Assignment9

HTML

Q_1 : Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?
Answer : No. HTML elements are defined by a starting tag, may contain some content and a closing tag.For example, <h1>Heading 1</h1> is a HTML element but just <h1> is a starting tag and </h1> is a closing tag

Q_2 : What are tags and attributes in HTML?
Answer : Tags are the primary component of the HTML that defines how the content will be structured/ formatted, whereas Attributes are used along with the HTML tags to define the characteristics of the element. For example, <p align="center ">Interview questions</p>, in this the 'align' is the attribute using which we will align the paragraph to show in the center of the view.

Q_3 : What are void elements in HTML?
Answer : HTML elements which do not have closing tags or do not need to be closed are Void elements. For Example <br />, <img />, <hr />, etc.

Q_4 : What is the advantage of collapsing white space?
Answer : In HTML, a blank sequence of whitespace characters is treated as a single space character, Because the browser collapses multiple spaces into a single space character and this helps a developer to indent lines of text without worrying about multiple spaces and maintain readability and understandability of HTML codes.

Q_5 : What are HTML Entities?
Answer : In HTML some characters are reserved like '<', '>', '/', etc. To use these characters in our webpage we need to use the character entities called HTML Entities. Below are a few mapping between the reserved character and its respective entity character to be used.

Q_6 :What is the 'class' attribute in HTML?
Answer : The class attribute is used to specify the class name for an HTML element. Multiple elements in HTML can have the same class value. Also, it is mainly used to associate the styles written in the stylesheet with the HTML elements.

CSS

Q_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.

Q_2 :What are the limitations of CSS?

Answer :
- Browser Compatibility: Some style selectors are supported and some are not. We have to determine which style is supported or not using the @support selector).
- Cross Browser issue: Some selectors behave differently in a different browser).
- There is no parent selector: Currently, Using CSS, you can't select a parent ta

Q_3 :What are the advantages of using CSS?

Answer :
- Separation of content from presentation - CSS provides a way to present the same content in multiple presentation formats in mobile or desktop or laptop.
- Easy to maintain - CSS, built effectively can be used to change the look and feel complete by making small changes. To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- Bandwidth - Used effectively, the style sheets will be stored in the browser cache and they can be used on multiple pages, without having to download again

Q_4 :How can you target h3 and h2 with the same styling?

Answer : Multiple elements can be targeted by separating with a comma:
h2, h3 {color: red;}

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Q_6 : Name media types allowed by CSS?
Answer : The different media types allowed by CSS are:

- speech

- audio

- visual

- tactile media

- continuous or paged media

- grip media or bitmap

- interactive media

Q_7 : How can you use CSS to control image repetition?
Answer : The background-repeat property is used to control the image. Example:
h3 {

background-repeat: none;

}

Q_8 : Tell us about the property used for image scroll controlling?
Answer : The background-attachment property is used to set whether the background image is fixed or it scrolls with the rest of the page. Example for a fixed background-image:
body {

  background-image: url('url_of_image');

  background-repeat: no-repeat;

  background-attachment: fixed;

}

Q_9 : Name some font-related CSS attributes.?

Answer : The font-related attributes are Font- style, variant, weight, family, size, etc.

Q_10 : Explain responsive web design?

Answer : Responsive Design is a web page creation approach that uses flexible images, flexible layouts, and CSS media queries. This design approach aims to build web pages that detect the orientation and screen size of the visitors so that the layout can be changed accordingly.

Q_11 : Tell us about the general CSS nomenclature ?

Answer : In CSS, the styling commands are written in value and property fashion. CSS includes a system terminator- semicolon. The entire style is wrapped in curly braces and attached to the selector. This creates a style sheet that can be applied to an HTML page.

Q_12 : What is VH/VW (viewport height/ viewport width) in CSS ?

Answer : VH and VW are CSS units used to measure viewport height and viewport width respectively in percentage form in the responsive design techniques. E.g. If the height of the browser is 1000px, then VH is 1/100 of the height of the viewport that is 1000px*(1/100) = 10px, which is the height of the browser. The same applies to VW (viewport width).

Q_13 : Difference between reset vs normalize CSS? How do they differ?

Answer :

1. Reset CSS is used to remove all built-in styles in the browser such as paddings, margins, and font sizes, and can be reset using all the elements.
2. Normalize CSS is used to make all built-in styles in the browser consistent and correct bugs as per varying browsers.

Q_14 : Is it important to test the webpage in different browsers?

Answer : Yes, it is the most crucial thing or the most important trial to do when you design a webpage for the first time and make changes to it. Testing your website periodically in different browsers will help you make every webpage compatible with it as browsers have been going through many updates.

.. **Q_15 : What are Pseudo classes?**

Answer : Pseudo-classes are the type of pseudo-elements that don't exist in a normal document tree. It allows selecting the regular elements under certain conditions especially when we try to hover over the link; the anchor tags are :link, :visited, :hover, :active, :focus

In this example, the color will be red on the anchor tag when it's hovered.

```
/* mouse over link */


a:hover {


color: #FF0OFF;


}
```

Q_16 : Does margin-top or margin-bottom have an effect on inline elements?

Answer : No, mMargin-top or margin-bottom does not have an effect on the inline elements..

Javascript

Q_1 :Write a JavaScript function to calculate the sum of two numbers. ?

Answer : *I would take two parameters and the following function can be used to calculate the sum of any 2 numbers that are passed as arguments.*

```
function sumOfTwoNumbers(a, b) {

  return a + b;

}
```

Q_2 : What are JavaScript Data Types?

Answer : Following are the JavaScript Data types:
- Number
- String
- Boolean
- Object
- Undefined

Q_3 :What is the use of isNaN function?

Answer : isNan function returns true if the argument is not a number; otherwise, it is false..

Q_4 : Which is faster between JavaScript and an ASP script?

Answer : JavaScript is faster. JavaScript is a client-side language,, and thus it does not need the assistance of the webserver to execute. On the other hand, ASP is a server-side language and hence is always slower than JavaScript. Javascript now is also a server-side language (nodejs).

Q_5 : What is negative Infinity?

Answer : Negative Infinity is a number in JavaScript which can be derived by dividing negative number by zero.
Example: document. Write ("This is \a program,");

Q_6 :Which company developed JavaScript?

Answer : Netscape is the software company that developed JavaScript.

Q_7 :What are undeclared and undefined variables?

Answer : Undeclared variables are those that do not exist in a program and are not declared. If the program tries to read the value of an undeclared variable, then a runtime error is encountered.
Undefined variables are those that are declared in the program but have not been given any value. If the program tries to read the value of an undefined variable, an undefined value is returned

Q_8 : What is a prompt box?

Answer : A prompt box is a box that allows the user to enter input by providing a text box. A label and box will be provided to enter the text or number.

Q_9 :What is 'this' keyword in JavaScript?

Answer :'This' keyword refers to the object from where it was called..

Q_10 :What is the working of timers in JavaScript?

Answer : Timers are used to execute a piece of code at a set time or repeat the code in a given interval. This is done by using the functions **setTimeout, setInterval, and clearInterval**.
The **setTimeout(function, delay)** function is used to start a timer that calls a particular function after the mentioned delay. The **setInterval(function, delay)** function repeatedly executes the given function in the mentioned delay and only halts when canceled. The **clearInterval(id)** function instructs the timer to stop. Timers are operated within a single thread, and thus events might queue up, waiting to be executed

Q_11 : What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?
Answer :
- 'ViewState' is specific to a page in a session.
- 'SessionState' is specific to user-specific data that can be accessed across all web application pages.
.

Q_12 : What is === operator?

Answer : === is called a strict equality operator, which returns true when the two operands have the same value without conversion.

Q_13 : Does JavaScript support automatic type conversion?

Answer : Yes, JavaScript does support automatic type conversion. It is the common way of type conversion used by JavaScript developers

Q_14 : How to read and write a file using JavaScript?

Answer : There are two ways to read and write a file using JavaScript
- Using JavaScript extensions
- Using a web page and Active X objects

Q_15 : What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?

Answer : Following are looping structures in Javascript:
- For
- While
- Do-while loops

Q_16 : How can you convert the string of any base to an integer in JavaScript?

Answer : he parseInt() function is used to convert numbers between different bases. parseInt() takes the string to be converted as its first parameter. The second parameter is the base of the given string.
To convert 4F (or base 16) to integer, the code used will be – parseInt ("4F", 16);

Q_17 : How to detect the operating system on the client machine?

Answer : In order to detect the operating system on the client machine, the navigator. Platform string (property) should be used.

Q_18 : What do you mean by NULL in Javascript?
Answer :The NULL value is used to represent no value or no object. It implies no object or null string, no valid boolean value, no number, and no array object..

Q_18 : What is an undefined value in JavaScript?
Answer : Undefined value means the
  ● Variable used in the code doesn't exist
  ● Variable is not assigned to any value
  ● Property does not exist.

Q_19 : What are all the types of Pop up boxes available in JavaScript?
Answer :
  ● Alert
  ● Confirm and
  ● Prompt

Q_20 : What is the use of Void (0)?
Answer : Void(0) is used to prevent the page from refreshing, and parameter "zero" is passed while calling.
Void(0) is used to call another method without refreshing the page

Q_21 :What are JavaScript Cookies?
Answer : Cookies are the small test files stored in a computer, and they get created when the user visits the websites to store information that they need. Examples could be User Name details and shopping cart information from previous visits.

Q_22 : What a pop()method in JavaScript is?

Answer : The pop() method is similar to the shift() method, but the difference is that the Shift method works at the array's start. The pop() method takes the last element off of the given array and returns it. The array on which it is called is then altered.

Example:

```
var cloths = ["Shirt", "Pant", "TShirt"];
cloths.pop();
//Now cloth becomes Shirt,Pant
```

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