For Viva

- **what is html**

ANS:- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is a language for describing the structure and content of web pages. HTML consists of a series of elements, which you can use to enclose, or mark up, pieces of content such as headings, paragraphs, lists, and so on. When a web browser displays a page, it reads the HTML file and translates the elements in the file into visible content on the screen. HTML files are plain text files, so you can create and edit them with any text editor.

- **what is css**

ANS:- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a language for describing the look and formatting of a document written in HTML. CSS specifies how HTML elements should be displayed on the screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. CSS is a stylesheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

- **what is js**

ANS:- JavaScript (JS) is a programming language that is mainly used in web development. It is a client-side scripting language, which means that it is executed by the client's web browser rather than the server. JavaScript is used to make web pages interactive and to build web applications. It is a versatile language that is widely used, and it can be used for a variety of tasks including:

- Validating user input on a web form
- Animating page elements
- Creating cookies (small text files stored on the user's computer) to store user preferences or track user behavior on a website
- Communicating with the server to retrieve data or send data

JavaScript is an essential skill for any modern web developer. It is a very popular and widely used language, and it is supported by all modern web browsers.

- **what is xml**

**ANS:- **XML stands for Extensible Markup Language. It is a markup language that is used for storing and transporting data. It is similar to HTML, but it is used for storing data rather than for displaying data on a web page. XML is a text-based language, and it is designed to be self-descriptive. This means that the structure of the data is included in the XML document, so the data can be interpreted and used by any

application that can read XML. XML is used for storing and transporting data in a variety of situations. It is often used as a format for exchanging data between different systems, and it is also used for storing data in databases. XML is a flexible language, and it can be used to store a wide variety of data types, including text, numbers, and dates. It is also extensible, which means that it can be customized and extended to meet the needs of specific applications.

- **what is dhtml**

**ANS:- **DHTML stands for Dynamic HTML. It is a term used to describe a collection of technologies that are used together to create interactive and dynamic web content. DHTML is not a programming language in and of itself, but rather a combination of technologies that can be used to create interactive web pages. DHTML typically includes the use of HTML, Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), and JavaScript. HTML is used to structure the content of the web page and to define the elements on the page. CSS is used to control the formatting and layout of the page. JavaScript is used to add interactivity to the page by allowing the page to respond to user actions. DHTML allows web developers to create web pages that are more interactive and dynamic than traditional HTML pages. It is a powerful tool for creating engaging and interactive web experiences.

- **what is Events in JS**

ANS:- In JavaScript, an event is something that happens in the browser that can be responded to. Examples of events include the user clicking on a button, hovering over an element, or pressing a key on the keyboard. When an event occurs, you can use JavaScript to execute code in response to the event. There are many different types of events that you can respond to in JavaScript. Some common events include:

- Mouse events, such as click, mouseover, and mouseout
- Keyboard events, such as keydown and keyup
- Form events, such as submit and focus
- Document events, such as load and unload

To respond to an event in JavaScript, you can use an event handler. An event handler is a function that is executed in response to a specific event. To create an event handler, you can use the following

syntax:
element.addEventListener(eventType, functionToExecute);

For example, to create an event handler that responds to the click event on a button, you could use the following code:

```
button.addEventListener('click', function() { console.log('Button was clicked'); });
```

In this example, when the user clicks the button, the function will be executed and the message "Button was clicked" will be logged to the console.

- **what is asp .net**

ANS:- ASP.NET is a framework for building web applications. It is a part of the .NET platform and is used for creating dynamic web pages, web services, and web applications. ASP.NET is based on the Common Language Runtime (CLR), which means that it can be used with any .NET programming language, such as C# or VB.NET.

ASP.NET is designed to make it easy for developers to create web applications by providing a set of tools and libraries that can be used to build web applications. It includes features such as:

- A powerful server-side scripting environment
- A rich set of controls and components for building user interfaces
- A framework for building web services
- Integration with the .NET platform and its libraries

ASP.NET is widely used for building enterprise-level web applications and is a popular choice for developers due to its powerful features and support for a wide range of programming languages.

- **what is Object Data in js**

ANS:- In JavaScript, an object is a data type that is used to store a collection of data in a single entity. An object can contain any type of data, including primitive data types like numbers and strings, as well as complex data types like arrays and other objects. Objects are a fundamental part of JavaScript, and they are used in a wide variety of applications. You can use objects to store and manage data, to organize code, and to represent real-world entities in your code. Objects in JavaScript are created using the Object constructor or the object literal syntax. The object literal syntax is a simpler way to create objects, and it looks like this:

```
let obj = {
key: value,
key: value,
...
};
```

- **what is Features of js**

ANS:- JavaScript is a powerful and widely-used programming language that is used to build web applications. Some of the key features of JavaScript are:

- Dynamic: JavaScript is a dynamically-typed language, which means that you don't need to specify the data type of a variable when you declare it. The data type of a variable is determined automatically based on the value it is assigned.
- Object-oriented: JavaScript is an object-oriented language, which means that it is based on the concept of objects and the methods and properties that objects can have.
- Functional: JavaScript is a functional language, which means that it supports the use of functions as first-class citizens. This means that you can pass functions as arguments to other functions, return them as values, and assign them to variables.

- Versatile: JavaScript is a versatile language that can be used to build a wide variety of applications, including web applications, mobile apps, desktop apps, and more.
- Cross-platform: JavaScript is a cross-platform language that can be run on different platforms, including web browsers, servers, and mobile devices.
- Event-driven: JavaScript is an event-driven language, which means that it can respond to events like user input or changes in the state of an application.
- Asynchronous: JavaScript is an asynchronous language, which means that it can execute multiple tasks concurrently. This makes it well-suited for building applications that need to perform multiple tasks simultaneously.
- **what is Html boiler plate**

ANS:- An HTML boilerplate is a basic HTML template that includes the common elements that are used in most web pages. It is a starting point for building a new web page, and it can save you time by providing a basic structure that you can build upon.

An HTML boilerplate typically includes the following elements:

- A doctype declaration, which specifies the version of HTML that the page is written in
- A head element, which contains metadata about the page, such as the page title and links to stylesheets and scripts
- A body element, which contains the content of the page
  Here is an example of a simple HTML boilerplate:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Page content goes here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML boilerplates can also include additional elements and features, such as a navigation menu, a grid system for layout, and responsive design techniques for adapting the layout to different screen sizes.

Using an HTML boilerplate can be a useful way to get started with building a new web page, as it provides a basic structure that you can build upon and customize to meet your specific needs.

- **what is JavaScript Event Handlers**

ANS:- In JavaScript, an event handler is a function that is executed in response to a specific event. An event is something that happens in the browser, such as a user clicking on a button or hovering over an element. When an event occurs, you can use an event handler to execute code in response to the event.

There are many different types of events that you can respond to in JavaScript, such as mouse events, keyboard events, form events, and document events. To create an event handler, you can use the addEventListener method. This method takes two arguments: the type of event to listen for, and the function to execute when the event occurs.

Here is an example of an event handler that responds to the click event on a button:

```
button.addEventListener('click', function() {
  console.log('Button was clicked');
});
```

- **State the difference between block level and text level tags**.

ANS:- In HTML, there are both block-level elements and inline elements.

Block-level elements are elements that start on a new line and take up the full width of their parent container. They are often used to group other elements together and apply styles to them. Examples of block-level elements include div, h1, p, and form.

Inline elements are elements that are placed inline with the text and only take up as much width as necessary. They are often used to apply styles to specific parts of the text. Examples of inline elements include a, em, strong, and span.

Here is an example that demonstrates the difference between block-level and inline elements:

```
<p>This is a paragraph containing a <a href="#">link</a> and some
<em>emphasized text</em>.</p>

<div>
  <p>This is a paragraph inside a block-level element.</p>
  <p>This is another paragraph inside the same block-level element.</p>
</div>
```