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HTML Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

List of HTML MCQs

1. HTML is the standard ____language for creating Web pages.

- A. scripting
- B. programming
- C. styling
- D. markup

Answer: D) markup

Explanation:

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

2. HTML stands for_____.

- A. Hyperactive Text Markup Language

- B. Hyper Text Markup Language
- C. Hyper Text Machine Language
- D. None of these

Answer: B) Hyper Text Markup Language

Explanation:

HTML stands for "Hyper Text Markup Language".

3. Which is the correct syntax to include comment in an HTML document?

- A. //
- B. /* Comment */
- C. // Comment //
- D. <!-- Comment -->

Answer: D) <!-- Comment -->

Explanation:

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax,

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

4. Can we hide content using the comment?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the comments can be used to hide content. Here is the syntax,

```
<!-- <p>Hello, world! </p> -->
```

5. Can we hide inline content using the comment?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the comments can be used to hide inline content. Here is the syntax,

```
<p>Hello, world! <!--This is some text --> How are you?</p>
```

6. Which element/tag defines a paragraph?

- A. <p>
- B. <pre>
- C. <panel>
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) <p>

Explanation:

The **<p>** tag/element defines a paragraph.

7. Which tag/element defines the HTML document's body?

- A. <HTML>
- B. <HTMLbody>
- C. <bdy>
- D. <body>

Answer: D) <body>

Explanation:

The **<body>** element defines the HTML document's body.

8. Which tag contains the meta information about the HTML page?

- A. <html>
- B. <title>
- C. <head>
- D. <body>

Answer: C) <head>

Explanation:

The `<head>` tag contains the meta information about the HTML page.

9. Which tag is the root element of an HTML page?

- A. <html>
- B. <title>
- C. <head>
- D. <body>

Answer: A) <html>

Explanation:

The `<html>` tag is the root element of an HTML page.

10. Who invented HTML?

- A. Dave Raggett
- B. Tim Berners-Lee
- C. Denis Ritchie
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) Tim Berners-Lee

Explanation:

Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML in 1991.

11. HTML tags with no content are called ____.

- A. Special tags
- B. Advanced tags
- C. Empty tags
- D. Other tags

Answer: C) Empty tags

Explanation:

HTML tags with no content are called empty tags. For example, the `
` tag, `<hr>` tag.

12. Nested HTML Elements are allowed in HTML?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, Nested HTML Elements (`<p><u>Some text</u></p>`) are allowed in HTML.

13. Is HTML a case sensitive?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, HTML is Not Case Sensitive.

14. HTML headings are defined with the ____ tags.

- A. `<head1>` to `<head6>`
- B. `<p1>` to `<p6>`

- C. <h1> to <h6>
- D. <h1> to <h3>

Answer: C) <h1> to <h6>

Explanation:

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

15. Which tag is used to display a horizontal rule (horizontal line)?

- A.

- B. <hr>
- C. <hr>...</hr>
- D. <line>

Answer: B) <hr>

Explanation:

The <hr> tag is used to display a horizontal rule.

16. What is the correct syntax of <hr> tag?

- A. <hr>
- B. <hr />
- C. <hr></hr>
- D. All of the above

Answer: A), and B):

<hr> and <hr />

Explanation:

Both <hr> and <hr /> can be used to display a horizontal line.

17. Which tag is used to define a line break?

- A. <\n>

- B. <lr>
- C.

- D.
...</br>

Answer: C)

Explanation:

The `
` tag is used to define a line break.

**18. What is the correct syntax of
 tag?**

- A.

- B.

- C.
</br>
- D. All of the above

Answer: A), and B):
 and

Explanation:

Both `
` and `
` can be used to display a line break.

19. Which tag is used to define preformatted text?

- A. <pf>
- B. <p>
- C. <pre>
- D. <code>

Answer: C) <pre>

Explanation:

The `<pre>` tag is used to define preformatted text.

20. Which HTML attribute is used to define styles of an element?

- A. <style>

- B. <css>
- C. style
- D. css

Answer: C) style

Explanation:

The **style** attribute is used to define the styles of an element.

21. Which is the correct HTML statement to define the red color of the paragraph text?

- A. <p style="color: #ff0000;">
- B. <p style="color: red;">
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The correct HTML statement to define red paragraph color is,

```
<p style="color: #ff0000;">  
<!--OR-->  
<p style="color: red;">
```

22. Which HTML tag is used to define bold text, without any extra importance?

- A.
- B. <bold>
- C. <bolder>
- D.

Answer: D)

Explanation:

The HTML **** tag is used to define bold text, without any extra importance.

23. Which HTML tag is used to define text with strong importance?

- A.
- B. <bold>
- C. <bolder>
- D.

Answer: A)

Explanation:

The HTML tag `` is used to define text with strong importance.

24. Which HTML tag is used to define italic text?

- A. <italic>
- B.
- C. <i>
- D. <it>

Answer: C) <i>

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<i>` is used to define italic text.

25. Which HTML tag is used to define emphasized text?

- A. <italic>
- B.
- C. <i>
- D. <it>

Answer: B)

Explanation:

The HTML tag `` is used to define emphasized text.

26. Which HTML tag is used to define smaller text?

- A. <normal>
- B.
- C. <smaller>
- D. <small>

Answer: D) <small>

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<small>` is used to define smaller text.

27. Which HTML tag is used to define marked or highlighted text?

- A. <mark>
- B. <highlight>
- C. <m>
- D. <highlighted>

Answer: A) <mark>

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<mark>` is used to define marked or highlighted text.

28. Which HTML tag is used to define strike a line through deleted text?

- A. <delete>
- B.
- C. <deleted>
- D. <through>

Answer: B)

Explanation:

The HTML tag `` is used to define strike a line through deleted text.

29. Which HTML tag is used to define underline inserted text?

- A. <underline>
- B. <text-decoration>
- C. <u>
- D. <ins>

Answer: D) <ins>

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<ins>` is used to define underline inserted text.

30. Which HTML tag is used to define subscript text?

- A. <sub>
- B. <subscript>
- C. <s>
- D. <subscripted>

Answer: A) <sub>

Explanation:

The HTML `<sub>` tag is used to define subscript text.

31. Which HTML tag is used to define superscript text?

- A. <sup>
- B. <superscript >
- C. <s>
- D. <superscripted>

Answer: A) <sup>

Explanation:

The HTML `<sup>` tag is used to define superscript text.

32. Which is the correct HTML statement to display H₂O in a paragraph?

- A. `<p>H²O</p>`
- B. `<p>H<ins>2</ins>O</p>`
- C. `<p>H<below>2</below>O</p>`
- D. `<p>H₂O</p>`

Answer: D) `<p>H₂O</p>`

Explanation:

The correct HTML statement to display H₂O in a paragraph is: `<p>H₂O</p>`

33. Which is the correct HTML statement to display Hello^{World} in a paragraph?

- A. `<p>Hello^{World}</p>`
- B. `<p>Hello<top>World</top></p>`
- C. `<p>Hello_{World}</p>`
- D. `<p>Hello<above>World</above></p>`

Answer: A) `<p>Hello^{World}</p>`

Explanation:

The correct HTML statement to display Hello^{World} in a paragraph is: `<p>Hello^{World}</p>`

34. Which is the correct HTML statement to display Hello~~Hi~~ in a paragraph?

- A. `<p>Hello<ins>Hi!</ins></p>`
- B. `<p><strike>Hello</strike><ins>Hi!</ins></p>`
- C. `<p><cut>Hello</cut><ins>Hi!</ins></p>`
- D. All of the above

Answer: A), and B): `<p>Hello<ins>Hi!</ins></p>`
`<p><strike>Hello</strike><ins>Hi!</ins></p>`

Explanation:

The correct HTML statement to display ~~Hello~~Hi! in a paragraph is/are: `<p>Hello<ins>Hi!</ins></p>` `<p><strike>Hello</strike><ins>Hi!</ins></p>`

35. Which is the correct HTML statement to display Hello IncludeHelp in a paragraph?

- A. `<p>Hello <mark>IncludeHelp</mark> </p>`
- B. `<p>Hello<mark>IncludeHelp</mark> </p>`
- C. `<p>Hello IncludeHelp </p>`
- D. `<p>HelloIncludeHelp </p>`

Answer: B) `<p>Hello<mark>IncludeHelp</mark> </p>`

Explanation:

The correct HTML statement to display Hello IncludeHelp in a paragraph is: `<p>Hello <mark>IncludeHelp</mark></p>`

36. Which HTML tag is used to define a short quotation?

- A. `<quotation>`
- B. `<quote>`
- C. `<qut>`
- D. `<q>`

Answer: D) `<q>`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<q>` is used to define a short quotation.

37. Which HTML tag is used to define an abbreviation or an acronym?

- A. `<abbreviation>`
- B. `<abbr>`
- C. `<acronym>`
- D. `<acr>`

Answer: B) <abbr>

Explanation:

The HTML tag <abbr> is used to define an abbreviation or an acronym.

38. What is the correct HTML syntax of <abbr> tag?

- A. <abbr title="abbreviation or acronym">Text</abbr>
- B. <abbr description="abbreviation or acronym">Text</abbr>
- C. <abbr abbreviation="abbreviation or acronym">Text</abbr>
- D. <abbr acronym="abbreviation or acronym">Text</abbr>

Answer: A) <abbr title="abbreviation or acronym">Text</abbr>

Explanation:

The correct HTML syntax of <abbr> tag is,

```
<abbr title="abbreviation or acronym">Text</abbr>
```

39. What HTML tag is used to define the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article?

- A. <contact>
- B. <authorinfo>
- C. <address>
- D. <addr>

Answer: C) <address>

Explanation:

The HTML tag <address> is used to define the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

40. Which tag is used to override the current text direction?

- A. <bdi>

- B. <bdo>
- C. <bdr>
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) <bdo>

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<bdo>` is used to override the current text direction.

41. Which HTML tag is used to define a hyperlink?

- A. <a>
- B. <h>
- C. <hyperlink>
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: A) <a>

Explanation:

The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink.

42. Which is the correct syntax of <a> tag?

- A. link text
- B. link text
- C. link text
- D. link text

Answer: C) link text

Explanation:

The correct syntax to create a hyperlink is,

```
<abbr title="abbreviation or acronym">Text</abbr>
```

43. Why "href" attribute is used with <a> tag?

- A. To define title text
- B. To define reference of a document
- C. To define destination URL
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) To define destination URL

Explanation:

The **href** attribute of the **<a>** tag is most important, which indicates the link's destination.

44. Which ____ attribute specifies where to open the linked document?

- A. href
- B. link
- C. src
- D. target

Answer: D) target

Explanation:

The **"target"** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

45. Which tag is used to embed an image in an HTML document?

- A.
- B. <pic>
- C. <image>
- D. <picture>

Answer: C)

Explanation:

The HTML tag **** is used to embed an image in an HTML document.

46. What is the correct syntax of tag?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The correct syntax of `` tag is/are:

```

```

We can also use,

```
  
<!--Or-->  

```

47. Which attribute specifies the path to the image?

- A. href
- B. link
- C. src
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) src

Explanation:

The `src` attribute specifies the path to the image.

48. Which attribute specifies an alternate text for the image?

- A. alt
- B. alternate
- C. alttext
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) alternate

Explanation:

The `alternate` attribute specifies an alternate text for the image.

49. Which HTML tag is used to define a table?

- A. `<table>`
- B. `<tables>`
- C. `<tr>`
- D. `<th>`

Answer: A) `<table>`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<table>` is used to define a table.

50. Each table cell is defined by a ____ tag.

- A. `<cell> ... </cell>`
- B. `<tr> ... </tr>`
- C. `<th> ... </th>`
- D. `<td> ... </td>`

Answer: D) `<td> ... </td>`

Explanation:

Each table cell is defined by a `<td>` and a `</td>` tag.

51. Each table row is defined by a ____ tag.

- A. `<cell> ... </cell>`
- B. `<tr> ... </tr>`
- C. `<th> ... </th>`
- D. `<td> ... </td>`

Answer: B) `<tr> ... </tr>`

Explanation:

Each table row is defined by a `<tr>` and a `</tr>` tag.

52. Each table header is defined by a ____ tag.

- A. `<cell> ... </cell>`
- B. `<tr> ... </tr>`
- C. `<th> ... </th>`
- D. `<td> ... </td>`

Answer: C) `<th> ... </th>`

Explanation:

Each table header is defined by a `<th>` and a `</th>` tag.

53. Which tag is used to define ordered listing?

- A. ` ... `
- B. ` ... `
- C. `<list> ... </list>`
- D. ` ... `

Answer: A) ` ... `

Explanation:

The HTML tag ` ... ` is used to define ordered listing.

54. Which tag is used to define unordered listing?

- A. ` ... `
- B. ` ... `
- C. `<list> ... </list>`
- D. ` ... `

Answer: B) ` ... `

Explanation:

The HTML tag ` ... ` is used to define unordered listing.

55. Which tag is used to define list items?

- A. ` ... `
- B. ` ... `
- C. `<list> ... </list>`
- D. ` ... `

Answer: D) ` ... `

Explanation:

The HTML tag ` ... ` is used to define list items.

56. Which tag is used to define description lists?

- A. `<dl> ... </dl>`
- B. `<dd> ... </dd>`
- C. `<dlist> ... </dlist>`
- D. `<check> ... </check>`

Answer: A) `<dl> ... </dl>`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<dl> ... </dl>` is used to define description lists.

57. Which tag is a block-level element?

- A. `<block> ... </block>`
- B. ` ... `
- C. `<div> ... </div>`
- D. `<divx> ... </divx>`

Answer: C) `<div> ... </div>`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<div> ... </div>` is a block-level element.

58. Which attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet?

- A. style
- B. css
- C. src
- D. class

Answer: D) class

Explanation:

The `class` attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet.

59. Which attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element?

- A. style
- B. css
- C. id
- D. class

Answer: C) id

Explanation:

The HTML `id` attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

60. Can we use class name with multiple HTML elements?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can use class name with multiple HTML elements.

61. Can we use id attribute with multiple HTML elements?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, we cannot use `id` attribute with multiple HTML elements.

62. Which tag specifies an inline frame?

- A. `<frame>`
- B. `<iframe>`
- C. `<inlineframe>`
- D. `<frames>`

Answer: B) `<iframe>`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<iframe>` specifies an inline frame.

63. What is the correct syntax for `<iframe>` tag?

- A. `<iframe href="url" title="description"> </iframe>`
- B. `<iframe link="url" title="description"> </iframe>`
- C. `<iframe src="url" title="description"> </iframe>`
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) `<iframe src="url" title="description"> </iframe>`

Explanation:

The correct syntax for `<iframe>` tag is,

```
<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>
```

64. Which tag is used to create an HTML form for user input?

- A. <form>
- B. <input>
- C. <form_put>
- D. <form_get>

Answer: A) <form>

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<form>` is used to create an HTML form for user input.

65. Which tag is used to display a single-line text input field?

- A. <input type="textbox">
- B. <input type="checkbox">
- C. <input type="text">
- D. <input type="submit">

Answer: C) <input type="text">

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<input type="text">` is used to display a single-line input field.

66. Which tag is used to display a radio button?

- A. <input type="textbox">
- B. <input type="checkbox">
- C. <input type="text">
- D. <input type="radio">

Answer: D) <input type="radio">

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<input type="radio">` is used to display a radio button.

67. Which tag is used to display a checkbox?

- A. `<input type="textbox">`
- B. `<input type="checkbox">`
- C. `<input type="text">`
- D. `<input type="radio">`

Answer: B) `<input type="checkbox">`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<input type="checkbox">` is used to display a checkbox.

68. Which tag is used to display a submit button?

- A. `<input type="submit">`
- B. `<input type="checkbox">`
- C. `<input type="text">`
- D. `<input type="radio">`

Answer: A) `<input type="submit">`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<input type="submit">` is used to display a submit button.

69. Which tag is used to display a clickable button?

- A. `<input type="submit">`
- B. `<input type="checkbox">`
- C. `<input type="text">`
- D. `<input type="button">`

Answer: D) `<input type="button">`

Explanation:

The HTML tag `<input type="button">` is used to display a clickable button.

70. Which input type reset defines a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values?

- A. clear
- B. clear:both
- C. reset
- D. refresh

Answer: C) reset

Explanation:

The `reset` input type reset defines a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values. Here is the syntax,

```
<input type="reset">
```

CSS Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

List of CSS MCQs

1. What is CSS stands for?

- A. Cascading Style Sheets
- B. Cascade Style Sheet
- C. Color Style Sheets
- D. Color Style Sheet

Answer: A) Cascading Style Sheets

Explanation:

The full form of the CSS is Cascading Style Sheets. Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

2. What CSS describes?

- A. CSS describes how calculation perform on button click.

- B. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media

Explanation:

CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

3. What is the correct syntax for referring an external CSS?

- A. `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">`
- B. `<stylesheet rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">`
- C. `<style rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">`
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">`

Explanation:

The correct syntax to include (refer) an external CSS in an HTML document is,

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
```

Here,

- *rel* defined the relationship.
- *href* is the CSS filename.
- *type* is the type of the file, for CSS – the type is "text/css"

4. What is a CSS selector?

- A. A CSS selector is the CSS class name
- B. A CSS selector is the set of properties that are going to be applied on HTML elements
- C. A CSS selector is name of CSS file.

- D. A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It may an HTML element or pattern of elements.

Answer: D) A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It may an HTML element or pattern of elements

Explanation:

A [CSS selector](#) is the first part of a CSS Rule. It may an HTML element or pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.

5. In a CSS file, there is a CSS rule for paragraphs tags – what does p can be called?

- A. Selector
- B. Attribute
- C. Property
- D. Tag

Answer: A) Selector

Explanation:

In a CSS rule, the HTML element(s) for them we are writing the CSS is known as "CSS Selector".

6. Internal styles are written within the ____ element.

- A. `<style>...</style>`
- B. `<css>...</css>`
- C. `<stylesheet>...</stylesheet>`
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: A) `<style>...</style>`

Explanation:

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page.

7. Inline styles are written within the ____ attribute.

- A. style
- B. css
- C. stylesheet
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: A) style

Explanation:

Inline styles are defined within the `style` attribute of the relevant element.

Example:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

8. CSS comments are placed within the ____.

- A. //
- B. /* and */
- C. <* and *>
- D. <! And !>

Answer: B) /* and */

Explanation:

A CSS comment is placed inside the `<style>` element, and starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`.

9. Can comments also span multiple lines?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, comments can also span multiple lines.

Example:

```
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```

OR

```
/*  
This is  
a multi-line  
comment  
*/
```

10. Which property is used to define the text color?

- A. text-color
- B. color
- C. font-color
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: B) color

Explanation:

The **color** property is used to define the text [color in CSS](#).

11. Which property is used to define the background color?

- A. bgcolor
- B. bg-color
- C. background
- D. background-color

Answer: D) background-color

Explanation:

The **background-color** property is used to define the background color in CSS.

12. From the given options which is/are the valid way to represent a color?

- A. A valid color name like "blue"
- B. HEX code like "#0000ff"
- C. RGB Value like "rgb(0,0,255)"
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

All of the given options are valid to define/represent the color name.

13. Which property is used to define the font of the element's text?

- A. font
- B. font-family
- C. font-style
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) font-family

Explanation:

The **font-family** property is used to define the font of the element's text.

Example:

```
p
{
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}
```

14. To make a text italic, which CSS property is used?

- A. font
- B. font-family
- C. font-style
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) font-style

Explanation:

The **font-style** property is used to define the font style i.e., to make the text bold. To make the text italic, **italic** value is used.

Example:

```
p
{
font-style: italic;
}
```

15. What are the valid values of font-style property?

- A. italic, bold, bolder
- B. normal, bold, italic
- C. underline, bold, italic
- D. inherit, italic, normal, oblique

Answer: D) inherit, italic, normal, oblique

Explanation:

The following are the valid values of the font-style property,

- inherit
- italic
- normal
- oblique

16. Why font-weight property is used?

- A. Sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.
- B. Sets the size of the font
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed

Explanation:

The `font-weight` property sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

17. What is/are the correct value(s) of font-weight property?

- A. bold, italic, underline
- B. normal, bold, italic
- C. normal, bold, bolder, lighter, initial, and inherit
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) normal, bold, bolder, lighter, initial, and inherit

Explanation:

The valid values of the `font-weight` property:

- normal,
- bold
- bolder
- lighter
- initial
- inherit

18. Which is the correct inline CSS for p tag to define paragraph's text and background colors?

- A. `<p css="color: red; background-color: yellow;">`
- B. `<p cssstyle="color: red; background-color: yellow;">`
- C. `<p inline="color: red; background-color: yellow;">`
- D. `<p style="color: red; background-color: yellow;">`

Answer: D) `<p style="color: red; background-color: yellow;">`

Explanation:

The correct inline CSS style is,

```
<p style="color: red; background-color: yellow;">Paragraph  
Text.</p>
```


19. What is the correct syntax of border property in CSS?

- A. border: border-width border-style border-color
- B. border: border-color border-width border-style
- C. border: border-style border-width border-color
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) border: border-width border-style border-color

Explanation:

The correct syntax to define element's border using the **border** property

```
border: border-width border-style border-color
```

Example:

```
<p style="border: 2px solid red;">  
This is some text in a paragraph.  
</p>
```

20. Which of the following is the correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline?

- A. a {text-decoration : underline;}
- B. a {text-decoration : none;}
- C. a {text-decoration : block;}
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) a {text-decoration : none;}

Explanation:

The correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline is,

```
a {text-decoration : none;}
```

21. Which of the following is the correct syntax to remove the underline on hyperlinks and visited hyperlinks?

- A. a {text-decoration : underline;}, a:visited {text-decoration : underline;}
- B. a {text-decoration : block;}, a:visited {text-decoration : block;}
- C. a {text-decoration : none;}, a:visited {text-decoration : none;}
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) a {text-decoration : none;}, a:visited {text-decoration : none;}

Explanation:

The correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline is,

```
a {text-decoration : none;}, a:visited {text-decoration : none;}
```

22. Which CSS property is used to style the hyperlinks on hover (Mouse over)?

- A. a:mouseover
- B. a:move
- C. a:mover
- D. a:hover

Answer: D) a:hover

Explanation:

The **a:hover** property is used to define the style on mouse over event,

```
a:hover{  
  // styles  
}
```

23. If you want to use a green dotted border around an image, which CSS property is used for that?

- A. border-style
- B. border-color
- C. border-decoration
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: D) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

Two properties `border-style` and `border-color` are used to define a green dotted border around an image.

Example:

```

```

24. Which CSS property and value is used to center an element?

- A. `text-align:center`
- B. `align:center`
- C. `text-align:middle`
- D. `align:middle`

Answer: A) `text-align:center`

Explanation:

`text-align` property with value `center` is used to center an elements.

25. What are the valid values of text-align property?

- A. left, middle, right
- B. left, center, right
- C. left, center, right, justify
- D. left, middle, right, justify

Answer: C) left, center, right, justify

Explanation:

The valid values of `text-align` property are,

- left
- center
- right
- justify

26. What is the use of "text-align:justify" in CSS?

- A. Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width
- B. Stretches the lines so that each line can be arranged in left alignment
- C. Stretches the lines so that each line can be arranged in right alignment
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width

Explanation:

The `text-align:justify` property stretches the lines so that each line has equal width.

27. Which CSS property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text?

- A. text-align
- B. padding-left
- C. margin-left
- D. text-indent

Answer: D) text-indent

Explanation:

The `text-indent` property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  text-indent: 50px;  
}
```

28. Which CSS property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text?

- A. text-space
- B. letter-space
- C. letter-spacing

D. letter-distance

Answer: C) letter-spacing

Explanation:

The **letter-spacing** property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  letter-spacing: 5px;  
}
```

29. Which CSS property is used to specify the space between lines?

- A. line-space
- B. line-spacing
- C. line-padding
- D. line-height

Answer: D) line-height

Explanation:

The **line-height** property is used to specify the space between lines.

Example:

```
p {  
  line-height: 2.0;  
}
```

30. Which CSS property is used to specify the space between the words in a text?

- A. word-spacing
- B. word-padding
- C. word-height
- D. characters-spacing

Answer: A) word-spacing

Explanation:

The **word-spacing** property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  word-spacing: 10px;  
}
```

31. Which CSS property adds shadow to text?

- A. content-shadow
- B. text-shadow
- C. word-shadow
- D. text-outline

Answer: B) text-shadow

Explanation:

The **text-shadow** property adds shadow to text.

Example:

```
p {  
  text-shadow: 1px 2px green;  
}
```

32. Which CSS property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text?

- A. text-transform
- B. text-case
- C. case
- D. text-casing

Answer: A) text-transform

Explanation:

The `text-transform` property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

Example:

```
p {  
  text-transform: uppercase / lowercase / capitalize;  
}
```

33. Which is the correct CSS statement to capitalize the first letter of each word?

- A. text-transform: uppercase
- B. text-transform: capitalize
- C. text-transform: sentence
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: B) text-transform: capitalize

Explanation:

The correct CSS statement is to capitalize the first letter of each word,

```
p {  
  text-transform: capitalize;  
}
```

34. What are the valid values of text-transform property?

- A. uppercase, lowercase, and capitalize
- B. uppercase, lowercase, capitalize, and sentence
- C. upper, lower, and capital
- D. upper, lower, capital, and sentence

Answer: A) uppercase, lowercase, and capitalize

Explanation:

The valid values of `text-transform` property are,

- uppercase
- lowercase, and
- capitalize

35. What are the valid values of "text-decoration" property?

- A. overline, line-through, underline, and none
- B. overline, strike, line-through, underline, and none
- C. double-line, overline, line-through, underline, and none
- D. None of these

Answer: A) overline, line-through, underline, and none

Explanation:

The valid values of `text-decoration` property are,

- overline
- line-through
- underline, and
- none

36. Which CSS property specifies how to align the last line of a text?

- A. text-align
- B. last-text-align
- C. text-align-last-line
- D. text-align-last

Answer: D) text-align-last

Explanation:

The `text-align-last` property specifies how to align the last line of a text.

Example:

```
p {
  text-align-last: right;
}
```


37. Which CSS property sets the vertical alignment of an element?

- A. vertical-align
- B. vertical-text-align
- C. text-valign
- D. vertical-align-text

Answer: A) vertical-align

Explanation:

The **vertical-align** property sets the vertical alignment of an element.

Example:

```
p {  
  vertical-align: baseline;  
}
```

38. What are the valid values of vertical-align property?

- A. baseline, text-top, text-bottom, subscript, and superscript
- B. baseline, top, bottom, sub, and super
- C. baseline, text-top, text-bottom, sub, and super
- D. base, text-top, text-bottom, sub, and super

Answer: C) baseline, text-top, text-bottom, sub, and super

Explanation:

The valid values of **vertical-align** property are,

- baseline
- text-top
- text-bottom
- sub, and
- super

39. Which is the correct CSS statement to define multiple font families?

This statement specifies that the browser should use the font "Times New Roman" if it is available. If "Times New Roman" is not available, the browser should use the font "Times". If neither of these fonts is available, the browser should use a generic serif font

- A. font: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
- B. font-name: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
- C. font-family: "Times New Roman, Times, serif";
- D. font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

Answer: D) font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

Explanation:

The correct CSS statement to define multiple font families,

```
p {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}
```

40. Which CSS property specifies the type of list item marker?

- A. list-style
- B. list-style-type
- C. list-style-circle
- D. list-style-square

Answer: B) list-style-type

Explanation:

The **list-style-type** property specifies the type of list item marker.

Example:

```
ul {  
  list-style-type: circle;  
}
```

41. Which is the correct CSS statement is used to remove the markers/bullets?

- A. list-style: none;
- B. list-style-type: 0;
- C. list-style-type: blank;
- D. list-style-type: none;

Answer: D) list-style-type: none;

Explanation:

The correct CSS statement is used to remove the markers/bullets,

```
ul {  
  list-style-type: none;  
}
```

42. Which CSS property specifies an image as the list item marker?

- A. list-style-image
- B. list-style-picture
- C. list-style-background
- D. list-style-bgimage

Answer: A) list-style-image

Explanation:

The **list-style-image** property specifies an image as the list item marker.

Example:

```
ul {  
  list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');  
}
```

43. Which CSS property specifies if/how an element is displayed?

- A. block
- B. display
- C. element-display
- D. element-block

Answer: B) display

Explanation:

The **display** property specifies if/how an element is displayed.

Example:

```
ul {  
  display: block;  
}
```

44. Which CSS property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element?

- A. positions
- B. text-position
- C. positioning
- D. position

Answer: D) position

Explanation:

The **position** property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

Example:

```
div.fixed{  
  position: fixed;  
}
```

45. HTML elements are positioned ___ by default.

- A. static
- B. fixed
- C. relative
- D. none

Answer: A) static

Explanation:

HTML elements are positioned static by default.

46. What are the valid values for "position" property?

- A. block, none, fixed, absolute, and static
- B. block, static, fixed, absolute, and sticky
- C. static, relative, fixed, absolute, and none
- D. static, relative, fixed, absolute, and sticky

Answer: D) static, relative, fixed, absolute, and sticky

Explanation:

The valid values for `position` property are,

- static
- relative
- fixed
- absolute
- sticky

47. Which CSS property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element?

- A. transparency
- B. opacity
- C. transform-opacity
- D. opacity-all

Answer: B) opacity

Explanation:

The `opacity` property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

Example:

```
img {  
  opacity: 0.8;  
}
```

48. Which CSS function performs a calculation to be used as the property value?

- A. sum()

- B. add()
- C. calc()
- D. addition()

Answer: C) calc()

Explanation:

The `calc()` function performs a calculation to be used as the property value.

Example:

```
body {  
  width: calc(100% - 100px);  
}
```

49. Which CSS function uses the largest value?

- A. large()
- B. maximum()
- C. max_value()
- D. max()

Answer: D) max()

Explanation:

The `max()` function uses the largest value.

Example:

```
body {  
  width: max(80%, 100px);  
}
```

50. Which CSS function uses the smallest value?

- A. small()
- B. minimum()
- C. min_value()
- D. min()

Answer: D) min()

Explanation:

The `min()` function uses the smallest value.

Example:

```
body {  
  width: min(80%, 100px);  
}
```

51. In how many ways can CSS be added to HTML?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Infinite

Answer: C) Three

Explanation:

CSS can be added to HTML in three different ways.

- By using style attribute inside <body> tag.
- By using <style> tag inside the <head> section of HTML
- By creating an external CSS file and linking this file using <link> tag in HTML.

52. The <style> in Internal CSS refers to ____.

- A. Attributes
- B. HTML tags
- C. Selector
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) HTML tags

Explanation:

In Internal CSS, we add CSS using <style>, which is an HTML tag.

53. Can we link multiple stylesheets to a single page?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Can't say, it depends on CSS properties
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can link multiple stylesheets to a single page. You just have to add the <link> element for each stylesheet.

54. The CSS property used to change text sizes?

- A. font-family
- B. font-size
- C. font
- D. Both A and C

Answer: ~~D) Both A and C~~

Explanation:

The *font* and *font-size* CSS properties are used to change the font size. Font *size* is one of the longhand properties of the *font*.

55. In this line of code, identify the selector ____.

```
p {border: 2px solid blue;}
```

- A. p
- B. border
- C. 2px
- D. None of these

Answer: A) p

Explanation:

In the given line of code, *p* is the selector. Selectors target HTML elements that we want to style. Here, the *border* is a CSS property and *2px solid blue* is the property value.

56. How many color names does CSS supports?

- A. 140
- B. 100
- C. 75
- D. 90

Answer: A) 140

Explanation:

CSS3 has 140 color names available which are supported by all the browsers.

57. The ___ property is used in the positioning of the background image.

- A. background-image
- B. background-position
- C. padding
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) background-position

Explanation:

As the name suggests, the *background-position* property specifies the position of the background image.

58. ___ means 4 times the size of the current font.

- A. 4px
- B. 4 pt.
- C. 4em
- D. 4vw

Answer: C) 4em

Explanation:

All four units refer to the unit of length. 4em means 4 times the size of the current font which is relative to the font size of the element.

59. Amongst the following browsers, which browser supports almost all the CSS properties?

- A. Firefox
- B. Safari
- C. Google Chrome
- D. Opera

Answer: C) Google Chrome

Explanation:

Both Google Chrome and Microsoft Edge support almost all the CSS properties.

60. What is the CSS Entity for the character '#'?

- A. 0023
- B. 0026
- C. 0027
- D. None of the these

Answer: A) 0023

Explanation:

We use CSS Entities to display all the characters. There are different entities for different characters. For this character "#", CSS Entity is 0023.

61. This selector selects all the <h> elements where the parent is a <div> element.

- A. h + p

- B. h > p
- C. p.h
- D. p > h

Answer: B) h > p

Explanation:

This is an element>element selector in which operand on the left side of child combinator (>) is the parent and operand on the right side is the child element.

62. Which selector selects the markers of list items?

- A. :: marker
- B. .marker
- C. ::selector
- D. None of these

Answer: A) ::marker

Explanation:

The :: marker selector targets the list markers of list items.

63. Which is the most widely used font in customizing web pages?

- A. Times New Roman
- B. Georgia
- C. Arial
- D. Garamond

Answer: C) Arial

Explanation:

Arial (sans-serif) is the most widely used font on web pages.

64. Which of the following CSS properties are animatable?

- A. color
- B. border-left
- C. flex
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

We can add animation and transitions to all these three properties. To add animations, we apply `animation` property.

65. We can give space between unit and value when assigning length values to CSS properties.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B) False

Explanation:

If you give a space between unit and value, the property won't be injected in `div`.

66. Which of these units of length is supported by Chrome Version 1.0?

- A. rem
- B. px
- C. vw
- D. vh

Answer: B) px

Explanation:

Pixels (px) is supported by Chrome Version 1.0.

67. Which line of code is a must to write to apply CSS Flexbox properties?

- A. display: flex;
- B. display: flexbox;
- C. display: block;
- D. flex-direction: row;

Answer: A) display: flex;

Explanation:

If you want to apply CSS [Flexbox](#) properties, you need to set the **display** to **flex** first.

68. The default value of justify-content property is ____.

- A. flex-start
- B. flex-end
- C. space-between
- D. None

Answer: A) flex-start

Explanation:

The **justify-content** property is one of the CSS Flexbox properties. Its default value is flex-start.

69. Which is the correct syntax for adding animation?

- A. animation: name timing-function duration
- B. animation: name duration timing-function
- C. animation: name delay duration
- D. None of these

Answer: B) animation: name duration timing-function

Explanation:

The correct syntax for adding animation is:

```
animation: name duration timing-function
```

70. Which line of code specifies playing an animation with the same speed from beginning to the end?

- A. `div {animation- timing function: linear;}`
- B. `div {animation- timing function: ease in;}`
- C. `div {animation- play- state: paused;}`
- D. `div {animation- fill-mode: both;}`

Answer: A) `div {animation- timing function: linear;}`

Explanation:

We use the `animation- timing- function` property to define the time an animation uses to change from one set of CSS styles to another. When we set its value to linear, the animation will have the same speed from start to end.

71. Which line of code represents a universal selector?

- A. `*{border: 2px solid red;}`
- B. `body {border: 2px solid red;}`
- C. both A&B
- D. None of these

Answer: A) `*{border: 2px solid red;}`

Explanation:

Syntax for Universal selector is:

```
*{CSS property}
```

This selector selects all the HTML elements on the page.

72. Which of the following properties specify the width of the borders?

- A. `border-width`
- B. `border-style`
- C. `border`
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D) Both A and C

Explanation:

Both `border` and `border-width` properties specify the width of the borders. The `border` property is a shorthand property for `border-width`, `border-style`, and `border-color`.

73. Is border-image property animatable?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

The [border-image property](#) is not animatable. We cannot use this property in defining animations and transitions.

74. What value is set to border: collapse property to define borders around each cell? (Refer to the image)

Colum1	Colum2	Column3
Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3
Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6

- A. collapse
- B. separate
- C. initial
- D. inherit

Answer: B) separate

Explanation:

When we set the value of [border:collapse property](#) to separate, each cell will display its borders.

75. Which cursor property value indicates that the program is busy?

- A. help
- B. default
- C. auto
- D. wait

Answer: D) wait

Explanation:

When we set the [cursor property value](#) to wait, the cursor indicates that the program is busy.

76. What does this line of code explain?

```
p {display: flex;}
```

- A. All the <p> elements are displayed as a block-level flex container
- B. All the <p> elements are not displayed by the browser
- C. All the <p> elements are displayed as a grid container
- D. All the <p> elements are displayed as an inline flex container

Answer: A) All the <p> elements are displayed as a block-level flex container

77. The text-align property defines the ___ alignment of text in an element.

- A. horizontal
- B. vertical
- C. both horizontal & vertical
- D. None of these

Answer: A) horizontal

Explanation:

The `text-align` property specifies the horizontal alignment of the text.

78. Does the z-index property accept negative values?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

The `z-index` property accepts both negative and positive values.

79. Which CSS property is not supported by the Firefox browser?

- A. text-indent
- B. scroll- behavior
- C. overflow
- D. viewport

Answer: D) viewport

Explanation:

The `viewport` property is not supported by Firefox. Chrome and Microsoft Edge support this.

80. Which one is a fallback font?

- A. Times New Roman
- B. Georgia
- C. Serif
- D. None of these

Answer: C) Serif

Explanation:

One of the most commonly used fallback fonts is serif. Times New Roman and Georgia are examples of serif.

81. Where do we store external stylesheets?

- A. HTML files
- B. CSS files
- C. Folder
- D. None of these

Answer: B) CSS files

Explanation:

External stylesheets are stored in CSS files and we can link those files in HTML using the [<link> tag](#).

82. In the given line of code, identify the type of selector used.

```
#Main {background-color: yellow;}
```

- A. CSS element selector
- B. CSS id selector
- C. Combinator selector
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) CSS id selector

Explanation:

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specified element.

Syntax:

```
#id attribute {CSS property}
```

83. The Hex Code for the red color is ____.

- A. #FF0000
- B. #F0F000
- C. #F0000F
- D. None of these

Answer: A) #FF0000

Explanation:

Hex codes are three-byte hexadecimal numbers that are used to identify [color in HTML/CSS](#).

84. In CSS, what does HSL stands for?

- A. hue, standard, light
- B. height, standard, line-width
- C. hue, saturation, lightness
- D. hue, standard, line-width

Answer: C) hue, saturation, lightness

Explanation:

HSL stands for hue, saturation, lightness. In CSS, we can specify color using the HSL value.

85. Among the following CSS properties, which property is not a shorthand property?

- A. background
 - B. padding
 - C. display
 - D. border
- A shorthand property is a CSS property that allows you to set multiple values in a single line of code*

Answer: C) display

Explanation:

The [display property](#) is not a shorthand property. It has only one property value.

86. In this line of code, what is the use of the alt attribute?

```

```

- A. Adds a text description to an image
- B. Provides alternative information for an image
- C. To hide an image
- D. Both A & B

Answer: D) Both A & B

Explanation:

The alt attribute is used to provide alternative information for an image if a user fails to view an image on the webpage and also it tells us something related to the image.

87. The CSS border property specifies the style, color, and ___ of an element's border.

- A. length
- B. size
- C. width
- D. area

Answer: C) width

Explanation:

The [CSS border properties](#) specify the style, color, and width of an element's border. The border property **is a shorthand property** for border-width, border-style, and border-color.

88. To get this output, the CSS properties put to use are ___.

This element has borders.

- A. display, border, align-items, justify-content
- B. display, border-width, justify-content, border-color
- C. margin, display, padding-left, justify-content

D. None of these

Answer: A) display, border, align-items, justify-content

Explanation:

Code:

```
border: 4px solid blue;  
display: flex;  
align-items: center;  
justify-content: center;
```

89. What does 'padding: 50px 20px;' specifies?

- A. top padding is 50px
- B. bottom padding is 20px
- C. right padding is 20px
- D. Both A & C

Answer: D) Both A & C

Explanation:

This line of code specifies top and [bottom paddings](#) are "50px" & "right" and [left paddings](#) are "20px".

90. What is the default size for normal text, like paragraphs?

- A. 11px
- B. 12px
- C. 16px
- D. 18px

Answer: C) 16px

Explanation:

If we don't specify a font size, the default size for normal texts is "16px" or "1em".

JavaScript Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

List of JavaScript MCQs

1. JavaScript is the programming language of the ____.

- A. Desktop
- B. Mobile
- C. Web
- D. Server

Answer: C) Web

Explanation:

JavaScript is the programming language of the Web.

[Discuss this Question](#)

2. Which type of JavaScript language is ____?

- A. Object-oriented
- B. Object-based
- C. Functional programming
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) Object-based

Explanation:

JavaScript is an object-oriented based programming language.

[Discuss this Question](#)

3. Which of the following statement(s) is true about the JavaScript?

- A. It is a scripting language used to make the website interactive
- B. It is an advanced version of Java for Desktop and Mobile application development
- C. It is a markup language of Java to develop the webpages
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) It is a scripting language used to make the website interactive

Explanation:

The correct statement about the JavaScript programming language is "It is a scripting language used to make the website interactive".

[Discuss this Question](#)

4. In which HTML element, we put the JavaScript code?

- A. `<javascript>...</javascript>`
- B. `<js>...</js>`
- C. `<script>...</script>`
- D. `<css>...</css>`

Answer: C) `<script>...</script>`

Explanation:

The JavaScript code is written inside the `<script>...</script>` tag/element.

[Discuss this Question](#)

5. JavaScript code can be written in ____.

- A. JavaScript file (.js file)
- B. HTML document directly
- C. JavaScript file and in HTML document directly
- D. In style sheets (.css file)

Answer: C) JavaScript file and in HTML document directly

Explanation:

JavaScript code can be written in the JavaScript file and in HTML document directly.

[Discuss this Question](#)

6. Which symbol is used separate JavaScript statements?

- A. Comma (,)
- B. Colon (:)
- C. Hyphen (-)
- D. Semicolon (;)

Answer: D) Semicolon (;)

Explanation:

The semicolon (;) is used to separate the JavaScript statements.

[Discuss this Question](#)

7. JavaScript ignores?

- A. newlines
- B. tabs
- C. spaces
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

JavaScript ignores spaces, tabs, and newlines written in the code, we can use them for the alignment and separate the sections to give a perfect look at our code.

[Discuss this Question](#)

8. Which is the correct syntax to call an external JavaScript file in the current HTML document?

- A. `<script src="jsfile.js"> </script>`
- B. `<script href=" jsfile.js"> </script>`
- C. `<import src=" jsfile.js"> </import>`
- D. `<script link=" jsfile.js"> </script>`

Answer: A) `<script src="jsfile.js"> </script>`

Explanation:

The correct syntax to call an external JavaScript file in the current HTML document is:


```
<script src="jsfile.js"></script>
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

9. Which JavaScript method is used to access an HTML element by id?

- A. getElementById()
- B. getElement(id)
- C. getElementById(id)
- D. elementById(id)

Answer: C) getElementById(id)

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `document.getElementById(id)` is used to access an HTML document by id.

[Discuss this Question](#)

10. Which property is used to define the HTML content to an HTML element with a specific id?

- A. innerText
- B. innerContent
- C. elementText
- D. innerHTML

Answer: D) innerHTML

Explanation:

The innerHTML is the property that defined HTML content.

Example:

```
document.getElementById("notif").innerHTML = "New course  
launched";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

11. Which JavaScript method is used to write HTML output?

- A. document.write()
- B. document.output()
- C. console.log()
- D. document.writeHTML()

Answer: A) document.write()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `document.write()` defines the HTML output.

[Discuss this Question](#)

12. Which JavaScript method is used to write on browser's console?

- A. console.write()
- B. console.output()
- C. console.log()
- D. console.writeHTML()

Answer: C) console.log()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `console.log()` is used to write on browser's console.

[Discuss this Question](#)

13. Which JavaScript method is used to write into an alert box?

- A. window.alertHTML()
- B. window.alert()
- C. window.alertBox()
- D. window.alertContent()

Answer: B) window.alert()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `window.alert()` is used to write into an alert box.

[Discuss this Question](#)

14. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to display "Hello Boss!" into an alert box?

- A. `alert("Hello Boss!");`
- B. `alert('Hello Boss!');`
- C. `alert(Text:'Hello Boss!');`
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: D) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The both of statement are correct to display "Hello Boss!" into an alert box:

```
window.alert("Hello Boss!");  
window.alert('Hello Boss!');
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

15. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to print the addition of two numbers 10 and 20 in a paragraph whose id is 'result'?

- A. `getElementById("result").innerHTML = 10+20;`
- B. `getElementById("result").innerHTML = "10+20";`
- C. `getElementById("#result").innerHTML = 10+20;`
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) `getElementById("result").innerHTML = 10+20;`

Explanation:

The correct JavaScript statement to print the addition of two numbers 10 and 20 in a paragraph whose id is "result" is:

```
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = 10+20;
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

16. What is the use of this JavaScript statement?

```
<button onclick="window.print()">Submit</button>
```

- A. It will write "Submit" on the current Window
- B. It will print the content of the current page
- C. It will write the content of the current page in the browser's console
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) It will print the content of the current page

Explanation:

The `window.print()` method prints the content of the current page.

[Discuss this Question](#)

17. In JavaScript, single line comment begins with ____.

- A. #
- B. /*
- C. \$
- D. //

Answer: D) //

Explanation:

In JavaScript, single line comment begins with `//`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

18. In JavaScript, multi-line comments start with __ and end with ____.

- A. /* and */
- B. <!-- and -->
- C. ## and ##
- D. // and //

Answer: A) /* and */

Explanation:

In JavaScript, multi-line comments start with /* and end with */.

[Discuss this Question](#)

19. Which JavaScript keyword is used to declare a variable?

- A. Var
- B. var
- C. Let
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) var

Explanation:

The var keyword defines a variable in JavaScript.

[Discuss this Question](#)

20. How many keywords are there in JavaScript to declare variables or constants?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C) 3

Explanation:

There are 3 ways / keywords to declare variables or constants, those are:

- var
- let
- const

[Discuss this Question](#)

21. What is the main difference between var and let keywords in JavaScript?

- A. var defines a variable while let defines a constant
- B. var defined function scoped variable while let define block scoped variable
- C. The value of a variable declared with var can be changed while the value of a variable declared with let cannot be changed
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) var defined function scoped variable while let define block scoped variable

Explanation:

The `var` and `let` keywords are both used for variable declaration in JavaScript. But, the main difference between them is that `var` defines function scoped variable while `let` defines block-scoped variable.

[Discuss this Question](#)

22. The const keyword is used to define a ____.

- A. Function scopes variable
- B. Block scoped variable
- C. Constant
- D. Constant with no initial value

Answer: C) Constant

Explanation:

The `const` keyword is used to define a constant.

[Discuss this Question](#)

23. Which is the correct syntax to declare a constant in JavaScript?

- A. `const constant_name;`
- B. `constant_name const;`
- C. `constant_name const = value;`
- D. `const constant_name = value;`

Answer: D) `const constant_name = value;`

Explanation:

The correct syntax to declare a constant is:

```
const constant_name = value;
```

Example:

```
const PI = 3.14;
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

24. What will be the value of VALUE?

```
<script>
    const VALUE = 10;
    VALUE = 20;
</script>
```

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: D) TypeError

Explanation:

We cannot change the value of a constant, thus the above code will generate a TypeError – "TypeError: Assignment to constant variable"

[Discuss this Question](#)

25. What is the default value of an uninitialized variable?

- A. 0
- B. undefined
- C. null
- D. NaN

Answer: B) undefined

Explanation:

The default value of an unfinalized variable is `undefined`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

26. What is the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var a;
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = a+1;
</script>
```

- A. 0
- B. undefined
- C. 1
- D. NaN

Answer: D) NaN

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: NaN

[Discuss this Question](#)

27. Can be redeclare a variable that is declared with var keyword?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can redeclare variable that is declared with `var` keyword.

[Discuss this Question](#)

28. What is the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var name = "Alex" + " " + "Alvin";
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = name;
</script>
```

- A. Alex Alvin
- B. AlexAlvin
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: A) Alex Alvin

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: "Alex Alvin"

[Discuss this Question](#)

29. What is the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var a = 10 + 20 + "5";
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = a;
</script>
```

- A. 35
- B. 305
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: B) 305

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: 305

[Discuss this Question](#)

30. Can be redeclare a variable that is declared with let keyword?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, we cannot redeclare variable that is declared with `let` keyword.

[Discuss this Question](#)

31. What is the output of the following JavaScript code (let example)?

```
<script>
  let a = 10;
  let a = 0;
</script>
```

- A. 10
- B. 0
- C. SyntaxError
- D. TypeError

Answer: C) SyntaxError

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: "SyntaxError: 'a' has already been declared".

[Discuss this Question](#)

32. Which is the exponentiation operator in JavaScript?

- A. exp()
- B. ^
- C. **
- D. pow

Answer: C) **

Explanation:

The exponentiation operator in JavaScript is ****** which is used to calculate the result of first operand's to the power of the second operators i.e., **$x**y = x$ to the power of y (x^y).**

[Discuss this Question](#)

33. Does JavaScript support increment (++) and decrements (--) Operators?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, JavaScript supports increment (++) and decrements (--) operators.

Example:

```
<script>
    var x = 5;
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = ++x;
</script>
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

34. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var x = 5;
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x--;
</script>
```

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: B) 4

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be 5.

In the above statement, we used post-decrement (x--). Post-decrement decreases the value by 1 after evaluating the current statement.

[Discuss this Question](#)

35. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var x = 10 + 20 * 5;
    document.getElementById("tes").innerHTML = x;
</script>
```

- A. 110
- B. 150
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: A) 110

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be 110.

In the above code, the expression is $10 + 20 * 5$. The precedence of multiplication operator (*) is higher than the addition operator (+). This $20 * 5$ will evaluate first.

[Discuss this Question](#)

36. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var x = (10 + 20) * 5;
    document.getElementById("tes").innerHTML = x;
</script>
```

- A. 110
- B. 150

- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: B) 150

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be 150.

In the above code, the expression is $(10 + 20) * 5$. The precedence of $()$ are higher than any other operators This $(10 + 20)$ will evaluate first.

[Discuss this Question](#)

37. JavaScript types are ____.

- A. Static
- B. Dynamic

Answer: B) Dynamic

Explanation:

JavaScript types are dynamic, which means the same variable can be used to store the different types of values.

[Discuss this Question](#)

38. JavaScript arrays are written with ____.

- A. round brackets $()$
- B. curly brackets $\{ \}$
- C. double quotes $""$
- D. square brackets $[]$

Answer: D) square brackets $[]$

Explanation:

JavaScript arrays are written with square brackets $[]$.

[Discuss this Question](#)

39. JavaScript objects are written with ____.

- A. round brackets ()
- B. curly brackets {}
- C. double quotes ""
- D. square brackets []

Answer: B) curly brackets {}

Explanation:

JavaScript objects are written with curly brackets {}.

[Discuss this Question](#)

40. Which JavaScript operator is used to determine the type of a variable?

- A. typeof
- B. TypeOf
- C. typeOf
- D. sizeof

Answer: A) typeof

Explanation:

The **typeof** operator is used to determine the type of a variable.

[Discuss this Question](#)

41. Which is the correct syntax of JavaScript typeof operator?

- A. typeof variable/value
- B. typeof(variable/value)
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

Both of the syntaxes can be used for JavaScript `typeof` operator.

[Discuss this Question](#)

42. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var x = 12.34;
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = typeof(x);
</script>
```

- A. int
- B. float
- C. long
- D. number

Answer: D) number

Explanation:

The output of the following JavaScript code is `number`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

43. Which keyword is used to define a JavaScript function?

- A. module
- B. fun
- C. func
- D. function

Answer: D) function

Explanation:

The `function` keyword is used to define the JavaScript function.

[Discuss this Question](#)

44. Which is the correct syntax for the function definition?

- A. `return_type function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }`
- B. `function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }`
- C. `return_type function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }`
- D. `function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) as return_type { /*Function's body*/ }`

Answer: B) `function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }`

Explanation:

The function definition syntax is:

```
function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...)
{
    /*Function's body*/
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

45. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    function addition(a, b) {
        return a+b;
    }
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = addition;
</script>
```

- A. `SyntaxError`
- B. `ValueError`
- C. `0`
- D. `function addition(a, b) { return a+b; }`

Answer: D) `function addition(a, b) { return a+b; }`

Explanation:

Calling of a function without `()` will return the function definition i.e., function object instead of the result.

[Discuss this Question](#)

46. Can we use a function as a variable value?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, a function can be used as a variable value.

[Discuss this Question](#)

47. In JavaScript a variable contains one value while an object may contain ____.

- A. One value
- B. Two values
- C. Three values
- D. Many values

Answer: D) Many values

Explanation:

In JavaScript a variable contains one value while an object may contain many values.

[Discuss this Question](#)

48. Which is the correct syntax to access an object property in JavaScript?

- A. `objectName:propertyName`
- B. `propertyName`
- C. `objectName["propertyName"]`
- D. Both B. and C.

Answer: D) Both B. and C.

Explanation:

The properties of an object can be accessed using either `objectName.propertyName` or `objectName["propertyName"]`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

49. Which property is used to get the length of a string in JavaScript?

- A. strlen
- B. len
- C. length
- D. Length

Answer: C) length

Explanation:

The `length` property is used to get the length of a string in JavaScript.

[Discuss this Question](#)

50. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    let str = "IncludeHelp";
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = str.length;
</script>
```

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. ValueError
- D. SyntaxError

Answer: A) 11

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be the length of the string. That is 11.

[Discuss this Question](#)

51. Which character is used to break up a code line within a text string in JavaScript?

- A. Single quote (')
- B. Single backslash (\)
- C. Double quote (")
- D. Tipple single quote ('')

Answer: B) Single backslash (\)

Explanation:

The Single backslash (\) is used to break up a code line within a text string in JavaScript.

Example:

```
document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = "Hello \
IncludeHelp!";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

52. Will the following JavaScript code work?

```
<script>
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = \
    "Hello, IncludeHelp!";
</script>
```

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, the above code will not work. Because, we cannot breakup a JavaScript code line with single backslash (\).

[Discuss this Question](#)

53. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to define string as object?

- A. `var s = new String("IncludeHelp!");`
- B. `var s = String("IncludeHelp!");`
- C. `var s = "IncludeHelp!"`
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) `var s = new String("IncludeHelp!");`

Explanation:

The strings can also be defined as an object using the `new` keyword. The correct JavaScript statement to define a string as an object is:

```
var s = new String("IncludeHelp!");
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

54. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    let str1 = new String("IncludeHelp!");
    let str2 = new String("IncludeHelp!");
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = (str1==str2);
</script>
```

- A. true
- B. false
- C. True
- D. False

Answer: B) false

Explanation:

In the above code, `str1` and `str2` are the objects. And. In the JavaScript, comparison of two objects returns `false`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

55. Which is/are the valid JavaScript method(s) to extract string parts?

- A. slice(start, end)
- B. substring(start, end)
- C. substr(start, length)
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The all of the above JavaScript methods can be used to extract string parts.

[Discuss this Question](#)

56. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  let x = "Hello, IncludeHelp!";
  document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = x.slice(-13, -1);
</script>
```

- A. IncludeHelp!
- B. IncludeHelp
- C. ValueError
- D. Hello,

Answer: B) IncludeHelp

Explanation:

The negative value counts from the end of the string. Thus, the output will be **"IncludeHelp"**.

[Discuss this Question](#)

57. In JavaScript, the string template literals use ____ rather than the quotes ("") to define a string?

- A. Single quotes (')
- B. Backslash with single quote (\'')
- C. Backslashes (\\)
- D. Back-ticks (`)

Answer: D) Back-ticks (`)

Explanation:

In JavaScript, the string template literals use back-ticks (``) rather than the quotes ("" or '') to define a string.

[Discuss this Question](#)

58. Does the following JavaScript variable definition is correct?

```
let x = `I'm "David!"`;
```

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

The JavaScript variable definition statement is true. Because, with the JavaScript template literals, we can use both single and double quotes inside a string.

[Discuss this Question](#)

59. Which JavaScript method is used to get a number as a string?

- A. toString()
- B. intToString()
- C. parseInt()
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) toString()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `toString()` is used to get a number as a string.

[Discuss this Question](#)

60. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  const myArray = ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'];
  document.write(myArray[0]);
  document.write(myArray[1]);
</script>
```

- A. he
- B. undefinedh
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: A) he

Explanation:

In JavaScript, the array indexing starts with 0. Thus, the above statement will print "h" and "e".

[Discuss this Question](#)

61. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  let cars = ['Honda', 'Hyundai'];
  cars.push('Mahindra');
  document.write(typeof cars + " " + cars);
</script>
```

- A. array Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- B. string Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- C. object Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- D. object "Honda", "Hyundai", "Mahindra"

In JavaScript, arrays are a special type of object. When you use the `typeof` operator to determine the data type of the `cars` variable, it returns "object" because arrays are objects in JavaScript.

Answer: C) object "Honda", "Hyundai", "Mahindra"

Explanation:

The `push()` method pushes an element at the end of the array. And, `typeof` returns the type of the object. Here, `cars` is an array.

[Discuss this Question](#)

62. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  let cars1 = ['Honda', 'Hyundai'];
  let cars2 = cars1;

  cars1.push('Mahinda');

  document.write(cars1 + "---" + cars2);
</script>
```

- A. Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda---Honda,Hyundai
- B. Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda---Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda
- C. Honda,Hyundai ---Honda,Hyundai
- D. [Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda]---[Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda]

Answer: B) Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda---Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda

Explanation:

In the JavaScript, the arrays are objects, and the array elements are stored by reference. Hence, when an array value is copied, any change in the copied array will also reflect in the original array. Thus, the values of `cars1` and `cars2` are the same.

[Discuss this Question](#)

63. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  var msgs=new Array("Hello","Hey","Morning!");

  for (i=0;i<msgs.length;i++){
    document.write(msgs[i] + " | ");
  }
</script>
```

- A. Hello | Hey | Morning! |
- B. Hello | Hey |
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: A) Hello | Hey | Morning! |

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, the array is declared using the `new` operator and all elements are printing using the loop. Thus, the output would be "Hello | Hey | Morning! |".

[Discuss this Question](#)

64. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var values = [10, 20, 30, 40];

    var result = values.reduceRight(function(x,y) {
        return (x + y);
    });

    document.write("Result: " + result);
</script>
```

- A. Result: 40
- B. Result: 70
- C. Result: 90
- D. Result: 100

the `reduceRight()` method in JavaScript to apply a function against an accumulator and each value of the array (from right-to-left) to reduce it to a single value. The `reduceRight()` method takes two parameters: the callback function and the initial value of the accumulator.

Answer: D) Result: 100

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the `reduceRight()` method which is used to reduce the given array elements into a single value by executing a reducer function. The `reducer()` function is applied against the accumulator and reduces all the elements from right to left. Thus, the output would be "Result: 100".

[Discuss this Question](#)

65. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var cars = ["Honda", "Hyundai", "Mahindra"];

    var result = cars.shift();
```

The `shift()` method removes the element at the zeroth index and shifts the values at consecutive indexes down, then returns the removed value. If the length property is 0, undefined is returned.

```
document.writeln("Result: ", cars);  
</script>
```

- A. Result: Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- B. Result: Honda
- C. Result: Hyundai,Mahindra
- D. Result: Honda,Mahindra

Answer: C) Result: Hyundai,Mahindra

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the `shift()` method which is used to remove the first element of the given array and return that element. This method changes the length of the original array. Thus, the output would be "Result: Hyundai,Mahindra".

[Discuss this Question](#)

66. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>  
var cars = ["Honda","Hyundai","Mahindra"];  
  
var result = cars.unshift("Toyota", "Tata");  
  
document.writeln("[", result, "] ", cars);  
</script>
```

- A. [5] Toyota,Tata,Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- B. [5]Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra,Toyota,Tata
- C. [2] Toyota,Tata
- D. [5] Honda,Hyundai,Toyota,Tata,Mahindra

Answer: A) [5] Toyota,Tata,Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used `unshift()` method which is used to add one or more elements in the beginning of the given array and returns the updated array. This method changes the length of the original array. Thus, the output would be "[5] Toyota,Tata,Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra".

67. Which JavaScript method is used to call a function (a callback function) once for each array element?

- A. for()
- B. traverse()
- C. forEach()
- D. foreach()

Answer: C) forEach()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `forEach()` is used to call a function (a callback function) once for each array element.

68. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  const arr = [10, 20, 30];
  let result = 0;

  arr.forEach(myFunction);

  document.write("Result: " , result)
  function myFunction(value, index, array) {
    result += value;
  }
</script>
```

- A. Result: 60
- B. Result: 102030
- C. Result: 10,20,30
- D. ValueError

Answer: A) Result: 60

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the `forEach()` method which is used to call a function (a callback function) once for each array element, and in the callback function, we are adding the elements of the array. Thus, the output would be "Result: 60".

[Discuss this Question](#)

69. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  const values = [10, 20, 30];
  const result = values.map(myFunction);

  document.write("Result: ", result);

  function myFunction(value, index, array) {
    return value * value;
  }
</script>
```

- A. Result: 10,20,30
- B. Result: 10*10,20*20,30*30
- C. Result: 100,400,900
- D. ValueError

Answer: C) Result: 100,400,900

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the `map()` method which is used to create a new array by performing a function on each array element, and in the `myFunction()` we are multiplying the elements with the same value. Thus, the output would be "Result: 100,400,900".

[Discuss this Question](#)

70. Which JavaScript method is used to create a new array with array elements that passes a test?

- A. `forEach()`
- B. `map()`
- C. `forMap()`

D. filter()

Answer: D) filter()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `filter()` is used to create a new array with array elements that pass a test.

[Discuss this Question](#)

71. Which JavaScript object works with the dates?

- A. Date
- B. DateTime
- C. date
- D. dateTime

Answer: A) Date

Explanation:

The JavaScript `Date` object works with the dates.

[Discuss this Question](#)

72. Which JavaScript statement(s) is correct to create Date object(s) with new Date() constructor?

- A. `new Date()`
- B. `new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds)`
- C. `new Date(milliseconds)`
- D. `new Date(date string)`
- E. All of the above

Answer: E) All of the above

Explanation:

All of the above statements are correct to create Date objects with `new Date()` constructor.

73. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    const curr = new Date();
    document.write(curr);
</script>
```

- A. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530
- B. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 (India Standard Time)
- C. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36::00::01 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
- D. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Answer: D) Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Explanation:

The above JavaScript code will print the current date & time in the format of **Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)**.

74. Which JavaScript method is used to convert a date to a UTC string (a date display standard)?

- A. toUTCString()
- B. toUtcString()
- C. utcString()
- D. toutcstring()

Answer: A) toUTCString()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `toUTCString()` is used to convert a date to a UTC string (a date display standard).

75. The internal clock in JavaScript counts from midnight ____.

- A. January 1, 1972
- B. January 1, 1947
- C. January 1, 1980
- D. January 1, 1970

Answer: D) January 1, 1970

Explanation:

The internal clock in JavaScript counts from midnight January 1, 1970.

[Discuss this Question](#)

76. What does the Date object's method getTime() return?

- A. Date in DD-MM-YYYY format
- B. Date in DD MON YYYY format
- C. Date in MON, DD YYYY format
- D. Number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970

Answer: D) Number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970

Explanation:

The Date object's method getTime() returns the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970.

[Discuss this Question](#)

77. Which method is used to get the year of a date as a four-digit number?

- A. getYear()
- B. fullYear()
- C. getFullYear()
- D. getfullyear()

Answer: C) getFullYear()

Explanation:

The `getFullYear()` method is used to get the year of a date as a four-digit number.

[Discuss this Question](#)

78. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    document.write(Math.round(107.5))
</script>
```

- A. 107.5
- B. 107
- C. 108
- D. 107.00

Answer: C) 108

Explanation:

The `Math.round(x)` returns the value of `x` rounded to its nearest integer. Thus, the output would be 108.

[Discuss this Question](#)

79. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
try{
    const cars = {
        company: 'Honda'
    };

    delete cars.company;
    document.write(cars.company);
}
catch (err){
    document.write(err.message);
}
</script>
```

- A. undefined
- B. Honda

- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: A) undefined

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, the statement `delete cars.company;` will delete the property. Thus, the output would be "undefined".

[Discuss this Question](#)

80. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
try{
  const cars = {
    company: 'Honda'
  };

  Object.seal(cars);
  delete cars.company;
  document.write(cars.company);
}
catch (err) {
  document.write(err.message);
}
</script>
```

sealed so cannot change
the value or content

- A. undefined
- B. Honda
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: B) Honda

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we have sealed the object and the `seal` property does not allow the object to be deleted. Hence, the property `company` will not be deleted.

[Discuss this Question](#)

81. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    let x = "10";           String
    let y = + x;           Number

    document.write(typeof y);
</script>
```

- A. string
- B. object
- C. undefined
- D. number

Answer: D) number

Explanation:

In JavaScript, the **unary + operator** can be used to convert a variable to a number. Hence, the statement `let y = + x;` will convert variable to number.

[Discuss this Question](#)

82. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    let x = 10;

    document.write(typeof x, " , ", typeof String(x));
</script>
```

- A. number , string
- B. number , number
- C. object , string
- D. object , object

Answer: A) number , string

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we are using the `String()` method which is a global method to convert numbers to string. Thus, the statement `typeof String(x)` will return `string`.

83. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    let x = 10;

    document.write(x, " ", toString(x));
</script>
```

- A. 10 , 10
- B. 10 , undefined
- C. 10 , [object Undefined]
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) 10 , [object Undefined]

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, the statement `toString(x)` will not convert number to string because `toString()` is not a global method, it is a Number method and the correct way is to call this function is `x.toString()`.

jQuery Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

List of jQuery MCQs

1. jQuery is a ____.

- A. JavaScript Library
- B. JSON Library
- C. Java Library
- D. JSON and CSS Library

Answer: A) JavaScript Library

Explanation:

jQuery is a JavaScript Library.

2. To work with jQuery, you should have the basic knowledge of these topics?

- A. HTML
- B. CSS
- C. JavaScript
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

To work with jQuery, you should have the basic knowledge of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

3. Who developed jQuery?

- A. John Richard
- B. John Resig
- C. John Carter
- D. John Alexander

Answer: B) John Resig

Explanation:

John Resig developed jQuery.

4. In which year jQuery was initial released?

- A. 2004
- B. 2005
- C. 2006
- D. 2007

Answer: C) 2006

Explanation:

jQuery was initial released on August 26, 2006.

5. Is jQuery case-sensitive?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, jQuery is case-sensitive.

6. Which feature(s) jQuery contains?

- A. HTML/DOM manipulation
- B. CSS manipulation
- C. HTML event methods
- D. Effects and animations
- E. AJAX
- F. Utilities
- G. All of the above

Answer: G) All of the above

Explanation:

All of the above features jQuery contains.

7. Which sign is used to define/access jQuery?

- A. \$
- B. .
- C. &
- D. #

Answer: A) \$

Explanation:

\$ sign is used to define/access jQuery.

8. Which jQuery is used to hide the current element?

- A. `$(this).hideelement()`
- B. `$(this).hide('true')`
- C. `$(this).hide(0)`
- D. `$(this).hide()`

Answer: D) `$(this).hide()`

Explanation:

The `$(this).hide()` method is used to hide the current element.

9. Which is the correct jQuery statement to hide all <div> elements?

- A. `$("div").hide()`
- B. `$(div).hide()`
- C. `$(".div").hide()`
- D. `$("#div").hide()`

Answer: A) `$("div").hide()`

Explanation:

The `$("div").hide()` statement can be used to hide all `<div>` elements.

10. Which is the correct jQuery statement to hide all elements having class name "new"?

- A. `$("new").hide()`
- B. `$(new).hide()`
- C. `$(".new").hide()`
- D. `$("#new").hide()`

Answer: C) `$(".new").hide()`

Explanation:

The `$(".new").hide()` statement can be used to hide all elements having class name "new".

11. Which is the correct jQuery statement to hide all elements having id name "new"?

- A. `$("new").hide()`
- B. `$(new).hide()`
- C. `$(".new").hide()`
- D. `$("#new").hide()`

Answer: D) `$("#new").hide()`

Explanation:

The `$("#new").hide()` statement can be used to hide all elements having id name "new".

12. What is the use of jQuery Selectors?

- A. jQuery selectors are used to select and manipulate HTML element(s).
- B. jQuery selectors are used to import the HTML elements from the other file.
- C. jQuery selectors are used to select and manipulate JSON elements(s).
- D. jQuery selectors are used to select and manipulate ReactJS classes.

Answer: A) jQuery selectors are used to select and manipulate HTML element(s)

Explanation:

jQuery selectors are used to select and manipulate HTML element(s).

13. Which is the correct jQuery selector statement to select all <div> elements?

- A. `$(".div")`
- B. `$("#div")`
- C. `$("div")`
- D. `$("<div>")`

Answer: C) `$("div")`

Explanation:

The statement `$("div")` is the correct syntax to select all `<div>` elements.

14. Which sign is used for class selector?

- A. \$class
- B. .class
- C. #class
- D. None

Answer: C) .class

Explanation:

The dot sign (.) i.e., .class is used for the class selector.

15. Which sign is used for id selector?

- A. \$id
- B. .id
- C. #id
- D. None

Answer: C) #id

Explanation:

The hash sign (#) i.e., #id is used for the id selector.

16. Why #id selectors are used for?

- A. To select all elements having the id
- B. To select all elements without having the id
- C. To select all elements having the id within a specified <div>
- D. To select all elements having the id within a specified section.

Answer: C) To select all elements having the id within a specified <div>

Explanation:

The #id selectors are used to select all elements having the id.

17. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select all elements?

- A. \$("all")
- B. \$("*.*)
- C. \$("*")
- D. \$("***")

Answer: C) \$("*")

Explanation:

The `$("*")` selector is used to select all elements.

18. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select current HTML element?

- A. \$(this)
- B. \$(cur)
- C. \$(.this)
- D. \$(#this)

Answer: A) \$(this)

Explanation:

The `$(this)` selector is used to select current HTML elements.

19. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select all <div> elements with class name "new"?

- A. \$(".new")
- B. \$("div.new")
- C. \$(".div.new")
- D. \$(".div#new")

Answer: B) \$("div.new")

Explanation:

The `$("div.new")` selector is used to select all `<div>` elements with class name "new".

20. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select the first HTML element?

- A. `$("element_name.first")`
- B. `$("element_name#first")`
- C. `$("element_name::first")`
- D. `$("element_name:first")`

Answer: D) `$("element_name:first")`

Explanation:

The `$("element_name:first")` selector is used to select the first HTML element.

21. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select the first <div> of the HTML document?

- A. `$("div.first")`
- B. `$("div#first")`
- C. `$("div::first")`
- D. `$("div:first")`

Answer: D) `$("div:first")`

Explanation:

The `$("div:first")` selector is used to select the first `<div>` of the HTML document.

22. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select the first list item of element?

- A. `$("ul li:first")`
- B. `$("ul:first")`
- C. `$("li:first")`
- D. `$("ul.li:first")`

Answer: A) `$("ul li:first")`

Explanation:

The `$("ul li:first")` selector is used to select the first list item of `` element.

23. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select the first list item of every `` element?

- A. `$("ul li:first-child")`
- B. `$("ul li:first.*")`
- C. `$("li:first-child")`
- D. `$("ul:first-child")`

Answer: A) `$("ul li:first-child")`

Explanation:

The `$("ul li:first-child")` selector is used to select the first list item of every `` element.

24. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select all elements having "href" attribute?

- A. `$("a.[href]")`
- B. `$("a:[href]")`
- C. `$("[href].*")`
- D. `$("[href]")`

Answer: D) `$("[href]")`

Explanation:

The `$("[href]")` selector is used to select all elements having `href` attribute.

25. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select all `<button>` elements and `<input>` elements with `type="input"`?

- A. `$(".button")`
- B. `$(":button")`
- C. `$("button","input type='button'")`
- D. `$(":button,input")`

Answer: B) \$(":button")

Explanation:

The `$(":button")` selector is used to select all `<button>` elements and `<input>` elements with `type="input"`.

26. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select all even table rows?

- A. \$("tr::even")
- B. \$("tr.even")
- C. \$("tr:even")
- D. \$("tr:#even")

Answer: C) \$("tr:even")

Explanation:

The `$("tr:even")` selector is used to select all even table rows.

27. Which is the correct jQuery selector to select all odd table rows?

- A. \$("tr::odd")
- B. \$("tr.odd")
- C. \$("tr:odd")
- D. \$("tr:#odd")

Answer: C) \$("tr:odd")

Explanation:

The `$("tr:odd")` selector is used to select all odd table rows.

28. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element on mouse click?

- A. click()
- B. Click()
- C. dblclick()

D. DbClick()

Answer: A) click()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `click()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element on mouse click.

29. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element on mouse double click?

- A. click()
- B. Click()
- C. dblclick()
- D. DbClick()

Answer: C) dblclick()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `dblclick()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element on mouse double click.

30. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the mouse pointer enters the HTML element?

- A. mouseover()
- B. mousevisit()
- C. mouse-enter()
- D. mouseenter()

Answer: D) mouseenter()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `mouseenter()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the mouse pointer enters the HTML element.

31. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the mouse pointer leaves the HTML element?

- A. mouseLeave()
- B. mouseleave()
- C. mouse-leave()
- D. mouseexit()

Answer: B) mouseleave()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `mouseleave()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the mouse pointer leaves the HTML element.

32. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the left, middle or right mouse button is pressed down, while the mouse is over the HTML element?

- A. mousedown()
- B. mouseover()
- C. mousepress()
- D. mousekey()

Answer: A) mousedown()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `mousedown()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the left, middle or right mouse button is pressed down, while the mouse is over the HTML element.

33. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the left, middle or right mouse button is released, while the mouse is over the HTML element?

- A. mouseup()
- B. mouseover()
- C. mouseabove()
- D. mousekey()

Answer: A) mouseup()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `mouseup()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the left, middle or right mouse button is released, while the mouse is over the HTML element.

34. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the mouse moves over the HTML elements?

- A. mousemove()
- B. mouseover()
- C. hover()
- D. mousehover()

Answer: C) hover()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `hover()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the mouse moves over the HTML elements.

35. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the form field gets focus?

- A. focused()
- B. focuses()
- C. focuselement()
- D. focus()

Answer: D) focus()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `focus()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the form field gets focus.

36. Which method is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the form field loses focus?

- A. blur()
- B. leave()
- C. focusleave()
- D. leavefocus()

Answer: A) blur()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `blur()` is used to attach an event handler function to an HTML element when the form field loses focus.

37. Which method is used to attach one or more event handlers for the selected elements?

- A. at()
- B. atelements()
- C. on()
- D. focuson()

Answer: C) on()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `on()` is used to attach one or more event handlers for the selected elements.

38. What is the use of jQuery method toggle()?

- A. To hide shown elements and to show hidden elements
- B. To remove current element
- C. To shift current element at the previous position
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) To hide shown elements and to show hidden elements

Explanation:

The `toggle()` method is used to hide the shown elements and to show the hidden elements.

39. Which jQuery method is used to fade in a hidden element?

- A. `fade()`
- B. `fadeIn()`
- C. `fadeOut()`
- D. `fadeToggle()`

Answer: B) `fadeIn()`

Explanation:

The jQuery `fadeIn()` method is used to fade in a hidden element.

40. What is the syntax of jQuery `fadeIn()` method?

- A. `$(selector).fadeIn();`
- B. `$(selector).fadeIn(callback, speed);`
- C. `$(selector).fadeIn(callback);`
- D. `$(selector).fadeIn(speed, callback);`

Answer: D) `$(selector).fadeIn(speed, callback);`

Explanation:

The syntax of jQuery method `fadeIn()` is:

```
$(selector).fadeIn(speed, callback);
```

41. Which jQuery method is used to fade out a visible element?

- A. `fadeout()`
- B. `fadeIn()`
- C. `fadeOut()`
- D. `fadeToggle()`

Answer: C) `fadeOut()`

Explanation:

The jQuery `fadeOut()` method is used to fade out a visible element.

42. What is the syntax of jQuery fadeOut() method?

- A. `$(selector).fadeOut();`
- B. `$(selector).fadeOut(callback, speed);`
- C. `$(selector).fadeOut(callback);`
- D. `$(selector).fadeOut(speed, callback);`

Answer: D) `$(selector).fadeOut(speed, callback);`

Explanation:

The syntax of jQuery method `fadeOut()` is:

```
$(selector).fadeOut(speed, callback);
```

43. Which jQuery method toggles between the fadeIn() and fadeOut() methods?

- A. `toggle()`
- B. `Toggle()`
- C. `fadeToggle()`
- D. `fadetoggle()`

Answer: C) `fadeToggle()`

Explanation:

The jQuery `fadeToggle()` method toggles between the `fadeIn()` and `fadeOut()` methods.

44. What is the syntax of jQuery fadeToggle() method?

- A. `$(selector).fadeToggle();`
- B. `$(selector).fadeToggle(callback, speed);`
- C. `$(selector).fadeToggle(callback);`

D. `$(selector).fadeToggle(speed,callback);`

Answer: D) `$(selector).fadeToggle(speed,callback);`

Explanation:

The syntax of jQuery method `fadeToggle()` is:

```
$(selector).fadeToggle(speed,callback);
```

45. Which jQuery method allows fading to a given opacity (value between 0 and 1)?

- A. `fade()`
- B. `fadeOpacity()`
- C. `fadeTo()`
- D. `fadeto()`

Answer: C) `fadeTo()`

Explanation:

The jQuery `fadeTo()` method allows fading to a given opacity (value between 0 and 1).

46. Which is the correct jQuery statement to fade out a `<p>` element?

- A. `$("p").fadeOut();`
- B. `$("#p").fadeOut();`
- C. `$(".p").fadeOut();`
- D. `$("p").fadeout();`

Answer: A) `$("p").fadeOut();`

Explanation:

The jQuery statement to fade out a `p` elements is:

```
$ ("p") . fadeOut () ;
```

47. Which is the correct jQuery statement to fade out a <p> element with duration effect "slow"?

- A. `$("p").fadeOut("slow");`
- B. `$("#p").fadeOut("slow");`
- C. `$(".p").fadeOut("slow");`
- D. `$("p").fadeout();`

Answer: A) `$("p").fadeOut("slow");`

Explanation:

The jQuery statement to fade out a `<p>` elements with duration effect "slow" is:

```
$ ("p") .fadeOut ("slow") ;
```

48. Which jQuery method is used to slide down an element?

- A. `slideDownBottom()`
- B. `slideDown()`
- C. `slidedown()`
- D. `slide()`

Answer: B) `slideDown()`

Explanation:

The jQuery `slideDown()` method is used to slide down an element.

49. Which jQuery method is used to slide up an element?

- A. `slideUp()`
- B. `slideDownBottom()`
- C. `slidebottom()`
- D. `slide()`

Answer: A) `slideUp()`

Explanation:

The jQuery `slideUp()` method is used to slide up an element.

50. Which jQuery method toggles between the slideDown() and slideUp() methods?

- A. slide ()
- B. slideSwitch()
- C. slidetoggle()
- D. slideToggle()

Answer: D) slideToggle()

Explanation:

The jQuery `slideToggle()` method toggles between the `slideDown()` and `slideUp()` methods.

51. Which jQuery method is used to create custom animations?

- A. animation()
- B. slidAnimate()
- C. animate()
- D. SlideAnimate()

Answer: C) animate()

Explanation:

The jQuery `animate()` method is used to create custom animations.

52. What is the correct syntax of animate() method?

- A. `$(selector).animate({params},speed,callback);`
- B. `$(#selector).animate({params},speed,callback);`
- C. `$(selector).animate(speed,callback);`
- D. `$(selector).animate({speed,callback,params});`

Answer: A) `$(selector).animate({params},speed,callback);`

Explanation:

The correct syntax of `animate()` method is:

```
$(selector).animate({params}, speed, callback);
```

53. In the syntax of `animate()` method, why `params` parameter is used?

- A. It is used to define the speed of the animation
- B. It is used to define the mouse events on the HTML element
- C. It is used to define the CSS property to be animated
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) It is used to define the CSS property to be animated

Explanation:

The `params` parameter of jQuery `animate()` method is used to define the CSS property to be animated.

54. In the syntax of `animate()` method, what is/are the valid value(s) of speed parameter?

- A. slow
- B. fast
- C. milliseconds
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The following are the correct value of the speed parameter are:

- slow
- fast
- milliseconds

55. Which jQuery method is used to stop an animation before it is finished?

- A. `animate(false)`

- B. animate('false')
- C. animate("false")
- D. stop()

Answer: D) stop()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `stop()` is used to stop an animation before it is finished.

56. What is the correct syntax of stop() method?

- A. \$(selector).stop(stopAll,goToEnd);
- B. \$(selector).stop(speed,callback);
- C. \$(selector).stop(stopAll,goToEnd,callback);
- D. \$(selector).stop(stopAll,speed);

Answer: A) \$(selector).stop(stopAll,goToEnd);


Explanation:

The correct syntax of `stop()` method is:

```
$(selector).stop(stopAll,goToEnd);
```

57. In jQuery DOM, what does DOM stand for?

- A. Data Object Model
- B. Document Object Manipulation
- C. Document Object Model
- D. Document On Model

Answer:  Document Object Model

Explanation:

In jQuery DOM, DOM stands for Document Object Model.

58. Which jQuery DOM method is used to set or return the text content of selected elements?

- A. content()
- B. text()
- C. html()
- D. val()

Answer: B) text()

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `text()` is used to set or return the text content of selected elements.

59. Which jQuery DOM method is used to set or return the content of selected elements (including HTML markup)?

- A. content()
- B. text()
- C. html()
- D. val()

Answer: C) html()

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `html()` is used to set or return the content of selected elements (including HTML markup).

60. Which jQuery DOM method is used to set or return the value of form fields?

- A. content()
- B. text()
- C. html()
- D. val()

Answer: D) val()

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `val()` is used to set or return the value of form fields.

61. Which is the correct jQuery statement to get the text content of an HTML element having id "notification"?

- A. `$("notification").text()`
- B. `$("#notification").text()`
- C. `$(".notification").text()`
- D. `$("#notification").val()`

Answer: B) `$("#notification").text()`

Explanation:

The jQuery statement `$("#notification").text()` will return the text content of the HTML document having id "notification".

62. Which jQuery DOM method is used to get the attribute value?

- A. `attr()`
- B. `attribute()`
- C. `attrib()`
- D. `val()`

Answer: A) `attr()`

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `attr()` is used to get the attribute value.

63. Which is the correct jQuery statement to get the value "href" attribute having id "top"?

- A. `$("top").attr("href")`
- B. `$(".top").attr("href")`
- C. `$("$top").attr("href")`
- D. `$("#top").attr("href")`

Answer: D) `$("#top").attr("href")`

Explanation:

The jQuery statement `$("#top").attr("href")` will return the the value `href` attribute having id "top".

64. Which jQuery DOM method is used to insert content at the end of the selected elements?

- A. insert()
- B. add()
- C. append()
- D. appendValue()

Answer: C) append()

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `append()` is used to insert content at the end of the selected elements.

65. Which jQuery DOM method is used to insert content at the beginning of the selected elements?

- A. insert()
- B. before()
- C. append()
- D. prepend()

Answer: D) prepend()

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `prepend()` is used to insert content at the beginning of the selected elements.

66. Which jQuery DOM method is used to insert content after the selected elements?

- A. after()

- B. postpend()
- C. addafter()
- D. prepend()

Answer: A) after()

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `after()` is used to insert content after the selected elements.

67. Which jQuery DOM method is used to insert content before the selected elements?

- A. before()
- B. addbefore()
- C. addprepend()
- D. prepend()

Answer: A) before()

Explanation:

The jQuery DOM method `before()` is used to insert content before the selected elements.

68. Which is the correct syntax to insert content at the end of the <p> elements?

- A. `$("#p").append("Text to be added");`
- B. `$("p").before("Text to be added");`
- C. `$("p").append("Text to be added");`
- D. `$("p").prepend("Text to be added");`

Answer: C) `$("p").append("Text to be added");`

Explanation:

The correct syntax to insert content at the end of the `<p>` elements is:

```
$("p").append("Text to be added");
```

69. Which is the correct syntax to insert content at the beginning of the <p> elements?

- A. \$("#p").before("Text to be added");
- B. \$("#p").addafter("Text to be added");
- C. \$("#p").after("Text to be added");
- D. \$("#p").prepend("Text to be added");

Answer: D) \$("#p").prepend("Text to be added");

Explanation:

The correct syntax to insert content at the beginning of the <p> elements is:

```
$("#p").prepend("Text to be added");
```

70. Which is the correct syntax to insert content after the <div> elements?

- A. \$("div").after("Text to be added");
- B. \$("div").postpend("Text to be added");
- C. \$("div").addafter("Text to be added");
- D. \$("#div").after("Text to be added");

Answer: A) \$("div").after("Text to be added");

Explanation:

The correct syntax to insert content after the <div> elements is:

```
 $("div").after("Text to be added");
```

71. Which is the correct syntax to insert content before the <div> elements?

- A. \$("div").before("Text to be added");
- B. \$("div").prepend("Text to be added");
- C. \$("div").addbefore("Text to be added");
- D. \$("#div").before("Text to be added");

Answer: A) \$("div").before("Text to be added");

Explanation:

The correct syntax to insert content before the `<div>` elements is:

```
$("div").before("Text to be added");
```

72. What is the difference between `remove()` and `empty()` methods?

- A. `remove()` removes the selected element and its child elements while `empty()` removes the child elements of the selected element
- B. `remove()` removes the child elements of the selected element while `empty()` removes the selected elements and its child elements
- C. `remove()` removes the child elements while `empty()` removes the content of the selected element
- D. `remove()` removes the child elements while `empty()` removes the content of the selected element and its child elements

Answer: A) `remove()` removes the selected element and its child elements while `empty()` removes the child elements of the selected element

Explanation:

The difference between `remove()` and `empty()` methods is: `remove()` removes the selected element and its child elements while `empty()` removes the child elements of the selected element.

73. Write a jQuery statement to remove all child elements only from the element having id "notif"?

- A. `$("notif").empty();`
- B. `$("#notif").empty();`
- C. `$(".notif").empty();`
- D. `$("<notif>").empty();`

Answer: B) `$("#notif").empty();`

Explanation:

The jQuery statement to remove all child elements only from the element having id "notif" is:

```
$("#notif").empty();
```

74. Write a jQuery statement to remove all <p> elements with class="prog"?

- A. `$(".prog").remove();`
- B. `$("p").empty(".prog");`
- C. `$("p").remove(".prog");`
- D. `$("p.prog").remove();`

Answer: C) `$("p").remove(".prog");`

Explanation:

The jQuery statement to removes all `<p>` elements with `class="prog"` is:

```
$("p").remove(".prog");
```

75. Write a jQuery statement to remove all <pre> elements with class="prog" and class="old"?

- A. `$(".prog#old").remove();`
- B. `$("pre").empty(".prog",".old");`
- C. `$("pre").remove(".prog, .old");`
- D. `$("pre.prog.old").remove();`

Answer: C) `$("pre").remove(".prog, .old");`

Explanation:

The jQuery statement to remove all `<pre>` elements with `class="prog"` and `class="old"` is:

```
$("pre").remove(".prog, .old");
```

76. Which method is used to add CSS class to the selected elements?

- A. `add()`
- B. `addClass()`

- C. addClasses()
- D. AddClasses()

Answer: B) addClass()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `addClass()` is used to add CSS class to the selected elements.

77. Can we add more than one CSS classes to the selected elements using the addClass() method?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can add more than one CSS classes to the selected elements using the `addClass()` method.

78. Which method is used to remove CSS class to the selected elements?

- A. removeCSS()
- B. removeClass()
- C. removeClasseses()
- D. RemoveClass()

Answer: B) removeClass()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `removeClass()` is used to remove CSS class to the selected elements.

79. Which method is used to set or get the CSS style attribute?

- A. cssAttribute()

- B. attribute()
- C. attr()
- D. css()

Answer: D) css()

Explanation:

The jQuery method `css()` is used to get or set the CSS style attribute.

80. Which is the correct syntax to get the value of a CSS style attribute/property using the css() method?

- A. `css("propertyname");`
- B. `css(propertyname);`
- C. `css(".propertyname");`
- D. `css("#propertyname");`

Answer: A) `css("propertyname");`

Explanation:

The correct syntax to get the value of a CSS style attribute/property using the `css()` method is: `css("propertyname");`

81. Which is the correct syntax to set the value of a CSS style attribute/property using the css() method?

- A. `css("propertyname"="value");`
- B. `css("propertyname","value");`
- C. `css("propertyname":"value");`
- D. `css("propertyname":="value");`

Answer: B) `css("propertyname","value");`

Explanation:

The correct syntax to set the value of a CSS style attribute/property using the `css()` method is:

```
css("propertyname","value");
```


82. Which is the correct jQuery statement to set background color and text decoration to all <p> elements?

- A. `$("p").css({"background-color": "#f1f1f1"; "text-decoration": "underline"});`
- B. `$("#p").css({"background-color": "#f1f1f1"; "text-decoration": "underline"});`
- C. `$("p").css({"background-color": "#f1f1f1", "text-decoration": "underline"});`
- D. `$("#p").css({"background-color": "#f1f1f1", "text-decoration": "underline"});`

Answer: C) `$("p").css({"background-color": "#f1f1f1", "text-decoration": "underline"});`

Explanation:

The correct jQuery statement to set background color and text decoration to all `<p>` elements is:

```
$("p").css({"background-color": "#f1f1f1", "text-decoration": "underline"});
```

83. Which jQuery method is used to get or set the width of an HTML element?

- A. `cssWidth()`
- B. `Csswidth()`
- C. `lenght()`
- D. `width()`

Answer: D) `width()`

Explanation:

The jQuery method `width()` is used to get or set the width of an HTML element.

84. Which jQuery method is used to get or set the height of an HTML element?

- A. `cssHeight()`
- B. `CssHeight()`
- C. `height()`
- D. `getHeight()`

Answer: C) `height()`

Explanation:

The jQuery method `height()` is used to get or set the height of an HTML element.

85. Which jQuery methods are used to get or set the width and height of an HTML element including the paddings?

- A. `innerWidth()` and `innerHeight()`
- B. `width()` and `height()`
- C. `cssWidth()` and `cssHeight()`
- D. `elementWidth()` and `elementHeight()`

Answer: A) `innerWidth()` and `innerHeight()`

Explanation:

The jQuery methods `innerWidth()` and `innerHeight()` are used to get or set the width and height of an HTML element including the paddings.

86. Which jQuery methods are used to get or set the width and height of an HTML element including the paddings and borders?

- A. `outerWidth()` and `outerHeight()`
- B. `width()` and `height()`
- C. `cssWidth()` and `cssHeight()`
- D. `elementWidth()` and `elementHeight()`

Answer: A) `outerWidth()` and `outerHeight()`

Explanation:

The jQuery methods `outerWidth()` and `outerHeight()` are used to get or set the width and height of an HTML element including the paddings and borders.

87. Which are the jQuery methods for traversing up the DOM tree?

- A. `parent()`
- B. `parents()`
- C. `parentsUntil()`

D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

These are the jQuery methods for traversing up the DOM tree:

- i. parent()
- ii. parents()
- iii. parentsUntil()

88. Which jQuery method is used to get the direct parent element of the selected element?

- A. parent()
- B. parents()
- C. parentsUntil()
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) parent()

Explanation:

jQuery method `parent()` is used to get the direct parent element of the selected element.

89. Which jQuery method is used to get the all ancestor elements of the selected element, all the way up to the document's root element (<html>)?

- A. parent()
- B. parents()
- C. parentsUntil()
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) parents()

Explanation:

jQuery method `parents()` is used to get the all ancestor elements of the selected element, all the way up to the document's root element (`<html>`).

90. Which jQuery method is used to get the all ancestor elements between two given arguments?

- A. parent()
- B. parents()
- C. parentsUntil()
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) parentsUntil()

Explanation:

jQuery method `parentsUntil()` is used to get the all ancestor elements between two given arguments.

91. There is a `<pre>` element, write a jQuery statement to get it's parent?

- A. `$("pre").parent();`
- B. `$("pre").parents();`
- C. `$("pre").parentsUntil();`
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) `$("pre").parent();`

Explanation:

The correct jQuery statement to get the direct parent of a `<pre>` tag is:

```
$ ("pre" ) .parent ( ) ;
```

92. Which are the jQuery methods for traversing down the DOM tree?

- A. children()
- B. find()
- C. childrens()
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: D) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

These are the jQuery methods for traversing down the DOM tree:

- i. children()
- ii. find()

93. Which jQuery method is used to get all direct children of the selected element?

- A. children()
- B. find()
- C. childrens()
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: A) children()

Explanation:

jQuery method `children()` is used to get all direct children of the selected element.

94. Which jQuery method is used to get descendant elements of the selected element, all the way down to the last descendant?

- A. children()
- B. find()
- C. childrens()
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: B) find()

Explanation:

jQuery method `find()` is used to get descendant elements of the selected element, all the way down to the last descendant.

95. What will the following jQuery code do?

```
$(document).ready(function() {
```

```
$("#pre").siblings();  
});
```

- A. It will return all parent elements of <pre> element
- B. It will return all children elements of <pre> element
- C. It will return all sibling elements of <pre> element
- D. It will return all nonrelative elements of <pre> element

Answer: C) It will return all sibling elements of <pre> element

Explanation:

The above code will return all sibling elements of <pre> element.

96. Which is the correct jQuery statement to change the color of all <p> elements which are sibling elements of <pre>?

- A. \$("#pre").siblings("p").css({"color": "red"});
- B. \$(".pre").siblings("p").css({"color": "red"});
- C. \$("#pre").siblings("p").css({"color": "red"});
- D. \$("pre").siblings("p").css({"color": "red"});

Answer: D) \$("pre").siblings("p").css({"color": "red"});

Explanation:

The correct jQuery statement to change the color of all <p> elements which are sibling elements of <pre> is:

```
$("#pre").siblings("p").css({"color": "red"});
```

97. Which jQuery method is used to get the next sibling element of the selected element?

- A. sibling()
- B. nextSibling()
- C. next()
- D. siblings()

Answer: C) next()

Explanation:

jQuery method `next()` is used to get the next sibling element of the selected element.

98. Which jQuery method is used to get the all next sibling element of the selected element?

- A. `siblingAll()`
- B. `nextSiblingAll()`
- C. `nextAll()`
- D. `siblingsAll()`

Answer: C) `nextAll()`

Explanation:

jQuery method `nextAll()` is used to get the all next sibling element of the selected element.

99. Let suppose there are multiple `<h3>` elements in an HTML document, which is the correct jQuery statement to get the first `<h3>` element?

- A. `$("h3").first();`
- B. `$("h3").parent();`
- C. `$("h3").firstParent();`
- D. `$("h3").top();`

Answer: A) `$("h3").first();`

Explanation:

The correct jQuery statement to get the first `<h3>` element is:

```
$ ("h3") .first () ;
```

100. Let suppose there are multiple `<h3>` elements in an HTML document, which is the correct jQuery statement to get the last `<h3>` element?

- A. \$("h3").last();
- B. \$("h3").children();
- C. \$("h3").lastChild();
- D. \$("h3").down();

Answer: A) \$("h3").last();

Explanation:

The correct jQuery statement to get the last `<h3>` element is:

```
$ ("h3") .last () ;
```

JSON Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

List of JSON MCQs

1. JSON stands for ____.

- A. JavaScript Object Notation
- B. Java Object Notation
- C. JavaScript Object Normalization
- D. JavaScript Object-Oriented Notation

Answer: A) JavaScript Object Notation

Explanation:

JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation.

2. JSON is a ____ for storing and transporting data.

- A. xml format
- B. text format
- C. JavaScript
- D. php format

Answer: B) text format

Explanation:

JSON is a text format for storing and transporting data.

3. The JSON syntax is a subset of the ____ syntax.

- A. Ajax
- B. Php
- C. HTML
- D. JavaScript

Answer: D) JavaScript

Explanation:

The JSON syntax is a subset of the JavaScript syntax.

4. Who is the creator of JSON?

- A. Alvin Alexander
- B. Rasmus Lerdorf
- C. Douglas Crockford
- D. Jesse James Garrett

Answer: C) Douglas Crockford

Explanation:

Douglas Crockford is the creator of JSON.

5. In the JSON syntax, data is separated by ____.

- A. Semicolons
- B. Colons
- C. Commas
- D. Hyper

Answer: C) Commas

Explanation:

In the JSON syntax, data is separated by commas.

6. In the JSON syntax, array is written within in ____.

- A. Square brackets
- B. Curley braces
- C. Paratheses
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Square brackets

Explanation:

In the JSON syntax, array is written within in square brackets.

7. What are the features of JSON?

- A. Simplicity
- B. Openness
- C. Self-Describing
- D. Internationalization
- E. Extensibility
- F. Interoperability
- G. All of the above

Answer: G) All of the above

Explanation:

The JSON features are:

- Simplicity
- Openness
- Self-Describing
- Internationalization
- Extensibility
- Interoperability

8. Which is the correct symbol to insert a comment in JSON?

- A. //
- B. /*...*/
- C. <!-- ... -->

D. JSON doesn't support the comments

Answer: D) JSON doesn't support the comments

Explanation:

JSON doesn't support the comments. But you can add an extra attribute to write the comments.

9. In the JSON syntax, data is in ____ pairs.

- A. class/object
- B. name/value
- C. datatype/variable
- D. value/=

Answer: B) name/value

Explanation:

In the JSON syntax, data is in **name/value** pairs.

10. JSON names (keys) require double quotes?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

It's true that JSON names (key) require double quotes.

11. JSON names (keys) must be strings?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

It's true that JSON names (keys) must be strings.

12. What is the correct syntax of writing JSON name/value pair, where the value is of string type?

- A. "name" : "value"
- B. "name" : value
- C. "name" : 'value'
- D. 'name' : 'value'

Answer: A) "name" : "value"

Explanation:

The correct syntax of writing JSON name/value pair, where the value is of string type:

```
"name" : "value"
```

13. What is the file type for JSON files?

- A. .jsn
- B. .js
- C. .json
- D. .jso

Answer: C) .json

Explanation:

The file type for JSON files is ".json"

14. What is the MIME type for JSON text?

- A. application/json
- B. application/jsn
- C. xml/json
- D. xml/jsn

Answer: A) application/json

Explanation:

The MIME type for JSON text is "application/json".

15. Which is not a JSON data type?

- A. number
- B. string
- C. array
- D. date

Answer: D) date

Explanation:

The "date" is not a valid data type.

16. The undefined is a valid datatype in JSON?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, "undefined" is not a valid type in JSON.

17. Which is the correct example of a JSON object with name, age, and city?

- A. { "record":{"name":"Alex", "age":21, "city":"London"}}
- B. { "record"={"name":"Alex", "age":21, "city":"London"}}
- C. { "record":{"name":Alex, "age":21, "city":London}}
- D. { record :{"name":"Alex", "age":21, "city":"London"}}

Answer: A) { "record":{"name":"Alex", "age":21, "city":"London"}}

Explanation:

The correct example of a JSON object with name, age, and city:

```
{ "record":{"name":"Alex", "age":21, "city":"London"} }
```

18. Which of these is an example of a proper JSON array?

- A. { students:["Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby"] }
- B. { students=["Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby"] }
- C. { "students":["Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby"] }
- D. { "students":[{"Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby"}] }

Answer: C { "students":["Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby"] }

Explanation:

The example of a proper JSON array is:

```
{ "students":["Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby"] }
```

19. In the below statement, what is the type of "student"?

```
{"student":{"name":"Alvin", "age":21, "city":"Mumbai"}}
```

- A. String
- B. Array
- C. Object
- D. Class

Answer: C) Object

Explanation:

In the statement: {"student":{"name":"Alvin", "age":21, "city":"Mumbai"}}

The **student** is an **object**.

20. Values in JSON can be null?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the values in JSON can be null.

21. How to create JSON Boolean object?

- A. {"name"=true/false}
- B. {'name':true/false}
- C. {"name":true/false}
- D. {name:true/false}

Answer: C) {"name":true/false}

Explanation:

The syntax to create a JSON Boolean object:

```
{"name":true/false}
```

22. A common use of JSON is _____.

- A. to update data into the database
- B. to retrieve data from the database
- C. to exchange data to/from a web server
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) to exchange data to/from a web server

Explanation:

A common use of JSON is to exchange data to/from a web server.

23. Which function is used to convert text into a JavaScript object?

- A. JSON.parse()
- B. string.parse()
- C. object.parse()
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) JSON.parse()

Explanation:

The `JSON.parse()` function is used to convert text into a JavaScript object.

24. Which function is used to convert a JavaScript object into a string?

- A. JSON.string()
- B. JSON.stringify()
- C. JSON.ToString()
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) JSON.stringify()

Explanation:

The `JSON.stringify()` function is used to convert a JavaScript object into a string.

25. Which is the correct statement to convert the below given array to string?

```
const arr = ["Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby", "Dock"];
```

- A. `const json_arr = JSON.string(arr);`
- B. `const json_arr = JSON.ToString(arr);`
- C. `const json_arr = JSON.ArrayToString(arr);`
- D. `const json_arr = JSON.stringify(arr);`

Answer: D) `const json_arr = JSON.stringify(arr);`

Explanation:

The correct statement to convert an array to string is:

```
const arr = ["Alex", "Alvin", "Bobby", "Dock"];
const json_arr = JSON.stringify(arr);
```


26. Which PHP function is used to convert PHP objects into JSON?

- A. `json_encode()`
- B. `phpjson_encode()`
- C. `json_string()`
- D. `json_object()`

Answer: A) `json_encode()`

Explanation:

The PHP function `json_encode()` is used to convert PHP objects into JSON.

27. Which PHP function is used to convert the request into an object?

- A. `json_decode()`
- B. `phpjson_decode()`
- C. `json_string()`
- D. `json_object()`

Answer: A) `json_decode()`

Explanation:

The PHP function `json_decode()` is used to convert the request into an object.

28. _____ is a method for sending JSON data without worrying about cross-domain issues.

- A. JSON
- B. json
- C. JSONP
- D. `JSONP_Encode()`

Answer: C) JSONP

Explanation:

JSONP is a method for sending JSON data without worrying about cross-domain issues.

29. JSONP stands for ____.

- A. JSON with Packing
- B. JSON with Padding
- C. JSON with Parsing
- D. JSON with Prefix

Answer: B) JSON with Padding

Explanation:

JSONP stands for JSON with Padding.

30. Does JSON support the Unicode Characters?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, JSON supports the Unicode Characters.

31. Which of the following code will throw an error?

- A. `JSON.parse({"name":"John", "age":30, "city":"New York"});`
- B. `JSON.parse(null);`
- C. `JSON.parse(undefiend);`
- D. `JSON.parse('');`

Answer: C) `JSON.parse(undefiend);`

Explanation:

The following statement will throw an error:

```
JSON.parse(undefined);
```

32. What is/are the parameter(s) of the method JSON.parse()?

- A. Text
- B. Reviver
- C. Object
- D. Both Text and Reviver

Answer: D) Both Text and Reviver

Explanation:

Both **Text and Reviver** can be used as the parameters in the **JSON.parse()** function.

33. The order of JSON objects is always preserved?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the order of JSON objects is always preserved.

34. How do you represent a JSON array of strings?

- A. { "days" : { "SUN" , "MON" , "TUE" , "WED" , "THU" , "FRI" , "SAT" } }
- B. { "days" = ["SUN" , "MON" , "TUE" , "WED" , "THU" , "FRI" , "SAT"] }
- C. { "days" = { "SUN" , "MON" , "TUE" , "WED" , "THU" , "FRI" , "SAT" } }
- D. { "days" : ["SUN" , "MON" , "TUE" , "WED" , "THU" , "FRI" , "SAT"] }

Answer: D) { "days" : ["SUN" , "MON" , "TUE" , "WED" , "THU" , "FRI" , "SAT"] }

Explanation:

A JSON array of strings can be represented by the below format/syntax:

```
{ "days" : [ "SUN" , "MON" , "TUE" , "WED" , "THU" , "FRI" , "SAT" ] }
```

35. How do you represent a JSON array of objects?

- A. {"students": [{"name": "Alvin", "age": 21, "city": "Mumbai"}, {"name": "Alex", "age": 24, "city": "Delhi"}]}
- B. {"students"= [{"name": "Alvin", "age": 21, "city": "Mumbai"}, {"name": "Alex", "age": 24, "city": "Delhi"}]}
- C. {"students"= [{"name": "Alvin", "age": 21, "city": "Mumbai"}, {"name": "Alex", "age": 24, "city": "Delhi"}]}
- D. {"students": [{"name": "Alvin", "age": 21, "city": "Mumbai"}, {"name": "Alex", "age": 24, "city": "Delhi"}]}

Answer: D) {"students": [{"name": "Alvin", "age": 21, "city": "Mumbai"}, {"name": "Alex", "age": 24, "city": "Delhi"}]}

Explanation:

A JSON array of objects can be represented by the below format/syntax:

```
{"students": [{"name": "Alvin", "age": 21, "city": "Mumbai"}, {"name": "Alex", "age": 24, "city": "Delhi"}]}
```

36. JSON array elements can be access by ____.

- A. Name
- B. Key
- C. Value
- D. Index

Answer: D) Index

Explanation:

JSON array elements can be accessed by the index. And Array indexing starts with 0.

37. In the below statement, what is the type of "sports"?

```
{"name":"Alvin", "age":21, "sports":["Cricket", "Football", "Running"]}
```

- A. string
- B. object
- C. class
- D. attribute

Answer: B) object

Explanation:

In the below statement, the type of **sports** is an object:

```
{"name":"Alvin", "age":21, "sports":["Cricket", "Football", "Running"]}
```

38. In the below statement, what is the type of "age"?

```
{"name":"Alvin", "age":21, "sports":["Cricket", "Football", "Running"]}
```

- A. number
- B. int
- C. integer
- D. long

Answer: A) number

Explanation:

In the below statement, the type of **age** is a number:

```
{"name":"Alvin", "age":21, "sports":["Cricket", "Football", "Running"]}
```

39. In the below statement, what data type is encoded in the outermost component?

```
[
```

```
[
  {
    "Name" : "Alex"
  },
  {
    "Course" : "B.Tech"
  }
]
```

- A. object
- B. array
- C. string
- D. XML

Answer: B) array

Explanation:

The data type is encoded in the outermost component the given JSON is an **array**.

40. Which number types are available in the JavaScript but not supported in the JSON?

- A. Fractional and Rational
- B. Infinity and Rational
- C. Rational and Irrational
- D. Infinity and NaN

Answer: D) Infinity and NaN

Explanation:

The **Infinity** and **NaN** data types are available in the JavaScript but not supported in the JSON.

AJAX Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

List of Ajax MCQs

1. Ajax is used for creating ____.

- A. Web applications
- B. Desktop applications
- C. System applications

D. Both A. and B.

Answer: A) Web applications

Explanation:

Ajax is used for creating better, faster, and more interactive web applications with the help of XML, HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

2. Ajax stands for ____.

- A. Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
- B. Asynchronous JSON and XML
- C. Asynchronous Java and XML
- D. Asynchronous JavaScript and XMLHttpRequest

Answer: A) Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

Explanation:

AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.

3. Which are the two major features of AJAX?

- A. Make requests to the server without reloading the page
- B. Receive and work with data from the server
- C. Make requests to the server with reloading the page
- D. Only receive the data from the server

Answer: A & B

Explanation:

The two major features of AJAX are:

- Make requests to the server without reloading the page
- Receive and work with data from the server

4. What server support Ajax?

- A. WWW
- B. SMTP
- C. HTTP
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) HTTP

Explanation:

HTTP server support Ajax.

5. Which of the following feature makes the Ajax unique?

- A. It can work with all the databases
- B. It is a server-side application can also be used to create servers
- C. It can use Python & C++ for programming
- D. It makes data requests asynchronously

Answer: D) It makes data requests asynchronously

Explanation:

Ajax makes data requests asynchronously – it's a feature that makes the Ajax unique.

6. Ajax sends data to a web server ____.

- A. in the background
- B. before loading the page
- C. with reloading the page
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) in the background

Explanation:

Ajax sends data to a web server in the background.

7. Ajax updates a web page ____ reloading the page.

- A. with
- B. without

Answer: B) without

Explanation:

Ajax updates a web page without reloading the page

8. How many types of triggers are present in update panel?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

Answer: B) two

Explanation:

There are two types of triggers are present in update panel.

9. Which are the triggers present in update panel?

- A. PostTrigger and AsyncPostTrigger
- B.PostBackTrigger and SyncPostBackTrigger
- C. SyncPostBackTrigger and AsyncPostBackTrigger
- D. PostBackTrigger and AsyncPostBackTrigger

Answer: D) PostBackTrigger and AsyncPostBackTrigger

Explanation:

There are two types of triggers present in update panel, which are:

- PostBackTrigger
- AsyncPostBackTrigger

10. Why PostBackTrigger is used in update panel?

- A. Specifies a control and event that will cause a full-page update
- B. Specifies a control and event that will cause a partial page update
- C. Specifies a control and event that will cause a full web application update
- D. Specifies a control and event that will cause a full web application refresh

Answer: A) Specifies a control and event that will cause a full-page update

Explanation:

The **PostBackTrigger** trigger is used for specifying a control and event that will cause a full-page update.

11. Why AsyncPostBackTrigger is used in update panel?

- A. Specifies a control and event that will cause a full-page update
- B. Specifies a control and event that will cause a partial page update
- C. Specifies a control and event that will cause a full web application update
- D. Specifies a control and event that will cause a full web application refresh

Answer: B) Specifies a control and event that will cause a partial page update

Explanation:

The **AsyncPostBackTrigger** trigger is used for specifying a control and event that will cause a partial page update.

12. Which formats are supported by Ajax to send and receive information?

- A. JSON, XML, HTML, SQL, MySQL, and Text Files
- B. JSON, XML, HTML, and Text Files
- C. JSON, XML, HTML, NoSQL, and Oracle
- D. JAVA, JSON, XML, HTML, Oracle, and Text Files

Answer: B) JSON, XML, HTML, and Text Files

Explanation:

Ajax can send and receive information in various formats, including JSON, XML, HTML, and text files.

13. Ajax technologies include ____.

- A. HTML/XHTML and CSS
- B. DOM
- C. XML or JSON
- D. XMLHttpRequest
- E. JavaScript
- F. All of the above

Answer: F) All of the above

Explanation:

Ajax technologies include the following technologies:

- HTML/XHTML and CSS
- DOM
- XML or JSON
- XMLHttpRequest
- JavaScript

14. Which technologies give Ajax its name?

- A. Net and XML
- B. ASP and XML
- C. Asynchronous JavaScript, CSS, ASP, and XML
- D. Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

Answer: D) Asynchronous JavaScript and XML

Explanation:

The combination of Asynchronous JavaScript and XML give Ajax its name.

15. Which company made Ajax popular?

- A. Oracle
- B. Google
- C. Microsoft
- D. Facebook

Answer: B) Google

Explanation:

AJAX was made popular in 2005 by Google, with Google Suggest.

16. Ajax is about updating _____, without reloading the full-page.

- A. parts of a web page
- B. parts of a database records
- C. parts of a HTML tags dynamically
- D. parts of a CSS classes dynamically

Answer: A) parts of a web page

Explanation:

Ajax is about updating parts of a web page, without reloading the full-page.

17. What are the advantages of Ajax?

- A. Bandwidth utilization
- B. More interactive
- C. Speeder retrieval of data
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The advantages of Ajax are:

- Bandwidth utilization
- More interactive
- Speeder retrieval of data

18. What is update panel in Ajax?

- A. a server control used to update the specified portion of a web page

- B. server control used to update the full-page after reloading the page
- C. a dashboard used to update the specified portion of a web page
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) a dashboard used to update the specified portion of a web page

Explanation:

In the Ajax – Update panel is a server control used to update the specified portion of a web page.

19. Which object can be used to exchange data with a server behind the scenes?

- A. XMLHttpRequest
- B. HttpsRequest
- C. JSONHttpRequest
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) XMLHttpRequest

Explanation:

The **XMLHttpRequest** object can be used to exchange data with a server behind the scenes.

20. What is the correct syntax to create an XMLHttpRequest object?

- A. XMLHttpRequest() variable
- B. XMLHttpRequest() variable;
- C. variable = new XMLHttpRequest()
- D. variable = new XMLHttpRequest();

Answer: D) variable = new XMLHttpRequest();

Explanation:

The correct syntax to create an **XMLHttpRequest** object is:

```
variable = new XMLHttpRequest();
```

21. Which method cancels the current request?

- A. cancel()
- B. abort()
- C. stop()
- D. pause()

Answer: B) abort()

Explanation:

The `abort()` method is used to cancel the current request.

22. Which method returns the header information?

- A. getAllResponseHeaders()
- B. getResponseHeaders()
- C. getHeaderInformation()
- D. getAllHeaderInformations()

Answer: A) getAllResponseHeaders()

Explanation:

The `getAllResponseHeaders()` method is used to get the header information.

23. Which method returns the specific header information?

- A. getResponseHeader()
- B. getSpecifcHeader()
- C. getHeaderOnly()
- D. getHeaderInfo()

Answer: A) getResponseHeader()

Explanation:

The `getResponseHeader()` method is used to get the specific header information.

24. Which method adds a label/value pair to the header to be sent?

- A. getRequestHeader()
- B. setAllRequestHeader()
- C. setRequestHeader()
- D. getAllRequestHeader()

Answer: C) setRequestHeader()

Explanation:

The `setRequestHeader()` method is used to add a label/value pair to the header to be sent.

25. Which property holds the status of the XMLHttpRequest?

- A. readyState
- B. holdState
- C. pauseState
- D. stopState

Answer: A) readyState

Explanation:

The `readyState` property is used to holds the status of the `XMLHttpRequest`.

26. Which property returns the response data as a string?

- A. getText
- B. getResponseText
- C. responseText
- D. responseAllText

Answer: C) responseText

Explanation:

The `responseText` property returns the response data as a string.

27. Which property returns the response data as XML data?

- A. getXML
- B. getResponseXML
- C. responseXML
- D. responseAllXML

Answer: C) responseXML

Explanation:

The `responseXML` property returns the response data as XML data.

28. Which property returns the status-number of a request?

- A. statusText
- B. statusXML
- C. status-number
- D. status

Answer: D) status

Explanation:

The `status` property returns the status-number of a request.

29. Which property returns the status-text?

- A. statusText
- B. statusXML
- C. status-number
- D. status

Answer: A) statusText

Explanation:

The `statusText` property returns the status-text.

30. "GET is simpler and faster than POST." – Is this statement true?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the statement "GET is simpler and faster than POST." is true.

31. Which is the correct syntax to add HTTP headers to the request?

- A. setRequestHeader(value, header)
- B. setAllRequestHeader(value, header)
- C. setRequestHeader(header, value)
- D. setAllRequestHeader(header, value)

Answer: C) setRequestHeader(header, value)

Explanation:

The correct syntax to add HTTP headers to the request is,

```
setRequestHeader(header, value)
```

32. How to convert the below statement to the synchronous request?

```
xhttp.open("GET", "info.php", true);
```

- A. Convert the third parameter to "false"
- B. Convert the third parameter to "sync"
- C. Convert the first parameter to "sync_GET"
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) Convert the third parameter to "false"

Explanation:

To execute a synchronous request, you need to change the third parameter of the `open()` method to `false`.

33. Which are the two properties to hold the status of XMLHttpRequest?

- A. status and statusText
- B. statusNum and statusText
- C. statusId and statusText
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) status and statusText

Explanation:

The `status` and `statusText` properties are used to hold the status of the `XMLHttpRequest` object.

34. If the value of status property is 404, what does it mean?

- A. OK
- B. Forbidden
- C. Method Not Allowed
- D. Page not found

Answer: D) Page not found

Explanation:

Value 404 represents "Page not found".

35. The _____ function is called every time the readyState changes.

- A. getreadystatechange
- B. onreadystatechange
- C. onsetreadystatechange
- D. toreadystatechange

Answer: B) onreadystatechange

Explanation:

The `onreadystatechange` function is called every time the `readyState` changes.

ReactJS Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

List of ReactJS MCQs

1. React is also known as ____.

- A. ReactJS
- B. js
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of these

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

React is also known as React.js and ReactJS.

[Discuss this Question](#)

2. React is a ____.

- A. Web development Framework
- B. JavaScript Library
- C. jQuery
- D. Web Server

Answer: B) JavaScript Library

Explanation:

React is a JavaScript library.

[Discuss this Question](#)

3. Which ReactJS function renders HTML to the web page?

- A. render()
- B. ReactDOM.render()
- C. renders()
- D. ReactDOM.renders()

Answer: B) ReactDOM.render()

Explanation:

The `ReactDOM.render()` function is used to render HTML to the web page.

[Discuss this Question](#)

4. JSX stands for ____.

- A. JSON
- B. JSON XML
- C. JavaScript XML
- D. JavaScript and AngularJS

Answer: C) JavaScript XML

Explanation:

JSX stands for JavaScript XML.

[Discuss this Question](#)

5. JSX allows us to write ____.

- A. jQuery in React
- B. Angular Code in React
- C. MySQL in React
- D. HTML in React

Answer: D) HTML in React

Explanation:

JSX allows us to write HTML in React.

[Discuss this Question](#)

6. What is the correct syntax to write expression in JSX?

- A. [expression]
- B. { expression }
- C. {{ expression }}
- D. _expression

Answer: B) { expression }

Explanation:

With JSX, an expression can be written using the syntax, { expression }.

[Discuss this Question](#)

7. A class component must include the _____ statement.

- A. extends React.Component
- B. extends React
- C. extends Component
- D. extends React.Component.All

Answer: A) extends React.Component

Explanation:

A class component must include the extends React.Component statement.

[Discuss this Question](#)

8. What are Props?

- A. Props are arguments passed into React components
- B. Props are functions in the ReactJS
- C. Props are used to returns multiple values from the function
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) Props are arguments passed into React components

Explanation:

Props are arguments passed into React components.

[Discuss this Question](#)

9. What does props stand for?

- A. Proper Arguments
- B. Properties
- C. Proper Return Values
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) Properties

Explanation:

The **props** stands for properties.

[Discuss this Question](#)

10. Which ReactJS command is used to create a new application?

- A. create-react-app
- B. new-react-app
- C. create-new-reactapp
- D. react-app

Answer: A) create-react-app

Explanation:

The **create-react-app** command is used to create a new React Application.

[Discuss this Question](#)

11. Which ReactJS command is used to set up everything you need to run a React Application?

- A. create-react-app
- B. new-react-app
- C. create-new-reactapp
- D. react-app

Answer: A) create-react-app

Explanation:

The `create-react-app` command is used to set up everything you need to run a React Application.

[Discuss this Question](#)

12. How to install create-react-app?

- A. `npx create-react-app -new my-app`
- B. `npx create-react-app -app my-app`
- C. `npx new-react-app my-app`
- D. `npx create-react-app my-app`

Answer: D) `npx create-react-app my-app`

Explanation:

The `npx create-react-app my-app` command is used to install `create-react-app`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

13. ES6 stands for ____.

- A. ECMAScript 6
- B. Extended-JavaScript Version 6
- C. Extensive-JavaScript 6
- D. Expanded-JavaScript 6

Answer: A) ECMAScript 6

Explanation:

ES6 stands for ECMAScript 6.

[Discuss this Question](#)

14. ECMAScript was created to standardize ____.

- A. TypeScript
- B. Java
- C. JSON
- D. JavaScript

Answer: D) JavaScript

Explanation:

ECMAScript was created to standardize JavaScript.

[Discuss this Question](#)

15. In ES6 – A class is a type of ____.

- A. Basic datatype
- B. Derived datatype
- C. Variable
- D. Function

Answer: D) Function

Explanation:

In ES6 – A class is a type of function.

[Discuss this Question](#)

16. In ES6 – Which keyword is used to initiate a class?

- A. function
- B. class
- C. ReactClass
- D. ReactClassJs

Answer: B) class

Explanation:

In ES6 – A class is a type of function, but instead of using the keyword `function` to initiate it, we use the keyword `class`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

17. In ES6 – The class properties are assigned inside a ____ method.

- A. props()
- B. properties()
- C. constructor()
- D. react-properties()

Answer: C) constructor()

Explanation:

In ES6 – The class properties are assigned inside a **constructor()** method.

```
class Laptop{
  constructor(name) {
    this.model = name;
  }
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

18. In ES6 – Which keyword is used for class inheritance?

- A. extends
- B. extend
- C. inheritance
- D. inheritances

Answer: A) extends

Explanation:

In ES6 – The **extends** keyword is used for class inheritance.

[Discuss this Question](#)

19. In ES6 – What is the correct syntax of class inheritance?

- A. class class1 extends class2{...}
- B. class class1 extends | class2{...}
- C. class class1 | extends class2{...}
- D. class class1 | extends | class2{...}

Answer: A) class class1 extends class2{...}

Explanation:

In ES6 – The correct syntax of class inheritance is:

```
class class1 extends class2{...}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

20. In ES6 – Which method refers to the parent class?

- A. parent()
- B. super()
- C. top()
- D. main()

Answer: B) super()

Explanation:

In ES6 – The `super()` method refers to the parent class.

[Discuss this Question](#)

21. In ES6 – Why arrow functions are used?

- A. To access pointer variable
- B. To access variable of a class
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. Write shorter function syntax

Answer: D) Write shorter function syntax

Explanation:

In ES6 – The arrow functions are used to write shorter function syntax.

[Discuss this Question](#)

22. Consider the below function – which is the correct syntax of arrow function?

```
Msg = function() {  
  return "Good Morning";  
}
```

- A. Msg = () => {return "Good Morning";}
- B. Msg = () => "Good Morning";
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

In ES6 – Below given both of the syntaxes are correct of arrow function:

```
Msg = () => {  
  return "Good Morning";  
}  
Msg = () => "Good Morning";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

23. Which is the correct arrow function to add two numbers?

- A. add = (a,b) => a+b;
- B. add = (a,b) => return a+b;
- C. add = (a,b) => { return a+b;}
- D. Both A. and B.
- E. Both B. and C.

Answer: E) Both B. and C.

Explanation:

In ES6 – Below given both are the arrow functions to add two numbers:

```
add = (a,b) => return a+b;  
add = (a,b) => { return a+b; }
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

24. With an arrow function – this keyword represents ____.

- A. Content
- B. Header object
- C. Current object
- D. Child object

Answer: B) Header object

Explanation:

With an arrow function – **this** keyword represents Header object.

[Discuss this Question](#)

25. Complete the below given arrow function.

```
Msg = ____ "Hi, there!";
```

- A. ()
- B. =>
- C. ()>
- D. () =>

Answer: D) () =>

Explanation:

The correct arrow function is:

```
Msg = () => "Hi, there!";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

26. In ES6 – Which are the keywords to define variables?

- A. var
- B. let
- C. const
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

In ES6 – There are three ways of defining your variables: `var`, `let`, and `const`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

27. In ES6 – var has a function scope, not a block scope?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

In ES6 – The statement "var has a function scope, not a block scope." is True.

[Discuss this Question](#)

28. Which is used to pass data to components from outside?

- A. Render with arguments
- B. props
- C. setState
- D. PropTypes

Answer: B) props

Explanation:

props are used to pass data to components from outside.

[Discuss this Question](#)

29. In ES6 – let is the block scoped version of ____.

- A. const
- B. function
- C. var
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) var

Explanation:

In ES6 – The **let** is the block scoped version of **var**.

[Discuss this Question](#)

30. In ES6 – let has a block scope.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A) True

Explanation:

In ES6 – The statement "let has a block scope." is True.

[Discuss this Question](#)

31. In ES6 – Which keyword is used to define a constant?

- A. var
- B. const
- C. let
- D. constant

Answer: B) const

Explanation:

In ES6 – The **const** keyword is used to define a constant.

[Discuss this Question](#)

32. Which method is used to generate lists?

- A. map()
- B. generate()
- C. new()
- D. maps()

Answer: A) map()

Explanation:

The `map()` method is used to generate lists in React ES6.

[Discuss this Question](#)

33. What is the default port where webpack-server runs?

- A. 443
- B. 3030
- C. 3306
- D. 8080

Answer: D) 8080

Explanation:

The default port to run webpack-server is 8080.

[Discuss this Question](#)

34. What are components in ReactJS?

- A. Components are like functions that return HTML elements.
- B. Components are the HTML elements.
- C. Components are the set of variables defined in ReactJS.
- D. None of the above

Answer: A) Components are like functions that return HTML elements.

Explanation:

In ReactJS, the components are like functions that return HTML elements.

[Discuss this Question](#)

35. How many types of the components in ReactJS?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B) 2

Explanation:

There are two types of components in ReactJS.

[Discuss this Question](#)

36. Which are the valid components in ReactJS?

- A. Variable components
- B. Function components
- C. Class components
- D. Both A. and B.
- E. Both B. and C.

Answer: E) Both B. and C.

Explanation:

There are two types of components in ReactJS, which are:

- Function components
- Class components

[Discuss this Question](#)

37. Which statement is required to define a class component?

- A. extends React.Components
- B. imports React.Components
- C. extends React.Component
- D. imports React.Component

Answer: C) extends React.Component

Explanation:

In ReactJS, a class component must include the `extends React.Component` statement.

[Discuss this Question](#)

38. Consider the below statement – Which method will be used at the place of blank space (___)?

```
class MainTitle extends React.Component {  
  _____ {  
    return <h1>Welcome at IncludeHelp!</h1>;  
  }  
}
```

- A. renderDOM()
- B. renderComponent()
- C. render()
- D. render()

Answer: C) render()

Explanation:

The correct code is:

```
class MainTitle extends React.Component {  
  render() {  
    return <h1>Welcome at IncludeHelp!</h1>;  
  }  
}
```

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39. Can components be passed as props?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, the components can be passed as props.

[Discuss this Question](#)

40. In ReactJS, what is State?

- A. It's a temporary storage of the elements
- B. It's a state of the execution of the ReactJS application
- C. It's an internal storage of the components
- D. All of the above

Answer: C) It's an internal storage of the components

Explanation:

In ReactJS, the State is an internal storage of the components.