1. **What is the role of UI Developer ?**

UI stands for User Interface Design. The position of UI developer is to focus on the technique the functionality is displayed and the fact on how interact with the users. The code for the performance of the User Interface.

1. **Tell me the difference between a UI developer and a UX developer ?**

A UI developer is accountable for scheming the visual, interactive elements, something that helps users find the way through the product. Whereas, a User-Experience developer creates and improves the excellence of a user’s communication with both the company and its product.

1. **What are the skills do you think a UI developer should have ?**

UI developers should have skills in visual design, prototyping platforms, copywriting, site analytics, SEO and front-end frameworks. A good UI developer knows HTML, CSS etc.

1. **Define HTML ?**

HTML is the most accepted language for creating websites, as well as any fundamentals viewed in a web browser. It stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

1. **Tell me the Three-position property attributes ?**

Properties attributes comprise absolute, fixed, inherit, static and relative.

**Absolute:** It will place the element exactly where a user wants to place it. In general absolute will place relative to the parent. If no parent is available then it is placed relative to the page itself.

**Relative**: It will place the element relative to itself (if we didn’t give any relative positioning) for example if we set position relative to an element and given as top: 10px then it will place the element 10px down from where the actual position of the element to be.

**Static**: It will place the element according to the flow of the document. It uses default position, if we want to remove any position then we can use a static position to replace.

**Fixed**: It will place the element relative to the browser window or viewport. As viewport doesn’t change when scrolling. So element will be fixed at that position.

1. **Define web accessibility ?**

Web accessibility provides website right to use for differently-able and disabled persons so that they can easily recognize, and interrelate with the web.

1. **Do you think HTML requires a compiler ?**

HTML doesn’t require a compiler. However, languages such as C, C+, and Java want a compiler to change the code into a language that a machine can understand.

1. **What is the way to verify whether or not a variable is set in PHP ?**

Utilize this command:!isset($var);

1. **Define AJAX request, and how would an AJAX request be used ?**

AJAX is a short form for JavaScript and XML and is a client-side procedure written in JavaScript. It is used to post data from a remote server without needing to refill the page.

1. **Tell me the three ways to reduce page load time ?**

Decrease image sizes, remove needless widgets, HTTP compression, put CSS at the top and script references at the bottom, reduce lookups, diminish redirects, caching, etc.

1. **What do you mean by DOCTYPE ?**

The word DOCTYPE tells the browser which type of HTML is used on a webpage. In spin, the browsers use DOCTYPE to decide how to render a page. Failing to use DOCTYPE may weight your page in Quirks Mode.

1. **What are the drawbacks when serving XHTML pages ?**

The major issue is the deprived browser hold up XHTML at present enjoys. Internet Explorer and several other user agents cannot parse XHTML as XML.

1. **What do you mean by responsive website ?**

Any website that means to be receptive, when it fits any system screen declaration device types, looks high-quality at any size, and understandable to the user.

1. **What do you mean by JavaScript hoisting ?**

In JavaScript, merely assigned variables are hoisted. To access the variables in JavaScript, the primary thing you need to do is declaring the variables. If variables are distinct at the base of the script, but JavaScript throws the variables ahead of it is approximate.

1. **What is the way to access a get requests URL parameter with PHP ?**

To contact a Get Request URL parameter with the Php is  $\_GET[“turkey”].

1. **Describe the new elements to HTML ?**

To change in HTML, new elements are used; they are semantic tags, multimedia and graphics tags. Semantic tags are a figure, footer, header, mark and multimedia, and graphics tags are canvas, audio.

1. **What do you mean by CSS Box Model ?**

CSS Box Model includes margin, content, padding, and border. Whole border-box width is equal to width + padding + border. These properties occupy space on the CSS box model.

1. **How floats work ?**

It pushes the constituent to the right or left. Float property has four values, and they are hereditary left, right and none.

1. **State the difference between Document and Window ?**

The window is the thing that loads into the browser. It has properties like inner width, inner height, length, and name.

The Document gets loaded within the window object. It is comparable to HTML, PHP, and other documents which are overloaded into the browser and have properties like title, URL, etc.

1. **How do you make comments without texting being picked up by the browser ?**

Comments are used to give details and illuminate code from being documented by the browser. Words begin with “\*” and end with” –>“.

1. **When you meet an error, what’s the dissimilarity between require () and include () ?**

The control includes () raises a caution if it fails while requiring () raises a deadly error.

1. **How <b>and <strong>tags different from each other ?**

<b> is a presentational element used to give bolder look to text. Whereas <strong> gives bolder look and strong importance in search results.

1. **What are the things must you be wary of when the design for multilingual sites ?**

Setting the non-payment language and using Unicode encoding, using the ‘lang’ quality and being conscious of average font sizes and text track and language word length.

1. **How do you optimize a website’s assets ?**

File concatenation, file density CDN Hosting, offloading assets, re-organizing and cleansing code, etc

1. **Which is best debugging tool ?**

We use chrome, Firefox and firebug (included in Firefox now) Dev tools as they are browser inbuilt. But W3C Validation is best HTML/CSS Debugging tools to validate.

1. **How to convert “20” to number ?**

Three ways to convert string into number:-

var x="20";

1. Number(x)       //  20
2. parseInt(x)     //  20
3. parseFloat(x)   //  20
4. **What is the difference between XHTML, HTML4 and HTML5 ?**

XHTML was the cleaner and stricter version of HTML4.

HTML5 is the latest version of HTML with semantic elements, audio video, forms, APIs and CSS3.

1. **What is semantic HTML?**

HTML5 introduced semantic tags like header, nav, article, section, aside, footer and fig caption. These tags convey the containing content. Whereas in html4, div tag was used to create partitions using descriptive classes. Semantic Elements results better in search results and social media crawling.

1. **Difference between <article> and <section> tag ?**

Article and section are both Semantic elements in HTML5.

Article is used for independent content with heading, like Blog post, review, etc.

Section is used for generic section of a page.

1. **Difference between <i> and <em> tag ?**

<i> is a presentational element used to give italic look to text. Whereas <em> gives italic look and emphasis in search results.

1. **Difference between reset.css and normalize Css ?**

reset.css removes all build-in browsers styling like, margin , padding and border. But normalize.css gives a common book like appearance, like bold heading, margin between two paragraphs, common font-family, etc.

1. **Difference between display none and visibility hidden ?**

Visibility hidden hide the content from user but retain space. Whereas Display:none hide the content and remove space.

1. **How to check coding errors in Css ?**

You can also use W3C validator for HTML and CSS related issues. Even W3C validation can check css errors now.

1. **How to center align a div tag in Css ?**

To align div in vertical center , use display:table-cell with vertical-align:middle. Make sure the height of div is more than content and display of parent div is table.

*<style> </style>*

*.box { <div class="box">*

*width:400px; <p>vertical center text</p>*

*height:200px; </div>*

*display:table;*

*vertical-align:middle;*

*}*

*.box p{*

*display:table-cell;*

*}*

1. **How to vertically align a div in css ?**

Div is block level element. By default, div occupy 100% width of parent element. To center align a div in css , use.

*<style>*

*.wrap{*

*width:960px;*

*margin:auto;*

*}*

*</style>*

*<div class="wrap"<*

*// content for wrap div*

*</div>*

#### 36. What is the difference between reset.css and normalize CSS ?

#### The difference between reset.css and normalize CSS is that reset.css removes all the built-in browser styling capabilities like margin, padding, and border. Whereas normalize CSS provides a book like an appearance which includes bold family to represent characters, a border between two paragraphs and common font-family for an entire page or the document.

#### 37. Explain what is event bubbling and event capturing ?

#### Event propagation is the order of events that fire on the element. Bubbling is when an event is fired on the element then bubble up the DOM.

**Hyper Text Markup Language:-**

Markup means Marking up, HTML is not a programming language, because in programming language use lot of some logic, some functionality to create a set of instructions, but here we use only predefined tags and structure in it own way.