation: <canvas> tag is basically used for graphics via scripting i.e. usually with Java Script. Other tags like <table>, <article>, <footer> can be used simply with HTML.

19. What application can one create even before the introduction of HTML5?
a) Web applications
b) Mobile applications
c) Forms
d) Browser based games

Answer: c
Explanation: With the help of HTML5 and JavaScript it became possible to create excellent mobile applications, browser based games, web applications and many more other applications. Forms were already introduced before HTML5.

20. What is the correct syntax of doctype in HTML5?

a) <!doctype html>
b) <doctype html!>
c) <doctype html>
d) </doctype html>

Answer: a
Explanation: The correct syntax of HTML5 doctype is <!doctype html>, doctype is the very first thing to write in HTML5. <!doctype html> or <!DOCTYPE HTML> both are same because 'doctype' keyword is not case sensitive.

21. What if one does not use the doctype in the starting of HTML document?
a) Browser finds the document in quirky mode
b) Browser finds a document in standard mode
c) Browser stops working
d) Browser crashes after showing the page

Answer: a
Explanation: If the browser finds <!doctype html> in the starting of an HTML document it sets the document in standard mode but if one does not use a doctype, the browser goes to quirky mode. In this mode, certain content will not be displayed as per one wrote that. So it is always recommended to write a doctype at the very start of the HTML document.

22. Which of the following is not semantic element for text in HTML5?
a) <mark>
b) <time>
c) <wbr>
d) <article>

Answer: d

Explanation: Semantic elements used for text are <mark>, <time>, <wbr> whereas <article>, <aside>, <figure>, <footer>, <header> etc. are the semantic elements for structuring a page in HTML5.

23. Which tag supports Non-English language?
a) <input>
b) <audio>
c) <embed>
d) <bdo>

Answer: d

Explanation: <bdo>, <rp>, <rt>, <ruby> are some tags which support Non-English language. <input> is for web forms and <audio>, <embed> are the tags for audio and plug-ins.

24. Which element was not removed by HTML5?
a) <strike>
b) <center>
c) <small>
d) <big>

Answer: c

Explanation: Although HTML5 adds new elements, it also kicked out some old elements like <big>, <center>, <font>, <tt>, <strike>. HTML5 adapted many elements also <small> is one among these. The <small> element represents "small print".

25. Which of the following is not a tweaked element?
a) <cite>
b) <hr>
c) <a>

d) <address>

Answer: b
Explanation: HTML5 shifts the rules for certain elements. There is a minor change if one uses these elements in HTML5. <cite>, <address>, <a>, <ol> are such elements. For example old versions of HTML have allowed <a> to hold clickable text or a clickable images. In HTML5, the element allows anything and everything.

26. Which element is design to wrap a single piece of information?
a) <time>
b) <nav>
c) <footer>
d) <header>

Answer: a
Explanation: <time> element wrap a single piece of information e.g. <time>2016-12-15</time>. <nav> element identifies a set of navigation links, <footer> wraps the footer.

27. What an article element contains?
a) Audio
b) Text or embedded content
c) Image
d) Video

Answer: b
Explanation: <article> element represent a web document, page, site or application content like newspaper or magazine article or blog etc. E.g. <article> <h1>MCQ's of HTML</h1> <p>……………….</p> </article>

28. Which HTML5 element is only supported by chrome?

a) <article>
b) <video>
c) <details>
d) <nav>

Answer: c
Explanation: <details> and <summary> elements are the two which are supported by only chrome. These elements work like when the user clicks the heading, the full content expands into view

29. What does <main> include?
a) Header
b) Sidebar
c) Article
d) Footer

Answer: c
Explanation: Main content is the entire article which wraps the <article> element. It holds the page's main content. It can be useful for screen readers. E.g. <main> <article>…………</article> </main>

30. Which of the following is not sectioning elements?
a) <article>
b) <aside>
c) <nav>
d) <header>

Answer: d
Explanation: <article>, <aside>, <nav>, <section> are the ones that create a nested, new outline inside the page.

31. Which semantic element of HTML5 is used with JavaScript to output certain thing?
a) <input>
b) <output>
c) <aside>
d) <time>

Answer: b
Explanation: <output> is a place holder that the code can use to show a piece of calculated information. One can assign an uniqe ID to the placeholder, so that JS code can find it. e.g.

32. Which element is used to get highlighted text in HTML5?
a) <highlight>
b) <b>
c) <mark>
d) <u>

Answer: c
Explanation: The <mark> element is used to highlight a section of text. It is useful for quoting a text or if one wants to bring attention to the text.

33. Which attribute specifies a unique alphanumeric identifier to be associated with an element?
a) class
b) id
c) article
d) html

Answer: b

Explanation: The id attribute is most used to point to a style in a style sheet, and by JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to manipulate the element with the specific id.

34. The _____ attribute specifies an inline style associated with an element, which determines the rendering of the affected element.
a) dir
b) style
c) class
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the style tag or in an external style sheet.

35. Which attribute is used to provide an advisory text about an element or its contents.
a) tooltip
b) dir
c) title
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

36. The _____ attribute sets the text direction as related to the lang attribute.
a) lang
b) sub
c) dir

d) ds

Answer: c
Explanation: The dir attribute specifies the text direction of the element's content.

37. How title attribute works?
a) Displays text when hovering over the element
b) Focus text when hovering over the element
c) Highlight text when hovering over the element
d) Zoom in and zoom out text when hovering over the element

Answer: a
Explanation: the title is a global attribute that displays text in a tooltip when hovered over the element. Syntax is:

38. Which parameter is commonly used for size attribute?
a) centimeter
b) pixels
c) inch
d) millimeter

Answer: b
Explanation: size is an attribute commonly used with <input> and <select> element, it defines the width of element in pixels. If we have password or text as attribute then it will be count number of characters. Sizes is a attribute use with <link>, <source>, <img>

39. cols attribute is use with _____
a) <td>
b) <th>

c) <textarea>

d)

Answer: c

Explanation: cols indicates number of columns in a certain textarea, use with <textarea> element. <td> element is use with align attribute, <th> is also use with align attribute, <ol> is basically use with reversed attribute.

40. External scripts can't take the tag _____

a) <script>

b) <form>

c) <h1>

d) <title>

Answer: a

Explanation: We used external JavaScript code by saving is as .js extension, we can't use <script> tag in external JavaScript file. For using external script, we can use src attribute and put file name inside it with <script> tag.

41. For displaying data in JavaScript, we can't use _____

a) document.write()

b) console.log()

c) innerHTML

d) document.getElementById()

Answer: d

Explanation: We can display data in many ways in JavaScript.They are innerHTML, console.log(), window.alert(), document.write. document.getElementById(id) is a method used for accessing HTML element by JavaScript. Here id defines the HTML element.

42. For testing we should use _____
a) document.write()
b) console.log()
c) window.alert()
d) innerHTML

Answer: a
Explanation: For testing we used document.write() in JavaScript. If we use document.write() after HTML document, it will delete all existing HTML. This method can only be used for testing purposes.

43. Which of the following keyword stops the execution of JavaScript?
a) break
b) return
c) debugger
d) try….catch

Answer: c
Explanation: By using debugger keyword execution of JavaScript stops, and is debugger function is defined it is called at the moment, break is the keyword used to terminate a loop or a switch, return is used for exit from a function, try…catch handle the errors.

44. Arrays in JavaScript are written within _____
a) {}
b) [].
c) ""
d) ()

Answer: b

Explanation: Arrays in JavaScript are written in square brackets. The elements of array are separated by commas. Index of array items starts from 0. E.g. var fruits= ["apple", "orange", "banana", "pine-apple"]; objects in JavaScript are written inside curly brackets.

45. typeof "null" in JavaScript is _____
a) number
b) string
c) object
d) undefined

Answer: c
Explanation: typeof "null" in JavaScript is an object. Basically null indicates nothing like it is a thing that does not exist. It is like a bug in JavaScript that its typeof comes to be an object. For emptying an object we can set it to null.

46. Negative positions for string do not work in _____
a) Internet Explorer 8
b) Chrome
c) Safari
d) Opera

Answer: a
Explanation: While using slice(), substr() and substring() method we pass numbers as parameters respective to the string. E.g var tes= str.slice(-10). -10 is indicates negative position. It does not work in Internet Explorer or older versions.

47. For converting string to array we can use _____ method.
a) charAt()
b) charCodeAt()
c) split()

d) toLowerCase()

Answer: c
Explanation: For converting any string to an array we use split() method.
E.g. var tr="t,o,I,k,I"; tr.split(","); tr.split("|"); tr.split(" "); charAt returns a
character from the given index, charCodeAt() returns Unicode of character
at the given index.

48. JavaScript numbers are stored as _____
a) integers
b) double precision floating point
c) double
d) floating point

Answer: b
Explanation: The numbers according to international IEEE 754 standard
are stored as a double precision floating point. It stores the numbers in
64-bit format, stored in bits from 0 to 51, exponent in bits is from 52 to 62
and signs in a bit is 63

49. Typeof "infinity" will return _____
a) string
b) number
c) object
d) undefined

Answer: b
Explanation: The typeof "infinity" will return number. E.g. typeof Infinity; // it
will return "number", when we divide any number by zero it will generate
infinity.

50. By default JavaScript displays the numbers as _____

a) base 16
b) base 10
c) base 6
d) base 2

Answer: b
Explanation: base 10 decimals are displayed as numbers by default by JavaScript. We can use toString() method for converting numbers as any of the base among 16, 2, 8. E.g var number= 1256; number.toString(6); number.toString(16); number.toString(2).

51. Which method is not used for converting variables to number?
a) parseInt()
b) Number()
c) parseFloat()
d) valueOf()

Answer: d
Explanation: There are mainly three methods with the help of those we can convert variables to numbers. The methods are the parseFloat() method, the Number() method, the parseInt() method. These are global JavaScript methods. valueOf() method return number as a number only.

52. Math.random() returns _____
a) random number between 0 and 1
b) random number between 1 and 10
c) random number between 1 and 100
d) random number between 0 and 10

Answer: a
Explanation: Math.random() generate any random number between 0 and 1. If we use Math.random() with Math.floor() it returns any random integer. E.g. Math.floor(Math.random * 1000); It will generate any random number

between 0 and 999. For the sake of convenience we can also define a random function.

53. What is the Boolean value of "" in JavaScript?
a) true
b) on
c) off
d) false

Answer: d
Explanation: For an empty string (""), the Boolean value is false. E.g. var t= " "; Boolean(t); //it will return false. For -0(minus zero), the Boolean value is false. The Boolean value of undefined is also false. For null and false the Boolean value is also false.

54. jQuery does not contain the _____ feature.
b) AJAX
c) CSS manipulation
d) Effects and animations

Answer: a
Explanation: jQuery contains many features like CSS manipulation, AJAX, Effects, and animations, Utilities, HTML event methods, HTML/DOM manipulation. There are also jQuery plugins for every given task. jQuery simplifies complicated things in JavaScript.

55. What is the correct syntax of jQuery?
a) action().$(selector)
b) $(selector).action()
c) (selector)$.action()
d) action().(selector)$

Answer: b

Explanation: The basic syntax of jQuery is $(selector).action(), $ sign defines access of jQuery, (selector) is HTML element, action() is for the jQuery action that is to be performed. E.g. $("h1").hide(), this will hide all the <h1> elements.

56. In jQuery all the elements are selected by writing _____
a) $(this)
b) $(":button")
c) $("*")
d) $(".class_name")

Answer: c

Explanation: In jQuery all the elments are selected by writing $("*"). $(this) helps in selecting current HTML element. All the button elements are selected by writing $(":button"). If we want to select a specific class we should write $(".class_name").

57. Which of the following is not event method in jQuery?
a) click()
b) mouseenter()
c) mousedown()
d) hide()

Answer: d

Explanation: The actions that can be performed on the web page are called events. Some common DOM events are blur(), click(), bilnd(), change(), dbclick(), eroor(), delegate(), die(), event.data, event.currentTarget, event.pageX, mouseenter(), mousedown(), event.result, event.target, focus(), hover(), keydown(), focusout(), live(), load(), keyup() etc.

58. hover() method is the combination of _____
a) mouseleave() and mouseeneter()
b) mousedown() and mouseenter()
c) mouseup() and mousedown()
d) mouseleave() and mousedown()

Answer: a
Explanation: hover() method is the combination of mouseleave() and mouseenter(). It takes two functions. When the mouse leaves HTML element then mouseleave() function is called and when mouse enters HTML element then mouseenter() function is called.

59. Which of the following is not the fade method in jQuery?
a) fadeTo()
b) fadeOn()
c) fadeOut()
d) fadeIn()

Answer: b
Explanation: jQuery has various fade methods including fadeout(), fadeTo(), fadeToggle(), fadeIn().
The syntax of fadeIn() is $(selector).fadeIn(speed,callback);
For fadeout() we use $(selector).fadeOut(speed,callback);
For fadeToggle we use $(slecetor).fadeToggle(speed,callback);
For fadeTo() syntax is $(selector).fadeTo(speed,opacity,callback).

60. Which of the following is not the sliding method in jQuery?
a) slideToggle()
b) slideDown()
c) slideUp()

d) slideIn()

Answer: d
Explanation: jQuery have three slide methods namely slideUp(),
slideDown() and slideToggle().
Syntax for slideDown() is $(selector).slideDown(speed,callback);
For slideUp() we use $(selector).slideUp(speed,callback).
For slideToggle() method the syntax is
$(selector).slideToggle(speed,callback).

61. Which of the following is not the jQuery method for manipulation?
a) stop()
b) html()
c) text()
d) val()

Answer: a
Explanation: For DOM manipulation we use three methods named html(),
text() and val(). The content of selected elements is returned by html(). The
text content of selected elements is returned by text(). The values of form
fields is returned by val().

62. The method not used to add new content is _____
a) after()
b) prepend()
c) before()
d) add()

Answer: d
Explanation: In jQuery there are four methods to add new content namely
prepend(), before(), after(), append(). The append() method inserts at the
end, prepend() method inserts at the beginning of the content, after()

method inserts the content after selected HTML element, befor() inserts before the selected HTML element.

63. Which method is not used for CSS manipulation?
a) toggleClass()
b) removeClass()
c) beforeClass()
d) css()

Answer: c
Explanation: There are several functions for CSS manipulation. Some of them are css(), removeClass(), toggleClass(), addClass(). The style attribute is returned by css() method. Classes are added by addClass() method. Classes are removed by removeClass() method. The toggling between adding and removing classes is achieved by toggleClass() method.

64. Which of the following is not a jQuery dimension method?
a) innerWidth()
b) outerHeight()
c) height()
d) css()

Answer: d
Explanation: There are various important methods for dimension. Some of them are height(), innerHeight(), outerWidth(), outerHeight(), width(), innerWidth(). Width() method includes border, margin and padding. innerWidth() and innerHeight() method includes padding. outerHeight() and outerWidth() method includes border and padding.

65. Which method is not used for traversing DOM tree?
a) parent()
b) parentsUntil()
c) parents()
d) after()

Answer: d
Explanation: There are three methods for the traversal of DOM tree. Parent(), parentsUntil(), parents(). Direct parent element is returned by parent() method. All the ancestor elements are returned by parents() method. All the ancestor elements that are between given two arguments are returned by parentsUntil() method.

66. Which method is not for traversing DOM tree sideways?
a) parent()
b) siblings()
c) prev()
d) nextAll()

Answer: a
Explanation: There are methods for traversing DOM tree sideways. Some of them are next(), prev(), prevAll(), nextAll(), siblings(), prevUntil(), next(). All the sibling elements are returned by siblings() method. The next sibling is returned by next() method. All the next siblings are returned by nextAll() method.

67. Which method is not used for filtering in jQuery?
a) next()
b) first()
c) eq()
d) last()

Answer: a

Explanation: The basic filtering methods are eq(), not(), filter(), last() and first(). The first element is returned by first() method, last element is returned by last() method, the specific index number of element is returned by eq() method.

68. Which of the following is not a method of AJAX?
a) get()
b) getJSON()
c) post()
d) stop()

Answer: d

Explanation: AJAX is basically used for exchanging data with server. There are several methods in jQuery for AJAX. Ajax(), ajaxSetup(), ajaxPrefilter(), ajaxTransport(), getJSON(), post(), ajaxSend(), ajaxError(), load(), serializeArray(), serialize(), ajaxStop(), ajaxStart() are some of the methods.

69. Correct syntax for $.post() method is _____
a) $.post(URL,data,callback)
b) $.post(URL,data)
c) $.post(URL,callback)
d) $.post(data,callback)

Answer: a

Explanation: The correct syntax for $.post() method is $.post(URL,data,callback). URL is the URL we want to request for. Callback is the name of the function that is to be executed. Data specifies the data that is to be send with the request.

70. The method releases jQuery's control of $ is _____

a) $.param()
b) $.noConflict()
c) each()
d) data()

Answer: b
Explanation: $.noConflict() method releases control of $ in jQuery. A reference to jQuery is returned by noConflict() method. E.g. var ty=$.noConflict(); ty(document).ready(function()) { ty("button").click(function() {ty("h").text("It is working!");}); });

71. In JavaScript, which one is used to finding the non-whitespace characters?
a) \d
b) \s
c) \S
d) \w

Answer: c
Explanation: There are metacharacters defined in JavaScript. \S is used to find the non-whitespace character. \d is used for finding a digit. \s is used for finding whitespace character. \w is used to find word character. \W is used to find non word character.

72. Which one is not regular expression object method?
a) test()
b) exec()
c) compile()
d) each()

Answer: d

Explanation: compile(), toString(), exec(), test() are some of the regular expression methods in JavaScript. Compile() is method that compiles regular expression. Test() method is for matching in a string. Exec() is also for matching in a string but it returns first match. toString() method returns string value.

73. Which is not a JavaScript global function?
a) compile()
b) eval()
c) decodeURI()
d) isNaN()

Answer: a
Explanation: There are various global functions in JavaScript, decodeURI(), escape(), isFinite(), eval(), isNaN(), encodeURI(), decodeURIComponent(), encodeURIComponent(), isFinite(), is NaN(), parseFloat(), String(), parseInt(), unescape() are some of the methods

74. Which of the following is not window object property?
a) defaultStatus
b) closed
c) constructor
d) frames

Answer: c
Explanation: Window object properties are frames, history, frameElement, defaultStatus, closed, innerHeight, document, innerWidth, location, name, outerHeight, outerHeight, opener, pageXOffset, parent, screenTop, screen, screenLeft, screen, scroll, status, self, sessionStorage, top.

75. Which of the following is not window object method?

a) blur()
b) close()
c) confirm()
d) unescape()

Answer: d
Explanation: Some of the window object methods are atob(), close(), focus(), blur(), alert(), clearInterval(), confirm(), btoa(), getComputedStyle(), open(), moveTo(), prompt(), matchMedia(), moveBy(), getSelection(), scroll(), setInterval(), stop(), setTimeout() etc.

76. Which of the following is not navigator object property?
a) appVersion
b) geolocation
c) document
d) cookieEnabled

Answer: c
Explanation: The navigator object properties are appVersion, cookieEnabled, appCodeName, geolocation, appName, product, userAgent, platform, online, language. Engine name of the browser is returned by product and the language of the browser is returned by language.

77. Which of the following is not screen object property?
a) width
b) colorDepth
c) pixelDepth
d) language

Answer: d

Explanation: The screen object properties are availWidth, pixelDepth, width, height, colorDepth, availDepth. The total width of the screen is returned by width, height returns the total height of the screen, pixelDepth returns color resolution of the screen in pixels.

78. Which is not the method of History object?
a) go()
b) moveBy()
c) forward()
d) back()

Answer: b
Explanation: There are mainly three methods of history object, forward(), back() and go(). The next URL of history list is loaded by calling forward() function. The previous URL in the history list is loaded by back() method. A specific URL from history list is loaded by go() method

79. Which is not the location object method?
a) stop()
b) reload()
c) assign()
d) replace()

Answer: a
Explanation: assign(), replace(), reload() are the location object methods. A new document is loaded by calling assign() method. The current document is replaced by the new one by calling replace() method. Current document is reloaded by reload() method.

80. Which is not the property of location object?
a) origin
b) port

c) host
d) geolocation

Answer: d
Explanation: The properties of location object are host, origin, port, pathname, hostname, href, hash, protocol, search. The port number of URL is set by port. The entire URL is set by href, path name of URL is set by pathname property, protocol of URL is set by protocol property.

81. Which of the following is not DOM property?
a) document.anchors
b) document.activeElement
c) document.body
d) document.origin

Answer: d
Explanation: Properties of DOM method are document.close(), document.baseURI, document.cookie, document.anchors, document.body, document.addEventListener(), document.activeElement, document.charset, document.doctype, document.documentMode etc.

82. Each cell of the table can be represented by using _____
a) <tr>
b) <td>
c) <th>
d) <thead>

Answer: b
Explanation: td stands for table data, we can represent each cell of the table by using <td>, at the end we used </td> tag. But some browsers by default draw the lines around table. <tr> is used to indicate start of every row i.e. it stands for table row.

83. For heading we can use _____
a) <td>
b) <tr>
c) <thead>
d) <th>

Answer: d
Explanation: <th> element is used for representing heading of column or a row. It works same as <td> element. If shell has no content we can use <th> element also there. We can use scope attribute for specifying the heading is for row or column. Usually content of <th> is represented in bold.

84. Headings of table lies inside _____
a) <thead>
b) <tfoot>
c) <th>
d) <tbody>

Answer: a
Explanation: Headings of the table lies inside <thead> element. Footer lies inside the <tfoot> element. The body of the table lies inside <tbody> element. <th> is used for giving heading to a row or a column. Every element must have closing tag also i.e. </thead>, </tfoot>, </tbody>

85. Which of the following is not the element associated to HTML table layout?
a) size
b) spanning
c) alignment
d) color

Answer: d

Explanation: There are three elements in HTML table layout i.e. size, spanning and alignment. Layout type can be achieved by setting Rows elements layout attribute to Fixed or Auto. Auto attribute relies on browser compatibility whereas fixed layout relies on developer specification.

86. Which of the following element is not associated with a class attribute?
a) Row
b) <thead>
c) Column cell
d) Rows

Answer: b

Explanation: Column cell, Row, and Rows are the container elements. They have a class attribute with the help of this we can apply special styling. Table alignment is also controlled style sheet classes. Text-align and vertical-align are the style attributes that align the content of the table.

87. For adding caption to the table we use _____
a) <caption>
b) <thead>
c) <th>
d) <tr>

Answer: a

Explanation: For adding caption to the table we use <caption> tag. It should be used just below the <table> tag.

88. border-spacing is given in _____
a) pixels
b) cm

c) mm
d) inch

Answer: a
Explanation: border-spacing and border-collapse are the two properties by which one can set the border and its styling in a table. We give its value in pixels.

89. Borders can't be applied on _____
a) <th>
b) <td>
c) <tr>
d) <thead>

Answer: c
Explanation: Borders can't be applied on <tr> elements. It can't be applied on table structural elements. For setting borders with <tr> element, border-collapse property should be set to collapse.

90. Which attribute defines numbers of columns in a group?
a) width=multi-length[CN].
b) span=number[CN].
c) scope=scaope-name[CI].
d) headers=idrefs[CS].

Answer: b
Explanation: span=number[CN] attribute's value must be an integer and greater than 0. It specifies the number of columns in a group. When span attribute is not in use, colgroup defines a single column group containing one column.

91. Which of the following does not specify a column width?

a) Fixed
b) Percentage
c) Proportional
d) Pixels

Answer: d
Explanation: We can specify column width in three ways i.e. Percentage, Fixed, Proportional. Fixed width is given in pixels. Percentage specification is the percentage of horizontal space availability in the table. The proportional specification is the portions of fixed horizontal space required for the table.

92. Scope attribute can't have the value _____
a) row
b) rowgroup
c) col
d) <head>

Answer: d
Explanation: scope attribute defines a set of the data cell. It is used in place of headers. This attribute can have one of the value among rowgroup, row, colgroup, col, rowgroup, and colgroup provides information of header cell of the corresponding row and column groups.

93. Which of the following is not the value for frame attribute?
a) above
b) void
c) none
d) box

Answer: c

Explanation: Frame attribute gives information about which sides of the frame surrounding that table will be visible. The values that this attribute can take are lhs, rhs, box, border, vsides, hsides, below, above, void.

94. How many columns are there in the basic grid of a skeleton?
a) 17
b) 12
c) 16
d) 10

Answer: c
Explanation: Skeleton is a minimal responsive framework. It is 960 pixels wide with 16 columns in its basic grid. The grid is responsive by integrating CSS3 media queries. It is also called the 960.gs framework. It is a good place for starting with the Grid System.

95. Bootstrap was first introduced in _____
a) google
b) twitter
c) instagram
d) snapchat

Answer: b
Explanation: Bootstrap was built by Mark Otto and for internal use in Twitter. It was launched as a free software for the public. Bootstrap is packed with styled user interface components such as button navigation, forms, custom jQuery plugins like popover, model box and carousal.

96. Which is not a tool to build responsive websites?
a) skeleton
b) bookmarklets
c) code editors

d) web browsers

Answer: a
Explanation: We need several tools to build our website. To build a responsive website we need web browsers, responsive bookmarklets, code editors for responsive design testing.