

## HTML Questions

### 1. Do all HTML tags have an end tag?

**Answer :** No. There are some HTML tags that don't need a closing tag. For example:

`<img>` tag, `<br>` tag

### 2. What is the difference between the `<figure>` tag and the `<image>` tag?

**Answer :** `<figure>` tags specify self-contained content, such as diagrams, images, code snippets, etc. It is used to semantically organize the contents of an image like image, image caption, etc., while the `<img>` tag is used to embed the picture in the HTML document.

### 3. What are Semantic Elements ?

**Answer :** Semantic elements describe the particular meaning to the browser and the developer. `<form>`, `<table>`, `<article>`, `<figure>`, etc., are some examples of semantic elements.

### 4. What's the difference between a link tag `<link>` and an anchor tag `<a>` ?

**Answer :** Anchor tags `<a>` are used to enclose clickable hyperlinks to another webpage or section of the webpage. In contrast, link tags `<link>` denote a link between a document and external resources, not clickable.

### 5. Are `and` tags same? If not, then why ?

**Answer :** The main difference between the `<bold>` tag & `<strong>` tag is that the strong tag semantically emphasizes the important word or section of words while the bold tag is just offset text conventionally styled in bold. `<bold>` is just a tag to make words bold. But `<strong>` is a semantic html tag.

## CSS Questions

### 1. What is the Box model in CSS? Which CSS properties are a part of it?

**Answer :** A rectangle box is wrapped around every HTML element. The box model is used to determine the height and width of the rectangular box. The CSS Box consists of Width and height (or in the absence of that, default values and the content inside), padding, borders, margin.

### 2. How to include CSS in the webpage?

**Answer :** There are different ways to include a CSS in a webpage :

1. **External Style Sheet:** An external file linked to your HTML document: Using link tag, we can link the style sheet to the HTML page.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyles.css" />
```

2. **Embed CSS with a style tag:** A set of CSS styles included within your HTML page.

```
<style type="text/css">
```

*/Add style rules here/*

Add your CSS rules between the opening and closing style tags and write your CSS exactly the same way as you do in stand-alone stylesheet files.

3. Add inline styles to HTML elements(CSS rules applied directly within an HTML tag.): Style can be added directly to the HTML element using a style tag.

```
```html
<h2 style="color:red;background:black">Inline Style</h2>
```

4. Import a stylesheet file (An external file imported into another CSS file): Another way to add CSS is by using the @import rule. This is to add a new CSS file within CSS itself.

```
@import "path/to/style.css";
```

### 3. What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?

Answer : There are several different types of Selectors in CSS. These are -

- Universal Selector (\*)
- Type or Element Selector
- Class Selector (.)
- ID Selector (#)
- Descendant Selector (whitespace)
- Child Selector (>)
- Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)
- Attribute Selector ([])
- Pseudo-class Selector (:)
- Pseudo-element Selector (::)

### 4. How can we hide an element in CSS ?

Answer : This can be done two different ways : To hide an element from HTML DOM, set the style display property to "none".

```
display: "none";
```

or to turn off visibility of an element

```
visibility: "hidden";
```

### 5. What are pseudo-classes in CSS ?

Answer : A Pseudo class in CSS is used to define the special state of an element. It can be combined with a CSS selector to add an effect to existing elements based on their states. For example :

```
selector: pseudo-class{
    property: value;
}
```

### 6. What is a CSS framework?

Answer : CSS frameworks are pre-planned libraries that make for more convenient web page styling which is also compliant with standards.

**7. How can the background color of an element be changed?**

Answer : The background color of an image can be changed using the background-color property.

```
body
{
background-color: coral;
}
```

**8. What are the media types allowed by CSS?**

Answer : CSS allows different media types, including speech, audio, visual and tactile media, paged or continuous media, bitmap or grid media, and even interactive media.

**9. Comment on the Case-sensitivity of CSS ?**

Answer : Although, there are no case-sensitivity of CSS, nevertheless font families, URL's of images, etc is. Only when XML declarations along with XHTML DOCTYPE are being used on the page, CSS is case -sensitive.

**10. How does Z index function?**

Answer : Overlapping may occur while using CSS for positioning HTML elements. Z index helps in specifying the overlapping element. It is a number which can be positive or negative, the default value being zero.

**11. How comments can be added in CSS?**

Answer : The comments in CSS can be added with /\* and \*/.

**12. What is the full form of CSS ?**

Answer : Cascading Style Sheets

**13. What are some CSS units for measuring length ?**

Answer : Here are the units :

- cm
- em
- in
- mm
- pc
- pt
- px

**14. How many heading tags are there in CSS ?**

Answer : Six. They are from h1 to h6

**15. What do you understand by the universal selector?**

Answer : A universal selector is a selector that matches any element type's name instead of selecting elements of a particular type. Example:

```
<style>

* {

    color: blue;

    font-size: 10px;

}

</style>
```