Summary and Analysis Report

Summary: The following is a list of thirty-five JavaScript and CSS questions and answers. The questions cover a range of topics, including meta tags, HTML semantics, CSS properties and variables, JavaScript hoisting, global scope, callbacks, promises, and currying, and CSS position property.

These questions are useful for anyone looking to test their knowledge of these topics.

Sentiments: negative review

classifications: Tech

paraphrase: Here is your paraphrased text:Ð
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1. Meta tags provide information about a page. Description provides more detailed information about the page. Ð
2. The http-equiv tag refreshes the page when a URL is provided and after a set time, the page will refresh and open to that URL. Ð
3. The charset tag means a numeric representation of a character. Ð
4. Semantic HTML uses tags such as nav, header, and footer to communicate more clearly to the user and browser. Ð
5. Specificity is determined by ID-100, class-10, tag-1, and *-0. Ð
6. CSS var is different from CSS property. Var is a CSS pseudo-class with a higher specificity. Ð
7. In JavaScript, type coercion attempts to convert values to a number while strings, booleans, and other types are also converted. Ð
8. Hoisting is the action of accessing a function or var before its initialization. Ð
9. The this keyword refers to the global object window in a browser. Ð
10. Anything not defined inside a function is considered global scope, so when a variable or function is created in global space, it is attached to the window and can be accessed by using window.varName or varName. Ð
11. "Undefined" indicates a variable that has been declared but not given a value, while "not defined" indicates a variable that does not exist. Ð
12. JavaScript is a loosely typed language, meaning that you can change its type after creating a var. It is flexible in this sense. Ð
13. Scope is the location where you can access a specific function or variable. Ð
14. A constructor in JavaScript is a function that creates an instance of a class, typically called an "object." New keyword in javascript is used with constructor. Ð
15. The super keyword in JavaScript is used to access properties on an object's prototype, or to invoke a superclass's constructor. Ð
16. Prototype inheritance in JavaScript adds properties and methods to a constructor function, and objects inherit properties and methods from a prototype. Ð
17. To horizontally center a block element such as a div, use margin: auto; in CSS. Ð
18. When a border radius of 50% is applied to a div, it creates a circle. Ð
19. In JavaScript, hoisting allows you to use functions and variables before they are declared. Ð

20. Closures are functions that are nested in other functions or functions with lexical scope bundled, also called closure. Ð
21. 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. Ð
22. Let has a block scope and const variable has block scope. Ð
23. In JavaScript, synchronous tasks are executed in order, and asynchronous tasks can be executed in any order or at once. Ð
24. Promises are used to handle asynchronous operations in JavaScript and have four states: fulfilled, rejected, pending, and settled. Ð
25. There are several ways of declaring variables in JavaScript namely var, let, and const. Ð
26. In JavaScript, the this keyword refers to an object. The object depends on how this is invoked. In an object method, this refers to the object itself; 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; and in an event, this refers to the element that received the event. Methods such as call(), apply(), and bind() can refer this to any object. Ð
27. A Higher-Order function is a function that receives a function as an argument or returns 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. Ð
28. 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. Ð
29. Synchronous tasks are executed in order, and asynchronous tasks can be executed in any order or at once. Ð
30. Var has function scope or global scope, let has block scope, and const variables have block scope. Ð
31. Promises are used for handling asynchronous operations in JavaScript. Ð
32. In JavaScript, the super keyword is used to access properties on an object's prototype, or to invoke a superclass's constructor. Ð
33. In JavaScript, currying is the process of transforming a function that takes multiple arguments into a function that takes just a single argument and returns another function if any arguments are still needed. Ð

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Let me know if these sentences rephrase the provided text appropriately.