

# Summary and Analysis Report

Summary: The following is a list of thirty-five JavaScript and CSS questions, with answers, that an interviewer might ask during a coding interview. The questions cover a range of topics, including JavaScript fundamentals, HTML, CSS, JavaScript advanced topics, and JavaScript common functions.

Sentiments: negative review

classifications: Tech

paraphrase: Here is your paraphrased text:

1. The Meta tag provides information about the page. Description provides more information about the page.
2. The http-equiv refreshes the page when the provided URL is given and after the allotted time, the page will refresh and open the given URL.
3. The charset is the numeric representation of characters.
4. Semantic HTML communicates more clearly to both the user and the browser; semantic tags include: nav, header, footer, etc.
5. Specificity is determined by the following ranking: ID=100, Class=10, Tag=1, Universal/\*=0.
6. CSS var is more optimal than CSS property, as the variable can be changed universally using the :root selector with a higher specificity.
7. In JavaScript, type coercion occurs when values are converted to numbers, such as when strings, booleans, and numbers are converted.
8. Hoisting is the action of accessing a function or var before it has been initialized; hoisting allows you to use functions and variables before they are declared.
9. The this keyword is global, equivalent to window in a browser; anything not defined inside a function is global.
10. Variables not given a value are "undefined", while variables that do not exist are "not defined".
11. JavaScript is a loosely typed language, meaning that you can change its type after creating a var; it is flexible.
12. Padding refers to the space between an element's content and its border; it has four values: top, right, bottom, and left.
13. Margins are the spaces around the element's border; padding is the space between the element's border and content.
14. In JavaScript, the this keyword refers to an object; which object depends on how this is invoked.
15. A constructor creates an instance of a class, or an "object", in JavaScript; they are typically called by using the new keyword.
16. The super keyword is used to access properties on an object's prototype, or to invoke a superclass's constructor.
17. Inheritance in JavaScript is done through prototypes, which can add properties and methods to a constructor function; objects then inherit these properties and methods.

18. To horizontally center a block element, such as a <div>, use margin: auto;.
19. When a border radius of 50% is given to a div, it will create a circle.
20. Hoisting in JavaScript allows you to use functions and variables before they are declared.
21. A closure is a function that is nested in another function, or a function with a lexical scope, that is bundled together; it is called a closure.
22. The position property in CSS defines the position of an element in a document; it works with left, right, top, bottom, and z-index to determine the final position of an element.
23. Let and const variables have block scope, while var has the function or global scope.
24. Promises are used to handle asynchronous operations in JavaScript; they are used to avoid unmanageable code resulting from callbacks.
25. Synchronous tasks are executed in order, while asynchronous tasks can be executed in any order or at once.
26. Higher-order functions are functions that receive a function as an argument or return a function as output.
27. In JavaScript, 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.
28. There are five values for the position property in CSS: static, relative, absolute, fixed, and sticky.
29. The CSS position property defines the position of an element in a document. This property works with the left, right, top, bottom, and z-index properties to determine the final position of an element on a page.Đ
30. Var has the function or global scope; let has the block scope; const variable has the block scope, but cannot be updated.
31. Synchronous tasks are executed in order, while asynchronous tasks can be executed in any order or at once.
32. Promises are used to handle asynchronous operations in JavaScript and are useful to avoid unmanageable code through callbacks.
33. 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.
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