# HTML

**What does HTML stand for?**

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. It is the dominant markup language for creating websites and anything that can be viewed in a web browser.

**What are tags?**

Content is placed in between HTML tags in order to properly format it.

**What is a hyperlink?**

a link from a hypertext file or document to another location or file

**Do all HTML tags come in pair?**

No, examples are the <img> tag and <br> tags.

**What are the two sections of an HTML document?**

header and body

**What elements can only go in the head?**

<script><meta><style><title>

**What elements can only go in the body?**

<p><h><table><ol><ul>

**What is an empty/void element?**

<br><hr><img><meta>

**What does a doctype do?**

It tells the browser which type of HTML is used on a webpage.

**What is HTML5?**

HTML5 is the next major revision of the HTML standard for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web.

**What's the difference between full standards mode, almost standards mode and quirks mode?**

1. Almost standards mode is only available for some version of rendering engines which implements the vertical sizing of table cells traditionally and not according to the CSS2 specs

2. Full standards mode is chosen to render web page with a valid DOCTYPE

3. Quirks mode is the default compatible render mode of web pages if the browser can’t detect the doctype of the page. It differs from browser to browser due to different implementations of old-school rendering engines.

**What's the difference between HTML and XHTML?**

XHTML is HTML written as XML and it's designed to extent HTML for better web with more stricter rules of syntax.

**Are there any problems with serving pages as application/xhtml+xml?**

XHTML does not have good browser support for old versions of browers.

**How do you serve a page with content in multiple languages?**

By changing the lang attribute on the html element.

**What are data- attributes good for?**

Storing data in HTML for DOM(Document Object Model) parsing, or other ways of keeping track of information.

**What's a cookie?**

Cookies are small text files that websites put in client browser to store user data. It will be carried in the HTTP request.

**What is the difference between form get and form post?**

GET - Requests data from a specified resource

POST - Submits data to be processed to a specified resource

**Other HTTP Request Methods**

HEAD Same as GET but returns only HTTP headers and no document body

PUT Uploads a representation of the specified URI

DELETE Deletes the specified resource

CONNECT Converts the request connection to a transparent TCP/IP tunnel

**Document Object Model**

The Document Object Model (DOM) is a programming API for HTML and XML documents

# CSS

**What are style sheets?**

Style sheets enable you to build consistent, transportable, and well-defined style templates.

**What is CSS?**

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

**What are advantages of using CSS?**

CSS saves time, Pages load faster, Easy maintenance, Superior styles to HTML, Multiple Device Compatibility, Global web standards, Offline Browsing, Platform Independence

**What are the components of a CSS Style?**

Selector, Property, Value

**What is type selector? ( h1, h2,...)**

Type selector quite simply matches the name of an element type.

**What is universal selector? (\*)**

Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type

**What is Descendant Selector?**

Suppose you want to apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element. You might need to use Descendant Selector.

**What is class selector?**

You can define style rules based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

**What is id selector?**

You can define style rules based on the id attribute of the elements.

**What is an attribute selector?**

You can also apply styles to HTML elements with particular attributes. The style rule below will match all the input elements having a type attribute with a value of text.

**What are the various ways of using CSS in an HTML page?**

Embedded CSS, Inline CSS, External CSS, Imported CSS

**In how many formats can you specify a CSS color?**

Hex Code, RGB, keyword

**What is the difference between classes and ID's in CSS?**

Classes can be used multiple times throughout a page. ID's should only be used once on a page.

# JavaScripit

**What is JavaScript?**

JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language with object-oriented capabilities that allows you to build interactivity into otherwise static HTML pages.

**Name some of the JavaScript features.**

JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language.

JavaScript is designed for creating network-centric applications.

JavaScript is complementary to and integrated with Java and HTML.

JavaScript is open and cross-platform.

**What are the advantages of using JavaScript?**

Less server interaction, Immediate feedback to the visitors, Increased interactivity, Richer interfaces

**What are disadvantages of using JavaScript?**

Client-side JavaScript does not allow the reading or writing of files. This has been kept for security reason.

JavaScript cannot be used for Networking applications because there is no such support available.

JavaScript doesn't have any multithreading or multiprocessing capabilities.

**How many types of functions JavaScript supports?**

A function in JavaScript can be either named or anonymous.

**How to define an anonymous function?**

An anonymous function can be defined in the similar way as a normal function but it would not have any name.

**What is the purpose of 'this' operator in JavaScript?**

It refers to the current object.

**What are the valid scopes of a variable in JavaScript?**

Global Variables, Local Variables

**What is closure?**

Closures are created whenever a variable that is defined outside the current scope is accessed from within some inner scope.

**How typeof operator works?**

The typeof is a unary operator that is placed before its single operand, which can be of any type.

**What typeof returns for a null value?**

It returns "object".

**What are the various datatypes in JavaScript?**

Number, String, Boolean, Function, Object, Null, Undefined

**Can you explain what isNaN function does?**

isNaN function will check an argument and return TRUE (1) if the argument does not seem to be a number.

**What is the difference between undefined value and null value?**

Undefined value means a variable has been declared but has not yet been assigned a value.

Null can be assigned to a variable as a representation of no value.

**What is the difference between “==” and “===”?**

While “==” checks only for equality, “===” checks for equality as well as the type.

**Are JavaScript and jQuery different?**

jQuery is a quick as well as concise JavaScript Library that simplifies HTML document traversing, animating, event handling, & Ajax interactions for the purpose of quick web development needs.

**What is event bubbling?**

Event bubbling causes all events in the child nodes to be automatically passed to its parent nodes. The benefit of this method is speed because the code only needs to traverse the DOM tree once.

**What's the difference between an "attribute" and a "property"?**

Attribute: specified in HTML, always in the form of string

Property: specified in DOM object, can have any type of JavaScript

**Difference between document load event and document ready event?**

document ready: when a HTML document is loaded and rendered

document load: when a HTML document and assets in the document are all loaded and rendered

**What is a JavaScript object?**

A collection of data containing both properties and methods. Each element in a document is an object.