



## Career Services Assignment 9 – API Flash Cards

**Instructions:** Research common interview questions online revolving around HTML, CSS, and AJAX and create 20 flash cards from the information you find. Study your flash cards regularly to better prepare for interviews. Fill out the table below with the information you put on each of your flash cards.

Front of Card	Back of Card
1. What are HTML tags?	for placing the elements in the proper and appropriate format. Symbols: <, and > to set them apart from the HTML content. *But not always (i.e. img)
2. What are HTML Attributes?	properties that can be added to an HTML tag. They change the way the tag behaves or is displayed. For example, a <img> tag has an src attribute, which you use to add the source from which the image should be displayed.
3. What is a marquee in HTML?	used for scrolling text on a web page. It scrolls the image or text up, down, left, or right automatically. To apply for a marquee, you must use </marquee> tags.
4. How do you separate a section of texts in HTML?	  tag –to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line. <p> tag–to write a paragraph of text. <blockquote> tag–to define large quoted sections.
5. Define the list types in HTML?	Ordered list–uses <ol> tag and displays elements in a numbered format. Unordered list–uses <ul> tag and displays elements in a bulleted format. Definition list–uses <dl>, <dt>, <dd> tags and displays elements in definition form like in a dictionary.
6. How do you display a table in an HTML webpage?	<table> tag is used to display data in a tabular format. also used to manage the layout of the page, for example, header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section.



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7. How do you insert a copyright symbol in HTML?	by using &copy; or &#169; in an HTML file.
8. What is the Box model in CSS? Which CSS properties are a part of it?	Content: Actual Content of the box where the text or image is placed. Padding: Area surrounding the content (Space between the border and content). Border: Area surrounding the padding. Margin: Area surrounding the border
9. What are the advantages of using CSS?	Separation of content from presentation - provides a way to present the same content in multiple presentation formats in mobile / desktop / laptop Easy to maintain - can be used to change the look and feel complete by making small changes. To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically. Bandwidth - Used effectively, the style sheets will be stored in the browser cache and they can be used on multiple pages, without having to download again.
10. What are the limitations of CSS?	Browser Compatibility: Some style selectors are supported, and some are not. We must determine which style is supported or not using the @support selector. Cross Browser issue: Some selectors behave differently in a different browser. There is no parent selector: Currently, Using CSS, you can't select a parent tag.
11. How to include CSS in the webpage?	1 - External Style Sheet: An external file linked to your HTML document: Using link tag, we can link the style sheet to the HTML page. 2 - Embed CSS with a style tag: A set of CSS styles included within your HTML page. 3 - Add inline styles to HTML elements(CSS rules applied directly within an HTML tag.): Style can be added directly to the HTML element using a style tag.



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	4 - Import a stylesheet file (An external file imported into another CSS file): Another way to add CSS is by using the @import rule. This is to add a new CSS file within CSS itself
12. What are the different types of Selectors in CSS?	<p>Universal Selector: works like a wildcard character, selecting all elements on a page. (i.e.) styles will be applied to all the elements on the page.</p> <p>Element Type Selector: matches one or more HTML elements of the same name. (i.e) styles will get applied to all the ul elements on the page.</p> <p>ID Selector: matches any HTML element that has an ID attribute with the same value as that of the selector. (i.e) styles will get applied to all the elements having ID as a container on the page.</p> <p>Class Selector: matches all elements on the page that have their class attribute set to the same value as the class. (i.e) styles will get applied to all the elements having ID as the box on the page.</p> <p>Descendant Combinator: The descendant selector or, more accurately, the descendant combinator lets you combine two or more selectors so you can be more specific in your selection method.</p> <p>Child Combinator: A selector that uses the child combinator is like a selector that uses a descendant combinator, except it only targets immediate child elements.</p> <p>General Sibling Combinator: A selector that uses a general sibling combinator to match elements based on sibling relationships. The selected elements are beside each other in the HTML.</p> <p>Adjacent Sibling Combinator: A selector that uses the adjacent sibling combinator uses the plus symbol (+) and is almost the same as the general sibling selector. The difference is that</p>



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	<p>the targeted element must be an immediate sibling, not just a general sibling.</p> <p>Attribute Selector: targets elements based on the presence and/or value of HTML attributes, and is declared using square brackets.</p>
13. What is a CSS Preprocessor? What are Sass, Less, and Stylus? Why do people use them?	<p>A CSS Preprocessor is a tool used to extend the basic functionality of default vanilla CSS through its own scripting language. It helps us to use complex logical syntax like – variables, functions, mixins, code nesting, and inheritance to name a few, supercharging your vanilla CSS.</p> <p>SASS: “Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets”. SASS can be written in two different syntaxes using SASS or SCSS</p> <p>SASS vs SCSS</p> <p>SASS is based on indentation and SCSS(Sassy CSS) is not. SASS uses .sass extension while SCSS uses .scss extension. SASS doesn’t use curly brackets or semicolons. SCSS uses it, just like the CSS.</p> <p>LESS: “Leaner Stylesheets”. LESS is easy to add to any javascript projects by using NPM or less.js file. It uses the extension .less.</p> <p>LESS syntax is the same as the SCSS with some exceptions. LESS uses @ to define the variables.</p> <p>Stylus: offers a great deal of flexibility in writing syntax, supports native CSS as well as allows omission of brackets, colons, and semicolons. It doesn’t use @ or \$ for defining variables.</p>



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14. What is the difference between inline, inline-block, and block?	<p>Block Element: always start on a new line. They will also take up space for an entire row or width. List of block elements are <code>&lt;div&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;p&gt;</code>.</p> <p>Inline Elements: don't start on a new line, they appear on the same line as the content and tags beside them. Some examples of inline elements are <code>&lt;a&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;span&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;strong&gt;</code>, and <code>&lt;img&gt;</code> tags.</p> <p>Inline Block Elements: like inline elements, except they can have padding and margins and set height and width values</p>
15. What is Ajax?	<p>a web development technique that stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. It uses various techniques that allow applications to send and retrieve data from a server without affecting the behavior of the current page. The HTML and CSS components of Ajax allow web developers to create the visual aspects of web pages. Servers complete the asynchronous data retrievals through XMLHttpRequest, and DOM permits dynamic displays. XML and XSLT permit data exchanges to occur, and JavaScript allows all these components to work together.</p>
16. What are the advantages of Ajax?	<p>the technique has many advantages. One of the most obvious is that it allows web pages to save memory and use less bandwidth. This limited bandwidth usage leaves more storage available for other site functions and helps the company reduce bandwidth expenses. Another advantage is that it allows for limited processing on the server and increases data retrieval times. When users can quickly access the info they want, it results in a better user experience and improved rankings in search results.</p>



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17. What are the disadvantages of Ajax?	<p>its dependency on JavaScript can cause issues if a user doesn't have support for this scripting language. this drawback doesn't present much of an issue when a company's clients mainly comprise those with support for JavaScript. If a user has a JavaScript problem with their operating system or browser, they can direct them to the appropriate technical support team to resolve the issue.</p> <p>Another drawback worth mentioning is that users can't use the forward and backward buttons to navigate between different page versions. User can account for this limitation by progressively including info upon a user's request for new info. (i.e.) if they click to learn more about a new product, ensure the new page has as much relevant info from the old page as possible. This approach prevents the user from wanting to use the backward button and promotes a positive UX.</p>
18. List the types of active states in Ajax	<p>5 active states. The first is "ready state zero," which indicates that the request initialization hasn't occurred yet. "Ready state one" indicates the establishment of a server connection, and "ready state 2" means that the server received the request. A processing request displays "ready state three," and "ready state four" indicates a successful request that results in a response.</p>
19. How can I improve my Ajax performance?	<p>(i.e.) struggled to create web pages that populated fast results. this slow response can frustrate users, so to improve (issue = requesting too much data from the server). Reducing the amount of data transmission per request drastically improved response times, thus creating a better UX. Other ways include caching to secure data and using GET requests in the appropriate situations, such as displaying search engine results</p>



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20. How do you debug Ajax calls?	Ajax presents 3 main types of call problems. use web browser developer tools to examine what info the client and server are sending to each other. If this analysis reveals that the client is sending the wrong info to the server or the client isn't interpreting the server's info correctly, analyze the JavaScript code for errors. If the developer tool reveals that the issue is with what the server sends to the client, analyze the server's log files for errors.
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