Interview question

1. What is the use of doctype HTML?

All HTML documents must start with a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration.

The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.

In HTML 5, the declaration is simple:

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

2.Purpose of meta tag

The `<meta>` tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

`<meta>` tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

3.Without using css how can I separate span tag in block:

HTML using break tag

4. Difference between psuedo class and psuedo elements.

A pseudo-class is a selector that selects elements that are in a specific state, e.g. they are the first element of their type, or they are being hovered over by the mouse pointer. They tend to act as if you had applied a class to some part of your document, often helping you cut down on excess classes in your markup, and giving you more flexible, maintainable code
    :pseudo-class-name

Pseudo-elements behave in a similar way. However, they act as if you had added a whole new HTML element into the markup, rather than applying a class to existing elements. Pseudo-elements start with a double colon ：：.

   ::pseudo-element-name

5. Iteration properties:

   The statements for loops provided in JavaScript are:

- [for...in statement()](#)
- [for...of statement()](#)
- [forEach()](#)

6. Use of svg and canvas:

   SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface. Canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objects.

SVG can be modified through script and CSS.

Canvas can be modified through script only.

7. Media queries:

Media queries are useful when you want to modify your site or app depending on a device's general type (such as print vs. screen) or specific characteristics and parameters (such as screen resolution or browser [viewport](#) width).

Breakpoint	Class infix	Dimensions
X-Small	*None*	<576px
Small	sm	≥576px
Medium	md	≥768px
Large	lg	≥992px
Extra large	xl	≥1200px
Extra extra large	xxl	≥1400px

8.orientation:

The orientation feature is specified as a keyword value chosen from the list below.

`Portrait:`

The viewport is in a portrait orientation, i.e., the height is greater than or equal to the width.

Landscape:

The viewport is in a landscape orientation, i.e., the width is greater than the height

9. Set time out and set interval difference:

setTimeout(function, duration) – This function calls function after duration milliseconds from now. This goes for one execution. Let's see an example – It waits for 2000 milliseconds, and then runs the callback function alert('Hello') –

setTimeout(function() { alert('Hello');}, 2000);

setInterval(function, duration) – This function calls function after every duration milliseconds. This goes for unlimited times. Let's see an example –

It triggers the alert('Hello') after every 2000 milliseconds, not only once.

setInterval(function() { alert('Hello');}, 2000);

10. Box model:

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

- Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- Border - A border that goes around the padding and content
- Margin - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

11. Attribute:

The `class` attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element

The HTML `class` attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class

12. Use of default (reset) css:

resets the styling of all HTML elements to a consistent baseline.

A CSS Reset style sheet is a list of rules that 'reset' all of the default browser styles.

We reset the browser styles for two primary reasons:

- Not all browsers apply the same default rules. They may be similar, but not exact. It can be difficult to provide the same designs in each browser if the basic styles are different.
- Once you start designing and coding all of the fine details of your site, you may discover that a lot of what you are doing is simply overriding default browser styles. The reset does this quickly so that you don't have to.

13. In span tag I give width:50px:

Padding: 5px;

Margin : 5px;

Now calculate width

> **Span tag is an inline element not applied width.**