HTML

Q1. What is an HTML attribute?

Ans: An HTML attribute is placed inside the opening tag and will adjust the element's behavior. They can also adjust the way an HTML element is displayed.

Q2. What is the required attribute, and why is it helpful?

Ans: The required attribute can be used in HTML to make a form field mandatory.

Q3. What's the difference between HTML and XHTML?

Ans: HTML is an acronym for HyperText Markup Language. XHTML is an Extensible HyperText Markup Language. It's a stricter version of HTML that is more XML-based. However, both are markup languages and can be used to craft web pages and apps.

Q4. What is a void element in HTML?

Ans: An HTML element that does not need to be closed or have a closing tag is also known as a void element.

Q5. What is semantic HTML?

Ans: Semantic HTML is a coding style. It uses HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content in webpages and web applications rather than just defining its look or appearance. It introduces meaning to the code we write.

CSS

Q1. What is cascading in CSS?

Ans: Cascading is defined as the process of style declaration and its weight that will help the browser in selecting the styling rules with respect to time

Q2.What is the grid system?

Ans: The CSS grid system is a type of powerful layout of 2 dimensional systems with respect to columns and rows.

Q3. What do CSS Custom properties variables mean?

Ans: CSS Custom properties variables are defined for CSS variables as well as cascading variables with specific values that can be reused.

Q4.What does ! important mean in CSS?

Ans: The style “!important” in the CSS has the highest precedence. Also, the cascaded property will be overridden with it.

Q5. How to determine if the browser supports a certain feature?

Ans: The @support tag in the CSS is used to scan and determine whether the browser supports a certain feature or not.

Q6. Tell us about CSS float property.

Ans: The float property of CSS positions an image to the right or left as needed, including text wrapping around it. All properties of elements used before it remain unchanged.

Q7. What do you understand by pseudo-elements?

Ans: Pseudo-elements provide special effects to some selectors. CSS finds use in applying styles in HTML markups. If additional markup or style is not feasible for a document, the pseudo-elements help by allowing extra markup without interfering with the original document.

Q8. What are CSS image scripts?

Ans: A group of images placed into one image is a CSS image script. It can reduce load time and project multiple images into a single web page.

Q9. What are the properties of flexbox?

Ans: The properties of flexbox are flex-direction, wrap, flow, content, and align-items, and content.

Q10. Tell us something about CSS3.

Ans: CSS3 is divided into modules and is supported by almost every browser. Many graphics-related characteristics are introduced in CSS3 like box-shadow, Border-radius, and flexbox. A user can create precise multiple background images using properties like background-position, background-repeat, and background-image styles.

Q11. How is a CSS selector used?

Ans: With a CSS selector, we can choose the content we want to style to bridge between HTML files and style sheets. CSS selector syntax is "select" HTML elements created on their class, id, type, etc.

Q12. What are the position states in CSS?

Ans: The four-position states in CSS are relative, static, absolute, and fixed. The default position state is static

Q13. What is common between class and ID?

Ans: Both class and ID are used in HTML to assign a value from CSS. The ID is used as an element, whereas the class is used as a block.

Q14. Tell us about the use of the CSS Box Model.

Ans: The CSS Box model is a box binding HTML element that includes padding, border, margin, and the actual content. With the box model, we get the authority to add a border all around elements and define space between elements.

Q15. What was the purpose of developing CSS?

Ans: CSS was developed to define the visual appearances of websites. It allows developers to separate the structure and content of a website that was not possible before.

JavaScript

Q1. What is Hoisting

Ans: Hoisting is a JavaScript mechanism where variables, function declarations and classes are moved to the top of their scope before code execution.

Q2.How do you decode or encode a URL in JavaScript?

Ans: Using encodeURI() & decodeURI()

Q3. What is an IIFE (Immediately Invoked Function Expression)

Ans: IIFE (Immediately Invoked Function Expression) is a JavaScript function that runs as soon as it is defined.

Q4.What are closures?

Ans: A closure is the combination of a function and the lexical environment within which that function was declared.It is an inner function that has access to the outer or enclosing function's variables. The closure has three scope chains:

i) Own scope where variables defined between its curly brackets

ii) Outer function's variables

iii) Global variables

Q5. What is scope in javascript?

Ans: Scope is the accessibility of variables, functions, and objects in some particular part of your code during runtime. In other words, scope determines the visibility of variables and other resources in areas of your code.

Q6. What is IndexedDB?

Ans: IndexedDB is a low-level API for client-side storage of larger amounts of structured data, including files/blobs. This API uses indexes to enable high-performance searches of this data.

Q7. What is a callback function?

Ans: A callback function is a function passed into another function as an argument. This function is invoked inside the outer function to complete an action.

Q8. What is a callback hell?

Ans: Callback Hell is an anti-pattern with multiple nested callbacks which makes code hard to read and debug when dealing with asynchronous logic.

Q9. What are modules?

Ans: Modules refer to small units of independent, reusable code and also act as the foundation of many JavaScript design patterns. Most of the JavaScript modules export an object literal, a function, or a constructor

Q10. What is a strict mode in javascript?

Ans: JavaScript's strict mode was introduced in ECMAScript 5. It enforces stricter parsing and error handling on the code at runtime.

Q11. What is null value?

Ans: The value null represents the intentional absence of any object value. It is one of JavaScript's primitive values. The type of null value is object. We can empty the variable by setting the value to null.

Q12. What is eval?

Ans: The eval() function evaluates JavaScript code represented as a string. The string can be a JavaScript expression, variable, statement, or sequence of statements.

Q13. What are global variables?

Ans: Global variables are those that are available throughout the length of the code without any scope.

Q14. What is NaN property?

Ans: The NaN property is a global property that represents "Not-a-Number" value. It indicates that a value is not a legal number. It is very rare to use NaN in a program but it can be used as return value for few cases

Q15. What is a Cookie?

Ans: A cookie is a piece of data that is stored on our computer to be accessed by our browser.

Q16. What is the main difference between localStorage and sessionStorage?

Ans: LocalStorage is the same as SessionStorage but it persists the data even when the browser is closed and reopened whereas in sessionStorage data gets cleared when the page session ends.

Q17.What is event bubbling?

Ans: Event bubbling is a type of event propagation where the event first triggers on the innermost target element, and then successively triggers on the ancestors of the target element in the same nesting hierarchy till it reaches the outermost DOM element.

Q18.Is JavaScript a compiled or interpreted language?

Ans:JavaScript is an interpreted language, not a compiled language. An interpreter in the browser reads over the JavaScript code, interprets each line, and runs it. Nowadays modern browsers use a technology known as Just-In-Time compilation, which compiles JavaScript to executable bytecode just as it is about to run.

Q19.Is JavaScript a case-sensitive language?

Ans: Yes, JavaScript is a case sensitive language. The language keywords, variables, function & object names, and any other identifiers must always be typed with a consistent capitalization of letters.

Q20.Who created javascript?

Ans:JavaScript was created by Brendan Eich in 1995.