**Technical Interview Questions:**

**1. What is the difference between a Web Browser and a Web**

**Server?**

**Ans:**

A **Web Browser** is a software application that allows users to access and view websites. It acts as a **client** in the client-server model of the internet. When a user enters a website URL in the browser, it sends a request to the web server hosting that site. The browser then receives the response and displays the web page using technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Examples of web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge.

A **Web Server**, on the other hand, is a **computer system or software** that stores, manages, and delivers web content to clients (like web browsers) over the internet. It processes incoming requests (usually through the HTTP or HTTPS protocols) and sends back the appropriate response, such as web pages, images, or data. Popular web servers include Apache, Nginx, and Microsoft IIS.

**2. Full form of HTTP.**

**Ans:**

The full form of **HTTP** is:

**Hyper Text Transfer Protocol**

It is the protocol used for transferring web pages and data over the internet between a web browser (client) and a web server.

**3. Full form of FTP.**

**Ans:**

The full form of **FTP** is:

**File Transfer Protocol**

It is a standard network protocol used to transfer files between a client and a server over the Internet or a local network.

**4. What is a domain?**

**Ans:**

A **domain** is the **address** of a website that people type in the browser to access it.

For example:  
 [**www.google.com**](http://www.google.com)  
Here, google.com is the **domain**.

**Key Points:**

* A domain is a **human-readable** name for an IP address (like 142.250.182.4).
* It makes it easier to access websites without remembering numbers.
* Domains have **extensions**, such as .com, .org, .in, etc.

**5. What is the full form Of URL?**

**Ans:**

**Uniform Resource Locator**. A **URL** is the **address** used to access resources on the internet, like web pages, images, or videos.

**Example:**

https://www.example.com/index.html  
This is a URL that points to a specific webpage.

**Parts of a URL:**

* **Protocol:** https://
* **Domain name:** www.example.com
* **Path:** /index.html

**6. What is a web design and basic requirement?**

**Ans:**

**Web Design** is the process of **planning, creating, and arranging** content on a website. It focuses on the **look, layout, and user experience** of a website.

Web design includes:

* Choosing colors, fonts, images
* Creating layout structure
* Designing buttons, menus, and forms
* Making the site responsive (works on all devices)

**Basic Requirements of Web Design:**

1. **Domain Name** – Unique website address (e.g., [www.mywebsite.com](http://www.mywebsite.com))
2. **Web Hosting** – A service to store website files and make them live on the internet
3. **HTML** – Basic structure of a webpage
4. **CSS** – Styling and layout (colors, fonts, spacing)
5. **JavaScript** – For interactivity (like sliders, forms, menus)
6. **Responsive Design** – Website should work well on mobile, tablet, and desktop
7. **User Interface (UI) Design** – Focus on layout and visual elements
8. **User Experience (UX) Design** – Make the website easy and enjoyable to use
9. **Graphics & Images** – Logos, icons, photos, etc.
10. **Content** – Text, videos, and other info shown to users

**7. Which resolution is better for the perfect design?**

**Ans:**

There is **no single “perfect” resolution**, but a **responsive design** should work well on **all popular screen sizes**.

Recommended Standard Resolutions for Web Design:

| **Device Type** | **Common Screen Resolution** |
| --- | --- |
| **Mobile** | 360×640, 375×667, 414×896 |
| **Tablet** | 768×1024, 800×1280 |
| **Laptop** | 1366×768, 1440×900 |
| **Desktop** | 1920×1080 (Full HD) |

**8. Explain problem specification with browser compatibility.**

**Ans:**

**Browser Compatibility** means how well a website or web application **works across different web browsers** (like Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Edge, etc.) and versions.

**Problem Specification with Browser Compatibility:**

When designing a website, certain **problems** may occur if browsers interpret HTML, CSS, or JavaScript **differently**. These problems are called **browser compatibility issues**.

| **Problem** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| **CSS not rendering properly** | Some properties (e.g., flex, grid) may not work in old browsers |
| **JavaScript features not supported** | Modern JS (e.g., let, fetch(), ES6) may not work in older browsers |
| **Different layout in each browser** | Margins, paddings, and spacing may vary |
| **Missing fonts or icons** | Custom fonts or icons (like Font Awesome) may not load |
| **HTML5 elements not supported** | Old browsers may not recognize tags like <section>, <article> |
| **No support for animations or transitions** | CSS3 animations may not work in outdated browsers |

**9. Is HTML case sensitive?**

**Ans:**

**HTML is *not* case sensitive.**

This means that tags, attributes, and element names can be written in **uppercase, lowercase, or mixed case**, and the browser will still interpret them the same.

**10. Explain what is the use of editors and their types?**

**Ans:**

An **editor** is a software tool used to **write, edit, and manage code** when developing websites or software applications.

It helps developers write HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and other code efficiently by providing features like:

* Syntax highlighting
* Auto-completion
* Code suggestions
* Error checking

Types of Editor:

* **VS Code** (Visual Studio Code) – Lightweight, powerful, free
* **Sublime Text** – Fast and elegant
* **Atom** – Hackable and open-source (discontinued but still used)
* **Brackets** – Great for HTML/CSS/JS (with live preview)