Summary and Analysis Report

Summary: Some interesting facts about HTML, CSS and JavaScript for the candidates preparing for the interview: Ð
1) Meta Tag provide information about the page Ð
2)Description provide more info about the page Ð
3) http-equiv refresh the page when provide url then after time if will refresh and open that url Ð
4) charset means numeric representation of character Ð
5) Semantic html means communicate more clearly to the user as well as browser Ð
semantic tags:-nav,header,footer Ð
6)specificity :Ð
id-100 class-10 tag-1 *-0 Ð
7) css var vs css property Ð
:root{Ð
--primaryColor:dodgerblue Ð
} Ð
root is css pseudo-class with higher specificity Ð
vivek sir email vivek.m@masai Ð
8) Type coercion js trying to convert values to number while string,boolean etc Ð
9) Hoisting Means acess Function or var before initialize it . Ð
10) hoisting allows you to use functions and variables before they're declared.

Sentiments: negative review

Classifications: Tech

Paraphrase: Here is your paraphrased text:

1. Meta tags provide information about a webpage. Description provides more detailed info about the page.
2. http-equiv refreshes the page when a URL is provided and after a set time, the page will refresh and open the URL.
3. The numeric representation of characters on a page is charset.
4. Semantic HTML helps browsers and users understand the page better. Semantic tags include nav, header, and footer.
5. Specificity is a measure of how tightly a CSS selector matches a node in the DOM. The higher the specificity, the tighter the match. id-100 class-10 tag-1 *-0 is an example of specificity.
6. CSS var is a variable with a higher specificity than a CSS property. For example, :root { --primaryColor: dodgerblue }.
7. In JavaScript, type coercion attempts to convert values to a number when it is first declared.
8. Hoisting, in JavaScript, allows you to access a function or variable before it is initialized. It is a process that takes a function or variable that is nested in another function with lexical scope and bundles it into a closure.

9. "Undefined" indicates a variable that has been declared but not given a value, while "not defined" indicates a variable that does not exist.
10. JavaScript is a loosely typed language, meaning that you can change the type of a variable after creating it.
11. Scope refers to the area of code where a specific function or variable can be accessed.

Global variables and functions attach to the window and can be accessed by using window.varname or varname.

12. In JavaScript, a constructor is a function that creates an instance of an object. The new keyword is used to call the constructor. A constructor is used to create an object and set values for its properties.
13. The super keyword is used to access properties on an object's prototype, or to invoke a superclass's constructor from within a subclass.

14. In JavaScript, inheritance can be done through prototypes. You can add properties and methods to a constructor function, and objects will inherit those properties and methods from a prototype.
15. To horizontally center a block element like a div, use margin: auto;
16. When you give a div a border radius of 50%, it will create a circle.
17. In JavaScript, hoisting allows you to use functions and variables before they are declared.
18. A closure is a function that is nested in another function or a function with lexical scope that is bundled as a closure.
19. The position property in CSS defines the position of an element in a document. It works with the left, right, top, bottom, and z-index properties to determine the final position of an element on a page.

The values of the position property include static, relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky.

20. In JavaScript, var has function scope or global scope, let has block scope, and const variable has block scope.

Var is initialized to undefined, while let and const are not. Var and let can be updated or re-declared, while const cannot.

Var and let are older ways to declare variables, while const is a newer way introduced in ES6.

21. Synchronous tasks must be completed before moving on to the next task, while asynchronous tasks can be executed in any order or at once. JavaScript is a synchronous language.
22. Promises are used to handle asynchronous operations in JavaScript. They are used to avoid unmanageable code that can happen with callbacks.

A promise has four states: fulfilled, rejected, pending, and settled.

A promise can be created using the Promise constructor, which takes a function that resolves or rejects the promise.

23. Currying is the process of transforming a function that takes multiple arguments into a function that takes a single argument and returns another function if any arguments are still needed.

24. In JavaScript, this refers to an object. Which object depends on how this is invoked. In an object method, this refers to the object. Alone, this refers to the global object. In a function, this refers to the global object. In strict mode, this is undefined. In an event, this refers to the element that received the event. Methods like call(), apply(), and bind() can refer this to any object.

25. In CSS, padding is the space between an element's content and its border.

Padding includes padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left.

26. In JavaScript, the this keyword refers to an object. Which object depends on how this is invoked: In an object method, this refers to the object. Alone, this refers to the global object. In a function, this refers to the global object. In a function in strict mode, this is undefined. In an event, this refers to the element that received the event. Methods like call(), apply(), and bind() can refer this to any object.

27. Higher-order functions are functions that receive a function as an argument or return a function as output. For example, Array.prototype.map, Array.prototype.filter, and Array.prototype.reduce are some of the higher-order functions built into the language.

Map(), reduce(), and filter() perform operations on each element of an array and return an array.

Reduce The reduce method executes the callback function on each member of the calling array, which results in a single output value.

Filter works like map, returning a boolean value.
28. In CSS, position property is used to position an element in a document. It works with left, right, top, bottom, and z-index properties to determine the final position of an element on a page.

The values of the position property include static, relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky.

29. In JavaScript, let has block scope and const has block scope.

Let and const are both initialized to undefined and get hoisted to the top of their scope. Let and const cannot be redeclared.

Let and const are both new ways to declare variables introduced in ES6.

30. In JavaScript, this refers to an object. Which object depends on how this is invoked: In an object method, this refers to the object. Alone, this refers to the global object. In a function, this refers to the global object. In a function in strict mode, this is undefined. In an event, this refers to the element that received the event. Methods like call(), apply(), and bind() can refer this to any object.

31. Synchronous tasks happen in order, and you must complete the current task before moving on to the next. Asynchronous tasks are executed in any order or at once.

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