# Java Script

How do you select DOM elements using JavaScript?

ANS: A DOM or a Document Object model is selected by JavaScript with the tag name document.

What is AJAX?

ANS: Asynchronous JavaScript and XML is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages. It allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes. This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.

What is JavaScript namespacing?

ANS: Namespaces is a way to group code and help us to avoid name-collisions.

What is the difference between window.onload and onDocumentReady?

ANS: Both functions are used to perform tasks when the page is loaded in the browser but they have important differences. Most importantly, “window.onload” will execute code when browser has loaded the DOM tree and all other resources like images, objects, etc, while onDocumentReady allows you to execute code when only the DOM tree has been built, without waiting for images to load.

What is the "this" keyword?

ANS: In JavaScript this always refers to the “owner” of the function we're executing, or rather, to the object that a function is a method of.

What is closure?

ANS: A closure is the local variables for a function - kept alive after the function has returned, or

A closure is a stack-frame which is not deallocated when the function returns. (as if a 'stack-frame' were malloc'ed instead of being on the stack!)

What is the prototype property?

ANS: The prototype property allows you to add properties and methods to an object.

What does "undefined" mean?

ANS: Undefined value means the variable used in the code doesn’t exist or is not assigned any value or the property doesn’t exist.

What are the primitive types in JavaScript?

ANS: Primitive types are types provided by the system, in this case by javascript. Primitive type for javascript are booleans, numbers and text. In addition to the primitive types, users may define their own classes. The primitive types are treated by Javascript as value types and when you pass them around they go as values. Some types, such as string, allow method calls.

What are the composite types in JavaScript?

ANS: A composite data type, for the purposes of JavaScript, is the same thing as an object in class. It is a data type that can consist of multiple values grouped together in some.

What object do you access to get information on the browser?

ANS: windown object

# jQuery

What does the "$" sign mean in jQuery?

ANS: The $ is just a function. It is actually an alias for the function called jQuery, so your code can be written like this with the exact same results:

What is the difference between .bind('click') and .click()?

ANS: $().click(fn) and $().bind('click', fn) are identical at first sight, but the $.bind version is more powerful for 2 reasons:

1. $().bind() allows you to assign one handler to multiple events, e.g. $().bind('click keyup', fn).
2. $().bind() supports namespaced events - a powerful feature if you want to remove $().unbind) only certain event handlers that an element is bound to.

What is the Live() method and how is it different from Bind()?

ANS: Live will work for the elements that will be created after the page has been loaded (i.e. by your javascript code), while Bind will only bind event handlers for currently existing items.

How do you access the DOM element from a jQuery object?

ANS: You can access the raw DOM element with:

$("table").get(0);

or more simply:

$("table")[0];

# HTML

What is the difference between HTML and XHTML?

ANS: The most important difference between the two markup languages is that HyperText Markup Language, or HTML, is an application of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language), and allows an author to omit certain tags and use attribute minimization. The Extensible HyperText Markup Language, or XHTML, is an application of XML (Extensible Markup Language). It doesn’t permit the omission of any tags or the use of attribute minimization. However, it provides a shorthand notation for empty elements—for example, we could use <br/> instead of <br></br>—which HTML does not.

What is the difference between GET and POST?

ANS: GET is used to retrieve remote data, and POST is used to insert/update remote data.

What is the difference between Relative and Absolute URLs?

ANS: A URL that starts with the URL scheme and scheme specific part (http://, https://, ftp://, etc.) is an absolute URL.

Any other URL is a relative URL and needs a base URL the relative URL is resolved from (and thus depend on) that is the URL of the resource the reference is used in if not declared otherwise.

What is the difference between Class and ID?

ANS: Use id to identify elements that there will only be a single instance of on a page or single div . For instance, if you have a single navigation bar that you are placing in a specific location, use id="navi"., for header used id="header\_sectoin", for any used function in jqery than used to id id="slider\_left"

Use class to group elements that all behave a certain way. For instance, if you want your company name to appear in bold in body text, you might use <span class='companyname'>.

What is the difference between target="\_new" and target="\_blank"?

ANS: Using target="\_blank" will instruct the browser to create a new browser tab or window when the user clicks on the link.

Using target="\_new" is technically invalid according to the specifications, but as far as I know every browser will behave the same way:

* it will search for a tab or window with the context name "\_new"
* if a "\_new" tab/window is found, then the URL is loaded into it
* if it's not found, a new tab/window is created with the context name "\_new", and the URL loaded into it

# CSS

What is a psuedo-class?

ANS: CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors.

What is a CSS selector?

ANS: In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

What is a CSS declaration?

ANS: A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets:

p {color:red;text-align:center;}

What is the difference between Display:None and Visibility:Hidden ?

ANS: visibility:hidden hides an element, but it will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout.

display:none hides an element, and it will not take up any space. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there:

What is grouping?

ANS: To minimize the code, you can group selectors. For style sheets that are often elements with the same style.