

## HTML, HTML 5 & CSS FAQ

### 1) What is HTML?

HTML is short for HyperText Markup Language, and is the language of the World Wide Web. It is the standard text formatting language used for creating and displaying pages on the Web. HTML documents are made up of two things: the content and the tags that formats it for proper display on pages.

### 2) What are tags?

Content is placed in between HTML tags in order to properly format it. It makes use of the less than symbol (<) and the greater than symbol (>). A slash symbol is also used as a closing tag. For example:

### 3) Do all HTML tags come in pair?

No, there are single HTML tags that does not need a closing tag. Examples are the <img> tag and <br> tags.

### 4) What are some of the common lists that can be used when designing a page?

You can insert any or a combination of the following list types:

- ordered list
- unordered list
- definition list
- menu list
- directory list

Each of this list types makes use of a different tag set to compose

### 5) How do you insert a comment in html?

Comments in html begins with “<!--” and ends with “-->”. For example:

<!--	-->
------	-----

## 6) Do all character entities display properly on all systems?

No, there are some character entities that cannot be displayed when the operating system that the browser is running on does not support the characters. When that happens, these characters are displayed as boxes.

## 7) What is image map?

Image map lets you link to many different web pages using a single image. You can define shapes in images that you want to make part of an image mapping.

## 8) How do you insert a copyright symbol on a browser page?

To insert the copyright symbol, you need to type `&copy;` or `& #169;` in an HTML file.

## 9) How do you create links to sections within the same page?

Links can be created using the `<a>` tag, with referencing through the use of the number (#) symbol. For example, you can have one line as `<a href="#topmost">BACK TO TOP</a>`, which would result in the words "BACK TO TOP" appearing on the webpage and links to a bookmark named topmost. You then create a separate tag command like `<a name="topmost">` somewhere on the top of the same webpage so that the user will be linked to that spot when he clicked on "BACK TO TOP".

## 10) Do older html files work on newer browsers?

Yes, older html files are compliant to the HTML standard. Most older files work on the newer browsers, though some features may not work.

## 11) How do you change the number type in the middle of a list?

The `<li>` tag includes two attributes – type and value. The type attribute can be used to change the numbering type for any list item. The value attribute can change the number index.

## 12) What are style sheets?

Style sheets enable you to build consistent, transportable, and well-defined style templates. These templates can be linked to several different web pages, making it easy to maintain and change the look and feel of all the web pages within a site.

13) What bullet types are available?

With ordered lists, you can select to use a number of different list types including alphabetical and Roman numerals. The type attribute for unordered lists can be set to disc, square, or circle.

14) How do you create multicolored text in a webpage?

To create text with different colors, use the `<font color="color">...</font>` tags for every character that you want to apply a color. You can use this tag combination as many times as needed, surrounding a single character or an entire word.

15) Write a HTML table tag sequence that outputs the following:

50 pcs 100 500

10 pcs 5 50

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>50 pcs</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 pcs</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

16) Is it possible to set specific colors for table borders?

You can specify a border color using style sheets, but the colors for a table that does not use style sheets will be the same as the text color.

17) Do <th> tags always need to come at the start of a row or column?

Any <tr> tag can be changed to a <th> tag. This causes the text contained within the <th> tag to be displayed as bold in the browser. Although <th> tags are mainly used for headings, they do not need to be used exclusively for headings.

18) What is a marquee?

A marquee allows you to put a scrolling text in a web page. To do this, place whatever text you want to appear scrolling within the <marquee> and </marquee> tags.

19) How do you create a text on a webpage that will allow you to send an email when clicked?

To change a text into a clickable link to send email, use the mailto command within the href tag. The format is as follows:

1	<A HREF="mailto:youremailaddress">text to be clicked</A>
---	--

20) Are <br> tags the only way to separate sections of text?

No. The <br> tag is only one way to separate lines of text. Other tags, like the <p> tag and <blockquote> tag, also separate sections of text.

21) What happens if you open the external CSS file in a browser?

If you try to open the external CSS file in a browser, the browser cannot open the file, because the file has a different extension. The only way to use an external CSS file is to reference it using <link/> tag within another html document.

22) How do you make a picture into a background image of a web page?

To do this, place a tag code after the </head> tag as follows:

1	<body background = "image.gif">
---	---------------------------------

Replace image.gif with the name of your image file. This will take the picture and make it the background image of your web page.

23) What are Tags?

HTML tags are composed of three things: opening tag, content and ending tag. Some tags are unclosed tags.

HTML documents are made of two things:

content, and

tags

24) What is the difference between HTML elements and tags?

HTML elements communicate to the browser to render text. When the elements are surrounded by brackets <>, they form HTML tags. Most of the time, tags come in pair and surround content.

25) Does a hyperlink only apply to text?

No, you can use hyperlinks on text and images both.

26) What is a style sheet?

A style sheet is used to build a consistent, transportable, and well designed style template. You can add these templates on several different web pages.

Marquee HTML

The **Marquee HTML** tag is a non-standard HTML element which is used to scroll a image or text horizontally or vertically.

In simple words, you can say that it scrolls the image or text up, down, left or right automatically.

Marquee tag was first introduced in early versions of Microsoft's Internet Explorer. It is compared with Netscape's blink element.

### Marquee HTML Example

- `<marquee>`This is an example of html marquee `</marquee>`

27) What are empty elements?

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements. For example: `<br>`, `<hr>` etc.

28) What is the use of span tag? Give one example.

The span tag is used for following things:

For adding color on text

For adding background on text

Highlight any color text etc.

**Example:**

`<p>`

`<span style="color:#ffffff;">`

In this page we use span.

`</span>`

`</p>`

29) What is the use of iframe tag?

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

**Syntax:**

- `<iframe src="URL"></iframe>`

**Example:**

- `<iframe src="demo_iframe.html" width="200px" height="200px"></iframe>`

**Target to a link:**

- `<iframe src="http://www.javatpoint.com" name="iframe_a"></iframe>`

30) What is canvas in HTML5?

Canvas is an HTML area which is used to draw graphics.

31) What is SVG?

HTML SVG is used to describe the two dimensional vector and vector/raster graphics.

32) What are the different new form element types in HTML 5?

Following is a list of 10 important new elements in HTML 5:

Color

Date

Datetime-local

Email

Time

Url

Range

Telephone

Number

Search

33) Is there any need to change the web browsers to support HTML5?

No. Almost all browsers (updated versions) support HTML 5. For example: Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Safari, IE etc.

34) Which video formats are supported by HTML5?

HTML 5 supports three types of video format:

mp4

webm

ogg

35) What is the difference between progress and meter tag?

The progress tag is used to represent the progress of the task only while the meter tag is used to measure data within a given range.

HTML Progress Tag

**HTML <progress> tag** is used to display the progress of a task. It provides an easy way for web developers to create progress bar on the website. It is mostly used to show the progress of a file uploading on the web page.

The HTML progress tag is new in HTML5 so you must use new browsers.

HTML Progress Tag Example

Let's see HTML progress example without attribute.

- `<progress></progress>`

Let's see the progress example with value and max attributes.

Downloading progress:

```
<progress value="43" max="100"></progress>
```

Downloading progress:



## Styling Progress Bar

You can apply CSS code on progress tag.

```
progress{  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 30px;  
}
```

## HTML Progress Tag with JavaScript

The <progress> tag should be used in conjunction with JavaScript to display the progress of a task.

```
<script>
```

```
var gvalue=1;
```

```
function abc(){
```

```
  var progressExample = document.getElementById ('progress-javascript-  
example');
```

```
  setInterval (function ()
```

```
  {
```

```
    if(gvalue<100){
```

```
      gvalue++;
```

```
      progressExample.value =gvalue;
```

```
    }
```

```
    abc();
```

```
  }, 1000);
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
<progress id="progress-javascript-example" min="1" max="100"></progress>
```

<br/><br/>

<button onclick="abc()">click me</button>

36) What is the use of figure tag in HTML 5?

The figure tag is used to add a photo in the document on the web page.

37) If I do not put <!DOCTYPE html> will HTML 5 work?

No, browser will not be able to identify that it is a HTML document and HTML 5 tags will not function properly.

38) What is the use of required attribute in HTML5?

It forces user to fill text on textfield or textarea before submitting form. It is used for form validation.

**Example:**

- Name: <input type="text" name="name" required>

### 39. What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. By using CSS with HTML we can change the look of the web page by changing the font size and color of the font. CSS plays an important role in building the website. Well written CSS file can be used to change the presentation of each web page. By including only one CSS file. It gives web site developer and user more control over the web pages.

### 40. What is difference between HTML and HTML5?

**The differences between HTML and HTML5 are:**

1. Document of HTML is very large as compare to the HTML5.
2. Audio and Video tags are not present in HTML whereas HTML5 contains audio and video tags.
3. Vector technology is not integral part of HTML whereas HTML5 Vector technology is the integral part of it.
4. HTML supported by all old browsers whereas HTML5 is supported by new browser.
5. In HTML web sockets are not available whereas in HTML5 Full duplex communication channel is present.

### 41. My hyperlink or image is not displaying correctly, what is wrong with it?

- It could be any number of things, but the most common mistakes are leaving out a tag bracket or quote missing for href, **src**, or **alt** text may be the issue. You should also verify the link itself.

### 42. What is the syntax difference between a bulleted list and numbered list?

- Bulleted lists use the **<ul>** tag, which stands for “unordered,” whereas **<ol>** is used to create an ordered list.

43. What is the difference between **<div>** and **<frame>**?

- A **<div>** is a generic container element for grouping and styling, whereas a **<frame>** creates divisions within a web page and should be used within the **<frameset>** tag. The use of **<frame>** and **<frameset>** are no longer popular and are now being replaced with the more flexible **<iframe>**, which has become popular for embedding foreign elements (ie. Youtube videos) into a page.

44. What does **DOCTYPE** mean?

- The term **DOCTYPE** tells the browser which type of HTML is used on a webpage. In turn, the browsers use **DOCTYPE** to determine how to render a page. Failing to use **DOCTYPE** or using a wrong **DOCTYPE** may load your page in Quirks Mode. See example:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

45. What are advantages of using CSS?

Following are the advantages of using CSS –

- **CSS saves time** – You can write CSS once and then reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.
- **Pages load faster** – If you are using CSS, you do not need to write HTML tag attributes every time. Just write one CSS rule of a tag and apply it to all the occurrences of that tag. So less code means faster download times.
- **Easy maintenance** – To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

- **Superior styles to HTML** – CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.
- **Multiple Device Compatibility** – Style sheets allow content to be optimized for more than one type of device. By using the same HTML document, different versions of a website can be presented for handheld devices such as PDAs and cell phones or for printing.
- **Global web standards** – Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So its a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible to future browsers.
- **Offline Browsing** – CSS can store web applications locally with the help of an offline cache.Using of this, we can view offline websites.The cache also ensures faster loading and better overall performance of the website.
- **Platform Independence** – The Script offer consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers as well.

#### 46.What are the components of a CSS Style?

A style rule is made of three parts –

- **Selector** – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.
- **Property** – A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

- **Value** – Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have value either red or #F1F1F1 etc.

47. What is type selector?

Type selector quite simply matches the name of an element type. To give a color to all level 1 headings –

```
h1 {  
  color: #36CFFF;  
}
```

48. What is universal selector?

Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type –

```
* {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

49. What is class selector?

You can define style rules based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
.black {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for every element with class attribute set to black in our document.

50. What is id selector?

You can define style rules based on the id attribute of the elements. All the elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.

```
#black {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

This rule renders the content in black for every element with id attribute set to black in our document.

---

51 ) What is the advantage of collapsing white space?

White spaces are blank sequence of space characters, which is actually treated as a single space character in html. Because the browser collapses multiple space into a single space, you can indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces. This enables you to organize the html code into a much more readable format.

52) What is button tag?

The button tag is used in HTML 5. It is used to create a clickable button within HTML form on the web page. It is generally used to create a "submit" or "reset" button.

53) What does details and summary tag?

The details tag is used to specify some additional details on the web page. It can be viewed or hidden on demand. The summary tag is used with details tag.

54) What are the new <input> types for form validation in HTML5?

The new input types for form validation are email, url, number, tel and date.

55) Are HTML tags case sensitive?

No!

56) What is the purpose of 'section' tag in HTML5?

This tag represents a generic document or application section. It can be used together with h1-h6 to indicate the document structure.

57) What is the purpose of 'article' tag in HTML5?

This tag represents an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article.

58) What is the purpose of 'header' tag in HTML5?

This tag represents the header of a section.

59) What is the purpose of 'footer' tag in HTML5?

This tag represents a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, et cetera.

60) What is the purpose of 'nav' tag in HTML5?

This tag represents a section of the document intended for navigation.

61) What is the purpose of 'dialog' tag in HTML5?



This tag can be used to mark up a conversation.

62)What is the purpose of datetime input control in Web form 2.0?

It represents a date and time (year, month, day, hour, minute, second, fractions of a second) encoded according to ISO 8601 with the time zone set to UTC.

63)What are the drawbacks of cookies?

Cookies have following drawbacks—

Cookies are included with every HTTP request, thereby slowing down your web application by transmitting the same data.

Cookies are included with every HTTP request, thereby sending data unencrypted over the internet.

Cookies are limited to about 4 KB of data . Not enough to store required data.

64)What do you mean by session storage in HTML5?

HTML5 introduces the sessionStorage attribute which would be used by the sites to add data to the session storage, and it will be accessible to any page from the same site opened in that window i.e. session and as soon as you close the window, session would be lost.

65)What do you mean by local storage in HTML5?

HTML5 introduces the localStorage attribute which would be used to access a page's local storage area without no time limit and this local storage will be available whenever you would use that page.

66)When a session storage data gets deleted?

The Session Storage Data would be deleted by the browsers immediately after the session gets terminated.

67)When a local storage data gets deleted?

local storage data has no time limit. To clear a local storage setting you would need to call `localStorage.remove('key')`; where 'key' is the key of the value you want to remove. If you want to clear all settings, you need to call `localStorage.clear()` method.

68)What is Geolocation API in HTML?

HTML5 Geolocation API lets you share your location with your favorite web sites. A Javascript can capture your latitude and longitude and can be sent to backend web server and do fancy location-aware things like finding local businesses or showing your location on a map.

Today most of the browsers and mobile devices support Geolocation API. The geolocation APIs work with a new property of the global navigator object ie. Geolocation object which can be created as follows:

```
var geolocation = navigator.geolocation;
```

The geolocation object is a service object that allows widgets to retrieve information about the geographic location of the device.

69.Question: What is a Manifest file?

A Manifest file is a simple text file that tells the browser what to cache and what not to cache.

70.Question: What is a Web Worker?

A web worker is a JavaScript which runs in the background.

71.What are the new Form elements made available in HTML5?

The new Form elements in HTML5 provide for a better functionality. The tags provided to carry out these functions are:

- 1) <datalist> - It specifies a list of options for input controls. These options are pre-defined.
- 2) <keygen> - This tag defines a key-pair generator field.
- 3) <output> - It defines the result of a calculation.

73.What are the various tags provided for better structuring in HTML5?

The various tags provided for better structuring in HTML 5 are:

- 1) <article> - This tag defines an article.
- 2) <aside> - It defines content other than the page content.
- 3) <bdi> - This tag isolates a part of text for formatting in a different direction from other text.
- 4) <command> - It defines a command button to be invoked by the user.
- 5) <details> - It defines additional details that can be viewed or hidden by the user.

- 6) <dialog> - It defines a dialog box.
- 7) <figure> - This tag specifies content like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
- 8) <figcaption> - It is used to provide a caption for a <figure> element
- 9) <footer> - This tag defines a footer for a document or section
- 10) <header> - This tag is used to define a header for a document or section
- 11) <hgroup> - When there are multiple levels in a heading, it groups a set of <h1> to <h6> elements.

74.What is SVG?

1. SVG is the abbreviation for Scalable Vector Graphics and is recommended by W3C.
2. It is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web.
3. The graphics are defined in XML format.
4. An important quality of SVG graphics is that their quality is maintained even when they are zoomed or resized.
5. All the element and attributes of SVG files can be animated.

What are the advantages of SVG over other image format like JPEG or GIF?

Following are the main advantages of using SVG over other image formats:

- It is possible to scale the SVG images.
- They can be created and edited with any text editor.

- The print quality of these image is high at any resolution.
- It is possible to zoom the SVG images without any degradation in the quality.
- SVG images can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed.

Differentiate between Canvas and SVG.

The table below shows some important differences between Canvas and SVG:

- Canvas is resolution dependent while SVG is not.
- Canvas does not provide any support for event handlers while SVG does.
- Canvas is suitable for graphic-intensive games while SVG is not suitable for gaming.
- Canvas is suitable for small rendering areas while SVG is suitable for large rendering areas like Google maps.

75.What is a Canvas? What is the default border size of a canvas?

- Canvas is a rectangular area on a HTML page, specified with the tag `<canvas>`.
- By default, a canvas has no border. To get a border on the canvas, a style attribute is required to be used.

Which methods are used to draw a straight line on a Canvas?

Following methods are used to draw a straight line on a Canvas:

1. `moveTo(x,y)` – It defines the starting co-ordinates of the line.
2. `lineTo(x,y)` – It defines the ending co-ordinates of the line.
3. The actual line is drawn with the help of a method like `stroke()`

What are gradients in Canvas used for? What are their different types?

Gradients in canvas are used to fill rectangles, circles, lines etc.

The gradients in Canvas are of two types:

1. `createLinearGradient(x,y,x1,y1)` – It creates a linear gradient
2. `createRadialGradient(x,y,r,x1,y1,r1)` – It creates a radial/circular gradient

Which method is used to draw an image on the canvas?

76. `drawImage(image,x,y)` method is used to draw an image on the canvas.

HTML5 provides drag and drop facility.

77. How do you make an image draggable?

To make an image draggable, the `draggable` attribute is set to `true`:

```
<img draggable="true">
```

78. Can HTML5 get the geographical position of a user?

- Yes, HTML5 can get the location of a user with the use of Geolocation API.
- Use `getCurrentPosition()` method to get the user's current position.

76. What are the audio tags provided by HTML5?

HTML5 provides following audio tags:

```
<audio> - Defines sound content
```

<source> - Defines multiple media resources for media elements, such as <video> and <audio>

77.What are the new input types provided by HTML 5 for forms?

Following are the important, new input types for forms provided by HTML 5:

1. color – Used for fields that should contain colour.
2. date – Allows the user to select a date.
3. datetime - Allows the user to select a date and time (with time zone).
4. datetime-local - Allows the user to select a date and time (without time zone).
5. email - Used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.
6. month - Allows the user to select a month and year.
7. number - Used for input fields that should contain a numeric value. Restrictions on type of numbers accepted can be set.
8. range - Used for input fields that should contain a value from a range of numbers. Restrictions on type of numbers accepted can be set here as well.
9. search - Used for search fields.
10. tel - Defines a field for entering a telephone number.
11. time - Allows the user to select a time.
12. url - Used for input fields that should contain a URL address.
13. week - Allows the user to select a week and year.

79.What is HTML5 Web Storage?

With HTML5, it is possible for the web pages to store the data locally in the user's browser. This web storage is much faster and secured than the cookies. Also, a larger amount of data can be stored without causing any adverse effect to the performance of the website.

The data here is not included with every server request. It is used ONLY when it is asked for. It is only that particular web page that can access the data stored by itself.

80. Differentiate between localStorage and sessionStorage objects.

- localStorage object stores the data without an expiry date while sessionStorage object stores the data only for one session.
- With localStorage object, data will not be deleted when the browser window is closed while the data is deleted when the browser window closes with sessionStorage objects.

81. What is the concept of Application Cache in HTML5? What are its advantages?

The Application Cache concept introduced by HTML5 means that a web application is cached, and accessible without an internet connection.

There are three advantages of Application Cache:

1. Offline browsing - Users can use the application when they're offline
2. Speed - Cached resources load faster



3. Reduced server load - The browser will only download updated/changed resources from the server

82. What is a Manifest file?

A Manifest file is a simple text file that tells the browser what to cache and what not to cache.

There are three sections of a Manifest file:

- 1) CACHE MANIFEST - Files listed here are cached after they are downloaded for the first time.
- 2) NETWORK - Files listed here require a connection to the server, and are never cached.
- 3) FALLBACK - Files listed here specify fallback pages if a page is inaccessible.

83. What is a Web Worker?

1. A web worker is a JavaScript which runs in the background. It exists in external files.
2. It is independent of other scripts and does not affect the performance of the page.
3. Web workers are usually used for CPU intensive tasks.

Which JavaScript objects are not accessible to web worker?

Following JavaScript objects are not accessible to web worker:

1. The window object
2. The document object
3. The parent object

What are the new attributes provided in HTML5 for <form>?

84.The new attributes provided in HTML5 for <form> are:

1) autocomplete

- It specifies if a form or input field should have autocomplete as on or off.
- If autocomplete is on, the browser is able to fill the values based on the values filled by the user earlier.
- autocomplete works for following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

2) novalidate

- This is a boolean attribute.
- When present, it signifies that the form-data should not be validated when submitted.

What are the new attributes provided in HTML5 for <input>?

Following are the new attributes provided in HTML5 for <input>

1) autofocus:

- This is a Boolean attribute.
- When present, it means that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page is loaded.

## 2) form:

- This attribute specifies one or more forms an <input> element belongs to.

## 3) formaction:

- This attribute specifies the URL of a file that will process the input control when the form is submitted.
- This attribute is used with type="submit" and type="image".
- It overrides the action attribute of the <form> element.

## 4) formenctype:

- This attribute specifies how the form-data should be encoded when submitting it to the server.
- It is used with type="submit" and type="image".
- It overrides the enctype attribute of the <form> element.

## 5) formmethod:

- It defines the HTTP method for sending form-data to the action URL.
- It is used with type="submit" and type="image".
- It overrides the method attribute of the <form> element.

## 6) formnovalidate:

- It is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that the <input> element should not be validated when submitted.
- It is used with type="submit".

- It overrides the novalidate attribute of the <form> element.

#### 7) formtarget:

- It specifies a name or a keyword that indicates where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

- It is used with type="submit" and type="image".

#### 8) height and width:

- It specifies the height and width of an <input> element.

- It is used only with <input type="image">

#### 9) list:

- It refers to a <datalist> element which contains pre-defined options for an <input> element.

#### 10) min and max:

- It specifies the minimum and maximum value for an <input> element.

- It works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

#### 11) Multiple:

- It is a boolean attribute.

- It specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element.

- It works with the following input types: email and file.

12) pattern:

- It specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against.
- It works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

13) placeholder:

- It specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field.
- It works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.

14) required:

- It is a boolean attribute.
- It specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

15) step:

- It specifies the legal number intervals for an <input> element.
- It works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.

85.What's new HTML 5 DocType and Charset?

Normally for HTML files first line of code is DocType which basically tells browser about specific version of HTML. HTML5 is now not subset of SGML. As compared to previous version/standards of HTML, DocType is simplified as follows:

```
<!doctype html>
```

And HTML 5 uses UTF-8 encoding as follows:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

You can see a very simple HTML5 page below:

86.What are the different types of storage in HTML 5?

HTML 5 has the capability to store data locally. Previously it was done with the help of cookies.

Exciting thing about this storage is that its fast as well as secure.

There are two different objects which can be used to store data.

localStorage object stores data for a longer period of time even if the browser is closed.

sessionStorage object stores data for a specific session.

sessionStorage

localStorage

It persists data until we close the window or tab in which it was stored. It persist data even if the window or tab is closed (but can be explicitly removed or expires).

Values stored in sessionStorage are not shared. These will be visible only to respective window or tab. Values stored in localStorage are shared for all windows and tabs from same origin.

Maximum size is 5MB. Maximum size for localStorage is more between 10-15MB.

HTML5 localStorage Vs sessionStorage Working with localStorage is quite simple and having following methods:

localStorage.getItem(key) -> fetch an item from storage against provided key.

localStorage.setItem(key, value) -> add an item to storage.

localStorage.removeItem(key) -> removes an item from storage against provided key.

localStorage.clear() -> clearing the storage removing all items from it.

87. What is SVG and advantages of SVG?

SVG is a language for describing two-dimensional vector graphics in XML.

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics

SVG is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web

SVG defines the graphics in XML format

SVG graphics do NOT lose any quality if they are zoomed or resized

Every element and every attribute in SVG files can be animated

SVG is a W3C recommendation

Code Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="no"?>  
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd" HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"&  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"gt"  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"&  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"&  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"gt"  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"#82  
21; HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"&  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"gt"  
HYPERLINK  
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"&
```



HYPERLINK

"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"

HYPERLINK

"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;

HYPERLINK

"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"&

HYPERLINK

"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"gt"

HYPERLINK

"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd%26#8221;&gt;"gt;

```
<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg&#8221; version="1.1">
<circle cx="100" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black"
stroke-width="2" fill="red" />
</svg>
```

Advantages:

Advantages of using SVG over other image formats (like JPEG and GIF) are:

SVG images can be created and edited with any text editor

SVG images can be searched, indexed, scripted, and compressed

SVG images are scalable

SVG images can be printed with high quality at any resolution

SVG images are zoomable (and the image can be zoomed without degradation)

88.Differences Between SVG and Canvas:

SVG is a language for describing 2D graphics in XML.

Canvas draws 2D graphics, on the fly (with a JavaScript).

SVG is XML based, which means that every element is available within the SVG DOM. You can attach JavaScript event handlers for an element.

In SVG, each drawn shape is remembered as an object. If attributes of an SVG object are changed, the browser can automatically re-render the shape.

Canvas is rendered pixel by pixel. In canvas, once the graphic is drawn, it is forgotten by the browser. If its position should be changed, the entire scene needs to be redrawn, including any objects that might have been covered by the graphic.

90. Difference between Transitional and Strict doctype.

Strict : This DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, but does NOT INCLUDE presentational or deprecated elements (like font). Framesets are not allowed.

Transitional : This DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, INCLUDING presentational and deprecated elements (like font). Framesets are not allowed.

90. What are New Semantic/Structural Elements

HTML5 offers new elements for better structure:

Tag Description

<article> Defines an article

<aside> Defines content aside from the page content

<bdi> Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it

<command> Defines a command button that a user can invoke

<details> Defines additional details that the user can view or hide

<dialog> Defines a dialog box or window

<summary> Defines a visible heading for a <details> element

<figure> Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

<figcaption> Defines a caption for a <figure> element

<footer> Defines a footer for a document or section

<header> Defines a header for a document or section

<hgroup> Groups a set of <h1> to <h6> elements when a heading has multiple levels

<mark> Defines marked/highlighted text

<meter> Defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge)

<nav> Defines navigation links

<progress> Represents the progress of a task

<ruby> Defines a ruby annotation (for East Asian typography)

<rt> Defines an explanation/pronunciation of characters (for East Asian typography)

<rp> Defines what to show in browsers that do not support ruby annotations

<section> Defines a section in a document

<time> Defines a date/time

<wbr> Defines a possible line-break

91- What is the difference between HTML and HTML5 ?

Ans: HTML5 is nothing more than an upgraded version of HTML where in HTML5 a lot of new features like Video, Audio/mp3, date select function, placeholder, Canvas, 2D/3D Graphics, Local SQL Database are added so that no need to do external plugins like Flash player or other libraries.

93- What is the `<!DOCTYPE>` ? Is it necessary to use in HTML5 ?

Ans: The `<!DOCTYPE>` is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in. AND The `<!DOCTYPE>` tag does not have an end tag and it is not case sensitive.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration must be the very first thing in HTML5 document, before the `<html>` tag. As in HTML 4.01, all `<!DOCTYPE>` declarations require a reference to a Document Type Definition (DTD), because HTML 4.01 was based on Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). WHERE AS HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a Document Type Definition (DTD).

94- How many New Markup Elements you know in HTML5

Ans: Below are the New Markup Elements added in HTML5

Tag Description

`<article>` Specifies independent, self-contained content, could be a news-article, blog post, forum post,

or other articles which can be distributed independently from the rest of the site.

`<aside>` For content aside from the content it is placed in. The aside content should

be related to the surrounding content

`<bdi>` For text that should not be bound to the text-direction of its parent elements

`<command>` A button, or a radiobutton, or a checkbox

`<details>` For describing details about a document, or parts of a document

`<summary>` A caption, or summary, inside the details element

`<figure>` For grouping a section of stand-alone content, could be a video

`<figcaption>` The caption of the figure section

`<footer>` For a footer of a document or section, could include the name of the author, the

date of the document, contact information, or copyright information

`<header>` For an introduction of a document or section, could include navigation

`<hgroup>` For a section of headings, using `<h1>` to `<h6>`, where the largest is the main

heading of the section, and the others are sub-headings

`<mark>` For text that should be highlighted

`<meter>` For a measurement, used only if the maximum and minimum values are known

`<nav>` For a section of navigation

`<progress>` The state of a work in progress

`<ruby>` For ruby annotation (Chinese notes or characters)

`<rt>` For explanation of the ruby annotation

`<rp>` What to show browsers that do not support the ruby element

<section> For a section in a document. Such as chapters, headers, footers, or any

other sections of the document

<time> For defining a time or a date, or both

<wbr> Word break. For defining a line-break opportunity.

95. What are the limitations of CSS ?

Limitations are:

Ascending by selectors is not possible

Limitations of vertical control

No expressions

No column declaration

Pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behavior

Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

96. What are the advantages of CSS ?

Advantages are:

Bandwidth

Site-wide consistency

Page reformatting

Accessibility

Content separated from presentation

96. What are CSS frameworks?

It is a pre-planned libraries, which allows easier and more standards-compliant webpage styling, using CSS language.

97. How block elements can be centered with CSS1?

Block level elements can be centered by:

The margin-left and margin-right properties can be set to some explicit value:

```
BODY {  
width: 40em;  
background: fluorescent;  
}
```

```
P {  
  
width: 30em;  
margin-right: auto;  
margin-left: auto
```

```
}  
BODY {  
  
width: 40em;  
  
background: fluorescent;  
  
}  
  
P {  
  
width: 30em;  
  
margin-right: auto;  
  
margin-left: auto  
  
}
```

98. Who maintains the CSS specifications?

World Wide Web Consortium maintains the CSS specifications.

99. In how many ways can a CSS be integrated as a web page?

CSS can be integrated in three ways:



Inline: Style attribute can be used to have CSS applied HTML elements.

Embedded: The Head element can have a Style element within which the code can be placed.

Linked/ Imported: CSS can be placed in an external file and linked via link element.

100. What benefits and demerits do External Style Sheets have?

Benefits:

One file can be used to control multiple documents having different styles.

Multiple HTML elements can have many documents, which can have classes.

To group styles in composite situations, methods as selector and grouping are used.

Demerits:

Extra download is needed to import documents having style information.

To render the document, the external style sheet should be loaded.

Not practical for small style definitions.

101. Discuss the merits and demerits of Embedded Style Sheets?

Merits of Embedded Style Sheets:

Multiple tag types can be created in a single document.

Styles, in complex situations, can be applied by using Selector and Grouping methods.

Extra download is unnecessary.

Demerits of Embedded Style Sheets:

Multiple documents cannot be controlled.

102. What does CSS selector mean?

A string equivalent of HTML elements by which declarations or a set of it, is declared and is a link that can be referred for linking HTML and Style sheet is CSS selector.

103. Enlist the media types CSS allows?

The design and customization of documents are rendered by media. By applying media control over the external style sheets, they can be retrieved and used by loading it from the network.

104. Differentiate logical tags from physical tags?

While physical tags are also referred to as presentational mark-up, logical tags are useless for appearances.

Physical tags are newer versions while logical tags are old and concentrate on content.

105. Differentiate Style Sheet concept from HTML?

While HTML provides easy structure method, it lacks styling, unlike Style sheets. Moreover, style sheets have better browser capabilities and formatting options.

107. Describe 'ruleset'?

Ruleset : Selectors can be attached to other selectors to be identified by ruleset.

It has two parts:

Selector, e.g. R and

declaration {text-indent: 11pt}

109. Comment on the Case-sensitivity of CSS ?

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.

110. Define Declaration block?

A catalog of directions within braces consisting of property, colon and value is called declaration block.

e.g.: [property 1: value 3]

111. Enlist the various fonts' attributes?

They are:

Font-style

Font-variant

Font-weight

Font-size/line-height

Font-family

Caption

Icon

112. Why is it easy to insert a file by importing it?

Importing enables combining external sheets to be inserted in many sheets. Different files and sheets can be used to have different functions. Syntax:

@import notation, used with <Style> tag.

112. What is the usage of Class selector?

Selectors that are unique to a specific style, are called CLASS selectors. Declaration of style and association with HTML can be made through this. Syntax:

Classname

it can be A-Z, a-z or digits.

.top {font: 14em ;}, class selector

<Body class= "top"> this class is associated with element </body>

113. Differentiate Class selector from ID selector?

While an overall block is given to class selector, ID selector prefers only a single element differing from other elements.

114. Can more than one declaration be added in CSS?

Yes, it can be achieved by using a semicolon.

115. What is Pseudo-elements ?

Pseudo-elements are used to add special effects to some selectors. CSS is used to apply styles in HTML mark-up. In some cases when extra mark-up or styling is not possible for the document, then there is a feature available in CSS known as pseudo-elements. It will allow extra mark-up to the document without disturbing the actual document.

116. How to overrule underlining Hyperlinks?

Control statements and external style sheets are used to overrule underlining Hyperlinks.

E.g.:

```
B {
```

```
text-decoration: none;
```

```
}
```

```
<B href="career.html" style="text-decoration: none">link text</B>
```

```
B {
```

```
text-decoration: none;
```

```
}
```

```
<B href="career.html" style="text-decoration: none">link text</B>
```

118. What happens if 100% width is used along with floats all across the page?

While making the float declaration, 1 pixel is added every time it is used in the form of the border, and even more float is allowed thereafter.

119. Can default property value be restored through CSS? If yes, how?

In CSS, you cannot revert back to old values due to lack of default values. The property can be re-declared to get the default property.

120s. Enlist the various Media types used?

Different media has different properties as they are case insensitive.

They are:

Aural – for sound synthesizers and speech

Print – gives a preview of the content when printed

Projection- projects the CSS on projectors.

Handheld- uses handheld devices.

Screen- computers and laptop screens.

121. What is CSS Box Model and what are its elements?

This box defines design and layout of elements of CSS. The elements are:

Margin: the top most layer, the overall structure is shown

Border: the padding and content option with a border around it is shown.  
Background color affects the border.

Padding: Space is shown. Background colour affects the border.

Content: Actual content is shown.

122. What is contextual selector?

Selector used to select special occurrences of an element is called contextual selector. A space separates the individual selectors. Only the last element of the pattern is addressed in this kind of selector. For e.g.: TD P TEXT {color: blue}

123. Compare RGB values with Hexadecimal color codes ?

A color can be specified in two ways:

A color is represented by 6 characters i.e. hexadecimal color coding. It is a combination of numbers and letters and is preceded by #. e.g.: `g {color: #00cffi}`

A color is represented by a mixture of red, green and blue. The value of a color can also be specified. e.g.: `rgb(r,g,b)`: In this type the values can be in between the integers 0 and 255. `rgb(r%,g%,b%)`: red, green and blue percentage is shown.

124. Define Image sprites with context to CSS ?

When a set of images is collaborated into one image, it is known as 'Image Sprites'. As the loading every image on a webpage consumes time, using image sprites lessens the time taken and gives information quickly.

CSS coding:

```
img.add { width: 60px; height: 55px; background: url (image.god) 0 0; }
```

1

```
img.add { width: 60px; height: 55px; background: url (image.god) 0 0; }
```

In this case, only the part needed is used. The user can save substantial margin and time through this.

127. Compare Grouping and Nesting in CSS ?



Grouping: Selectors can be grouped having the same values of property and the code be reduced.

E.g. :

Control statements and external style sheets are used to overrule underlining Hyperlinks.

E.g.:

```
B {
```

```
text-decoration: none;
```

```
}
```

```
<B href="career.html" style="text-decoration: none">link text</B>
```

```
B {
```

```
text-decoration: none;
```

```
}
```

```
<B href="career.html" style="text-decoration: none">link text</B>
```

130. How can the dimension be defined of an element ?

Dimension properties can be defined by:

Height

Max-height

Max-width

Min-height

Min-width

Width

133. How does Z index function?

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.

133. What is progressive enhancement?

It's an alternative to graceful degradation, which concentrates on the matter of the web. The functionality is same, but it provides an extra edge to users having the latest bandwidth. It has been into prominent use recently with mobile internet connections expanding their base.

134. How can backward compatibility be designed in CSS?

HTML sheet methods is collaborated with CSS and used accordingly.

135 How can the gap under the image be removed?

As images being inline elements are treated same as texts, so there is a gap left, which can be removed by:

CSS

```
img { display: block ; }
```

```
img { display: block ; }
```

141. What is Inline style?

The Inline style in a CSS is used to add up styling to individual HTML elements.

142. How comments can be added in CSS?

The comments in CSS can be added with `/*` and `*/`.

144. Define Attribute Selector ?

It is defined by a set of elements, value and its parts.

144. Define property?

A style, that helps in influencing CSS. E.g. FONT. They have corresponding values or properties within them, like FONT has different style like bold, italic etc.

145. What is Alternate Style Sheet?

Alternate Style Sheets allows the user to select the style in which the page is displayed using the view>page style menu. Through Alternate Style Sheet, user can see a multiple version of the page on their needs and preferences.

146. Are quotes mandatory in URL's?

Quotes are optional in URL's, and it can be single or double.

147. What is at-rule?

Rule, which is applicable in the entire sheet and not partly, is known as at-rule. It is preceded by @ followed by A-Z, a-z or 0-9.

150. How can CSS be cascaded to mix with user's personal sheet?

Properties can be a set in recommended places and the document modified for CSS to mix with user's personal sheet.

151) What is Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) ?

CSS is used for applying the styles for the HTML elements. So in a typical HTML document CSS will be applied to complete document for styling the elements.

152) What does "Cascading" in CSS mean?

"Cascading" refers to the cascading order in HTML document. This will sort the declared CSS in an order to avoid the conflicts.

154) Explain the advantages of CSS?

Below are some of the advantages of CSS –

Accessibility

Multiple Device Compatibility

Page will load fast

Maintenance is Easy

Offline Browsing

155) List out the components of CSS style?

Below are the different components of CSS styles –

Property

Selector

Value

156) Explain type selector in CSS?

Type selector matches the element of specific type. To give the color for all inputs with text types, we can do like this.

```
input[type="text"]{  
  color: #b2bfc7;  
}
```

157) Explain universal selector in CSS?

Universal selectors is used to match any element types. Below is the example for the same. For example,

```
*{  
  color: #FFFFFF;  
}
```

This rule is used to render the content of all elements in our document in white.

158) Explain descendant selector in CSS?

Descendant selectors are used when any style to be applied to an element when the element lies inside some element. For example,

```
ul em {  
  color: #FFFFFF;  
}
```

As shown above style applied to element - “<em>” when it lies inside “<li>”.

159) Explain id selector in CSS?

Id selector is used to apply the style to an element based on the “id” of an element. For example,

```
#elementId {  
  color: #FFFFFF;  
}
```

In the above code snippet all the elements having id – “elementId” will have the color white.

160) Explain class selector in CSS?

Class selector is used to apply the style to an element based on the “class name” of an element. For example,

```
.elementClassName {  
  color: #FFFFFF;
```

```
}
```

In the above code snippet all the elements having class name – “elementClassName” will have the color white.

161) Is it possible to make a class selector for a particular element? If so How?

Yes we can make a class selector for a particular element. Below is the example for the same –

```
h2.myelementClassName {  
  color: #FFFFFF;  
}
```

Above example depicts whenever class name – “myelementClassName” found under element “h2” apply white color.

163) How to use external style sheets?

External style sheets will be used to refer the style information from the external file. In HTML document this can be used to refer in the <HEAD> section like below –

```
<Head>  
  <Link rel="stylesheet" href="/MyTestStyle.css" type="text/css">  
</ Head >
```

164) Explain “Attribute Selector” in CSS?



Attribute selector can be used to apply a style for an HTML element with particular attribute. Example given below is used to apply a style for input element with particular attribute (text)

```
input[type = "text"]{  
  color: #FFFFFF;  
}
```

165) Is CSS a case-sensitive or case-insensitive?

CSS is case insensitive.

166) Which property will be used for changing the face of font in CSS?

“font family” property can be used for changing the face of font.

167) How to use grouping in CSS?

Grouping is mainly used for applying css style for multiple HTML elements and this can be done with single declaration. Example given below is the example of the grouping -

```
h2, h3  
{  
  color: #FFFFFF;  
}
```

167) Explain child selector in CSS?

Child selectors can be used for applying the style for parent element and this will descend to the child elements. Below is the example -

```
body > input{  
  color: #FFFFFF1;  
}
```

Above example is used for applying the white color to all the inputs which are lying in body tag.

169) What is the to use “float” property in CSS?

Float property is used to allow an HTML element to be positioned horizontally. Float property can take the values either “left” or “right”. For example,

```
h1, h2  
{  
  float: right;  
}
```

170) Which property is used to control the position in the background for image?

“background-position” property can be used for controlling the position of the image in background.

171) How do you write a conditional statement in CSS? Give an example.

Below is the example of writing a conditional statement in CSS –

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

```
body
{
  color: #00BFFF;
}
</style>
<!--if [ IE 8] >
<style type="text/css">
body
{
  Background-color: #00FFBF;
}
</style>
<![end if] -->
```

The above code snippet will change the background color to “00FFBF” if the browser is IE 8 or will have a default color if its other browsers.

172) Mention the property name which is used for making the font oblique in CSS?

“font-style” property can be used for making the font oblique.

173) List out the media types in CSS?

Below are the list of media types in CSS –

All

Screen

Print

Projection

Embossed

Tty

Tv

174) List all the font attributes in CSS?

Below are the list of font attributes –

Font-Variant

Font-Family

Caption

Font-Style

Font-Size

Icon

174) How we can eliminate the color border around the linked images in web page in CSS?

“border: none;” is the style that can be used to eliminate the border of linked image.

175) List out the elements of CSS Box modal?

Below are the elements of CSS Box modal –

Border

Margin

Content

Padding

176) How to lighten the font weight in CSS?

“font-weight” property can be used for lightening the font weight in CSS.

177) Which css property is used for setting the type of cursor in CSS?

Property – “cursor” is used for setting the type of cursor.

178) List out any 5 properties of cursor in CSS?

Below are the list of properties of cursor –

Pointer

Help

Wait

Hand

Crosshair

180) List out some of the properties in added in CSS3?

Below are the some of the properties in CSS3-

Border Images

New Web fonts

Multi Column layout

Box Shadows

Text Shadows

Transform property

181) What is the difference between inline and block elements in CSS?

Block elements will leave a space before and after the element and it uses full width available. Eg: <div>, <h1>

Inline elements will take only the required width. Eg: <span>, <a>

183) List out main properties of CSS style sheets?

Below are some of main properties in CSS style sheets –

Text

Font

Border

Padding

Table

List

Background

## Margin

184) What is the difference between “display:none” and “visibility:hidden” in CSS?

“Display:none” – This will just hide the element and does not take any space of the element.

“visibility:hidden” – This also hides the element and will take space for the element and this will affect the entire layout of the document.

186) List out the possible values for attribute – “Position” in CSS?

Below are the list of possible values for attribute – “Position” -

Static

Inherit

Fixed

Absolute

Relative

188) Which property is used for underlining the link in CSS?

Property – “text-decoration” is used for underlining the link.

190) How to give a line break using span in CSS?

“display: block” can be used with “span” element to add a line break.

```
<span style=" display: block" />
```

191) Can I give more than one css class to a HTML element?

Yes we can give more than one css class to a HTML element.

192) Which property can be used for aligning the text in the document?

Property – “text-align” can be used for aligning the text in the document.

192) How we can set a wait cursor by CSS?

Below is the line to set the wait cursor –  
`document.body.style.cursor = 'wait';`

193) What you mean by pseudo classes in CSS?

Pseudo classes will allow you to identify the HTML elements. These classes are specified with “:” and pseudo class and element name.

```
a:hover {font-color: green;}
```

194) How to give rounded corners in CSS3?

Rounded corners can be given to any element using the property – “border-radius”.

195) List out the properties of rounded corners in CSS3?



Below are the properties of rounded corners –

border-radius

border-bottom-right-radius

border-bottom-left-radius

border-top-right-radius

border-top-left-radius

196) Which are the new backgrounds are added in CSS3?

Below are the new background properties are added in CSS3-

background-origin

background-clip

background-size

197) What you mean by word wrapping in CSS3?

Word wrapping means breaking the long words to next line. Below is the example for that –

```
.wordwrapertestclass
```

```
{
```

```
word-wrap:break-word;
```

```
}
```

200) What is the main difference between CSS and CSS3?

CSS3 have new features like – Model, Selectors, Backgrounds, Text effects, Animators etc. which were not there in CSS.

200) How we can create text shadow and box shadow in CSS3?

Box shadow can be created like this –

```
box-shadow: 5px 5px 2px #ffff;
```

Text shadow can be created like this –

```
text-shadow: 5px 5px 2px #ffff;
```

201) List out the new texts added in CSS3?

Below are the list of texts added in CSS3 –

Word-wrap

Text-overflow

Word- break

202) How we can use transition effect in CSS3?

Below are the two things to be specified to create a transition effect –

Duration of the effect

CSS property to be added for an effect

203) List out the properties of transition in CSS3?

Below are the properties of transition in CSS3 –

Transition-delay

transition-property

transition-duration

transition-timing-function

204) List out the possible "Position" attribute values in CSS?

Below are the list of possible "Position" values –

Fixed

Inherit

Absolute

Static

Relative

206) What are the types of gradients in CSS3?

Below are the types of gradients in CSS3 –

Radial gradients

Linear gradients

207) List out the text properties of CSS3?

Below are the list of text properties used in CSS3 –

word-wrap  
word-break  
text-overflow

208) Explain opacity in CSS3?

Opacity is used to hide or show an element in CSS3. Value - '0' to hide the element and value '1' means showing an element.

Below is the sample for the same -

```
<p style = "opacity:0"> Hide Text </p>
```

210) What would be the difference between "width:auto" and "width:100%" in CSS?

"width:auto" reaches to the full width and it will subtract borders, paddings, margins etc. from the available space where as "width:100%" will force the element to be as wide as its parent element and will add additional spacing which can cause some problems.

211) How to change the color of anchor tag in CSS?

For changing the anchor tag color using CSS -

```
a:link {  
  color: #FFFFFFF;
```

```
}
```

212) What is the syntax to display an image in anchor tag in CSS?

Below is the syntax to display image in anchor tag in CSS –

```
a {
```

```
background-image: url(MyImage.png);
```

```
}
```

213) Can we declare css classes more than once?

Yes. We can declare css classes more than once.

214) Why to use @import tag at the top of CSS file?

@Import tag is used to at the top to avoid the rules to override.

214) Explain Media Queries in CSS3?

Media queries are used for doing below things –

For checking the height and width of a device.

For checking the height and width of a viewport.

Orientation

Resolution

216) List out the border properties in CSS?

Below are the list of properties for border in CSS –

Border-style

Border-width

Border-color

Border-top-style

Border-right-style

Border-bottom -style

Border-left-style etc.

217) How to combine the stylesheets?

We can combine the stylesheets using – “LINK” tag. Below is the syntax for the same –

```
<LINK REL=Stylesheet HREF="myfirst.css">
```

```
<LINK REL=Stylesheet HREF="mysecond.css">
```

```
<LINK REL=Stylesheet HREF="mythird.css">
```

218) How to avoid the repetitive background images using CSS?

Repetitive back ground images can be avoided using – “no-repeat”. Below is the syntax for the same –

```
body {  
background-image: url(myImg.gif) no-repeat ;  
}
```

219) Define short hand property in CSS?

Shorthand property is a property which can made up of multiple individual properties. Below is the sample example for the same –

```
h2
{
font-weight: bold;
font-style: italic;
font-variant: normal;
font-size: 20%;
}
```

As shown in the above example to reduce the size and complication of stylesheet file all the properties are merged so this is called shorthand property.

220) What is the option to place the paragraphs next to each other using CSS?

Below is the sample code for aligning the paragraphs next to each other –

```
<div style="float: left; width: 50%">MyParagraphText1</div>
```

```
<div style="float: left; width: 50%">MyParagraphText2</div>
```

221) What are CSS Lists types?

Below are the two CSS list types –

Ordered list (<ol>) - list items will be marked in numbers.

Unordered List (<ul>) - list items will be marked in bullets.

223).What is the purpose of % measurement unit?

% - Defines a measurement as a percentage relative to another value, typically an enclosing element.

```
p {font-size: 16pt; line-height: 125%;}
```

224.What is the purpose of cm measurement unit?

cm – Defines a measurement in centimeters.

```
div {margin-bottom: 2cm;}
```

225. What is the purpose of em measurement unit?

em – A relative measurement for the height of a font in em spaces. Because an em unit is equivalent to the size of a given font, if you assign a font to 12pt, each "em" unit would be 12pt; thus, 2em would be 24pt.

```
p {letter-spacing: 7em;}
```

225. What is the purpose of ex measurement unit?

ex – This value defines a measurement relative to a font's x-height. The x-height is determined by the height of the font's lowercase letter.



p {font-size: 24pt; line-height: 3ex;}

225. What is the purpose of in measurement unit?

in – Defines a measurement in inches.

p {word-spacing: .15in;}

227. What is the purpose of mm measurement unit?

mm – Defines a measurement in millimeters.

p {word-spacing: 15mm;}

227. What is the purpose of pc measurement unit?

pc – Defines a measurement in picas. A pica is equivalent to 12 points; thus, there are 6 picas per inch.

p {font-size: 20pc;}

229. What is the purpose of pt measurement unit?

pt – Defines a measurement in points. A point is defined as 1/72nd of an inch.

body {font-size: 18pt;}

230. What is the purpose of px measurement unit?

px – Defines a measurement in screen pixels.

```
p {padding: 25px;}
```

231. What is the purpose of vh measurement unit?

vh – 1% of viewport height.

```
h2 { font-size: 3.0vh; }
```

232. What is the purpose of vw measurement unit?

vw – 1% of viewport width.

```
h1 { font-size: 5.9vw; }
```

233. What is the purpose of vmin measurement unit?

vmin 1vw or 1vh, whichever is smaller.

```
p { font-size: 2vmin; }
```

235. What are browser safe colors?

There is the list of 216 colors which are supposed to be most safe and computer independent colors. These colors vary from hexa code 000000 to FFFFFFFF. These colors are safe to use because they ensure that all computers would display the colors correctly when running a 256 color palette.

236. Which property is used to set the background image of an element?

The background-image property is used to set the background image of an element.

237. Which property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background?

The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.

240. Which property is used to control the position of an image in the background?

The background-position property is used to control the position of an image in the background.

241. Which property is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background?

The background-attachment property is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background.

241. Which property is used as a shorthand to specify a number of other background properties?

The background property is used as a shorthand to specify a number of other background properties.

242. Which property is used to set the width of an image border?

The border property is used to set the width of an image border.

244. Which property is used to set the height of an image?

The height property is used to set the height of an image.

Lara