what is purpose of form tag ?
what is the diff bet GET and POST http methods
 what is the alt attribute of <img>
 What is the regex symbol for 0 or more occurence   *
  reqgex symbol begin and end
 what is the diff <input type="button"
                    <button>
 how many form in an html
how to make a textfield uneditable. readonly attribute
how to make a checkbox checked by default . checked attribute
what are the diff html validation attributes --- max .min , required, minlength, maxlngth, pattern
to give a range of number values from 10 to 20 which html validation -- min max
iframe
canvas
  different data types of JS
diff bet JSON.stringify and JSON.parse
_____
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Good Morning :))
  CSS = Cascaded Style Sheet
       = it is used for STYLING the html data and tags

   HTML === UI === presentation ==== user should like what she sees
       LOOK and FEEL

  HTML + CSS = better look and feel !!

  CSS attributes/properties are specified to give look and feel input

       color , bgcolor, position , font , font size , font style = bold, italics
        border , size, color, style
        padding , alignment , margin ,

      CSS can be specified in 3 ways in an HTML
      1. inline CSS =   style attribute can be added to ANY TAG
      2. internal CSS = <style> tag in the same html
     3. external CSS = the css is given in a separate file and it is linked to html using
                         <link>

      FOR internal and external CSS we need SELECTORS !!!
      SELECTOR = the way in which CSS will determine the TARGET to which the attributes are
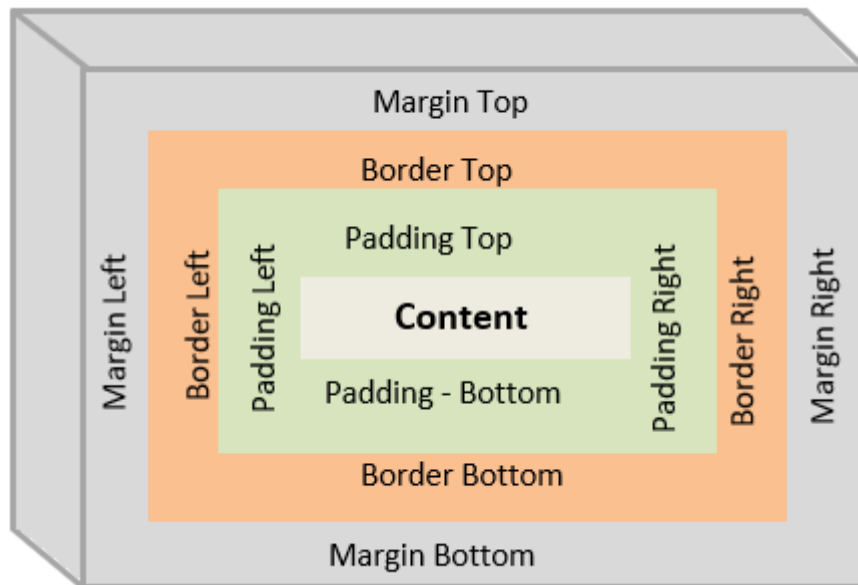   applied!!
      1. tag name = div { ………}
      2. class name = .anyclassname   [this should be added to the tag using
      class="anyclassname"]
   3. ID selector =   #id { …….}

      CSS attributes

1	Backgroung-color
2	color
3	Width
4	border-color , border-width , border-style
5	

CSS BOX MODEL   -----------------------------

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JS   ARRAYS ------------

push	add at the end
pop	Remove single element from the end
splice(0,3)	It will **remove** 3 elements from 0th index
splice(1,0,20,30)	It will **insert** 20 at index 1 and 30 at index 2 and shift the data ahead + Delete 0 elements
splice(1,1,20,30)	Delete element at index 1 + It will insert 20 at index 1 and 30 at index 2 and shift the data ahead

JS CLOSURE !!!!
   The local variables of OUTER function are ALIVE in the inner function returned from outer function
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Class Syntax

     constructor , static , super , new , extends

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Prototype

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3 ways to have a class
1. JSON   let obj={name:"ppp", city:"aaa", show: function (){...} }
2. class Person
   {

        Name="ppp"
        City="aaa"
        Show(){
        ....
        }

   }
3. Function Constructor
       function Person(n,c)

```
{
    this.name = n
    this.city =c
    this.show = function()
    {
        console.log(this.name)
    }
}
let p = new Person("qqq","www")
p.show()
```