

Q1: What is the purpose of the <form> tag in HTML?

A: It creates a container for input controls like text fields, checkboxes, and buttons, allowing users to send data to a server.

Q2: Name 5 common type attributes for the <input> element.

A: text, password, email, radio, file.

Q3: What is the difference between <textarea> and <input type="text">?

A: <textarea> allows multi-line text input, while <input type="text"> is single-line.

Q4: What is the function of <select> and <option>?

A: <select> creates a dropdown menu, and <option> defines the choices inside it.

Q5: Difference between id and class attributes?

A: id is unique for one element, while class can be shared by multiple elements.

Q6: What's the difference between <div> and ?

A: <div> is a block-level container, is an inline container.

Q7: Give two examples of semantic HTML elements.

A: <header>, <article>.

Q8: What is the purpose of meta tags in HTML?

A: They provide metadata about the webpage, such as description, keywords, and viewport settings.

Q9: How does the <progress> tag work?

A: It displays a progress bar showing task completion, using value and max attributes.

Q10: Who proposed CSS, and who maintains it?

A: Proposed by Håkon Wium Lie (with Bert Bos) and maintained by the W3C CSS Working Group.

Q11: What does CSS stand for, and what's its purpose?

A: Cascading Style Sheets, used to style and layout HTML elements.

Q12: List the three main ways to apply CSS to HTML.

A: Inline, Internal, and External.

Q13: What are the two main parts of a CSS rule?

A: Selector and Declaration Block.

Q14: What is a CSS declaration? Give an example.

A: A property-value pair, e.g., color: red;

Q15: Name four basic CSS selector types.

A: Element, ID, Class, Universal.

Q16: What's the difference between em and rem units in CSS?

A: em is relative to the parent's font size, rem is relative to the root element's font size.

Q17: How do you write a CSS comment?

A: /* This is a CSS comment */.

Q18: Name three ways to define colors in CSS.

A: Named colors, HEX codes, RGB/RGBA, HSL/HSLA.

Q19: What does background-size: cover; do?

A: It scales the background image to cover the entire element, maintaining aspect ratio.

Q20: What is the difference between absolute and relative units in CSS?

A: Absolute units have fixed sizes (like px, cm), relative units adjust based on context (like %, em, rem).