

- 1) Explain Semantic tags .  
 → Semantic tags are the tags which give meaning to the script, Ex: <header> <nav>, <footer> <h> <p>, these are understandable for both Browser and developer .
- 2) Explain types of selector and its order of precedence (specificity)  
 → Simple selectors • Combinator selectors • Pseudo class selectors • Pseudo-element selectors • Attribute selectors .
- 3) Combinator selectors .  
 → Combinator selectors are the binary operators used in Combination selectors ; Ex: Descendent combinators Child combinators, General sibling combinators, Adjacent Sibling combinators .
- 4 if we are applying two classes for same div. with different style which CSS will apply Either class 1 or class 2  
 → class 1 will be applied as that's the first one to
- 5 <sup>Reminder</sup> What is CSS and why we use it  
 → CSS is the language for describing the presentation of web pages, including colour style, layout, etc .

6) How CSS works.

→ CSS works by bringing style to our web pages by interacting and interchanging information from HTML document.

7) What are the new features in HTML 5?

- 1) Intro of audio and video (2) Vector graphics
- (3) Header and footer (3) figure (5) Nav tags (6) progress tags
- 7) Place holder attribute

8) What are merits and demerits of external CSS

Merits

1) styles can be controlled from outside

2) Multiple HTML elements can have numerous document wide class can be made

3) To assemble styles in complex circumstances

9) How can you create a nested web page in HTML.

Demerits

(1) Additional download of CSS sheet is required.

(2) To render the document the outer template ought to be stored.

(3) Not practical for small style

→ HTML IFrame is used to display a nested webpage (a web page within a web page).

`<iframe src = "http://... " title = "Website" ></iframe>`



10) Explain CSS box model.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that binds or wraps around every HTML Element. It consists of margins, borders, padding and actual content.

11) What is Doctype? Explain.

→ Doctype is an declaration or an instruction to the web browser about the type of HTML or version that we are using.

12) Explain flexbox property.

→ flexbox property is a property of layout structure to be responsive to the screen size.

13) What are the different display properties available in HTML

→ inline, block, inline block, flex, inline flex, grid, none.

14) What are all the position properties

static: normal flow of document. absolute: relative to its parents elements, fixed: relative to html element.

initial: This resets the property to its default.

inherit: takes property of parent.

15) What class name will you give if want to display a division in centre horizontally or vertically in bootstrap ?

→ justify-content-center

→ align-items-center

16) Explain hoisting

Hoisting is a default behaviour of Javascript to move the declaration to the top.

17) Explain Call and apply methods.

Call method : it calls the method, taking owner object as argument.

Apply method : it is used to write methods, which can be used on different objects, because it takes argument as an array.

18) What are primitive and non primitive data types in JS.

⇒ Primitive data types are pre defined data types in JS. ex: Num, Boolean, Null, undefined, Symbol  
Non primitive data types are user defined or to say created by the programmer and is not defined by Java.



20) What are Objects methods.

Javascript methods <sup>which</sup> are actions that can be performed on object.

A Javascript Method is a property containing function definition.

21) Explain Set timeout ()

The Set timeout () method calls a function after a number of milliseconds

Syntax : set Timeout (function, milisecond, param?, ... param?)

22) What is callback function .

A callback function is passed as an argument for ~~other~~ another function, we can say it as a function which takes arguments from other function.

23) Difference between declaration and definition .

→ Declaration of a variable is for informing to the computer or compiler about, variable, or value or initial value.

definition of variable says where to store variable memory.

24) Difference ~~bit~~ between arrow function and normal function.

→ arrow function: we can skip the return keyword and write a function in a single line.

In regular function: you always have to return any value.

25) What is the output of  $5+4+4-9-4-2$ .  
 94942.

26) Can you display 1 million of data a time in the browser? Explain.

→ P.T.O

27) What is destructuring in JS give an example.

→ Destructuring in JS is re-creating a new Array from a arrays that we

28) ~~When~~ already have.

28) What is type of operators.

- type operator is used to get the type of data that is there in an Array.

29 Explain Spread operator, rest parameters.

→ The Spread operator allows us to spread the values of an array across zero or more arguments in a function or element in an array.

- The rest parameter allows us to pass an indefinite number of parameters to a function and access them.

number of parameters to a function																														
MAY	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S		
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30



30) Difference between null, undefined and empty -

- Null can be said as variable with no value.
- undefined means a variable that has been declared but not yet assigned any value.
- empty : if the string length is zero we say it as empty string.

31) What are escape characters in JS.

Escape characters are the character that is used to turn special character into string character.

32) Type of null, undefined, array, objects.

→ Ex null → let number = null.

undefined → var n ;

array → ['ab', 'bc', 'ca']

objects → const person = {firstName: 'As', lastName: 'Doe', age: 50,};

33)

Output of

Null == undefined // true

Null === undefined // false

Reminders

### 37) Overriding equals

→ The equals: when the child or the subclass has the same value execution of method as declared in parent class it compares two string if data is same as other it returns true else false.

### 38) Difference between == and ===

→ == Evaluates only data.  
 === Evaluates data and values together.

### 39) Explain ternary operators with example.

⇒ ternary operator or Conditional operator is J.S operator which takes three operands: a condition followed by ? then an expression if its true followed by : and a expression to execute if the condition is false. Syntax: condition ? expression if true : expr if False. Ex: console.log(getFee(true));

### 40) Write a function to merge 2 arrays and removing duplicates without using inbuilt function.

Reminders

P.T.O

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48) ~~What~~

48) What is closure?

Closure is a function which has access to all the variables outside the function block. Or say  
A function having access to parent scope even after the parent function has closed.

49) Write a code for closure with example.

```
const add = (function () {  
  let counter = 0;  
  return function () { counter += 1; return counter; }  
})();  
add();  
add();
```

50) What is armstrong number? write the function.

Let say when the number is equal to the sum of the cubes of its own digit it is said as Armstrong number :- Let sum = 0

```
const number = prompt('Enter number:');  
let temp = number;  
while (temp > 0) {  
  let remainder = temp % 10;  
  sum = remainder * remainder * remainder;  
  temp = parseInt(temp / 10);  
  if (sum == number) {  
    console.log(`${number} is a armstrong number`);  
  }  
}
```

Reminders

51) What are classes.

→ Classes are the blue prints for creating an object.  
or we can say an template to create object.

52) Destructuring of objects.

→ Destructuring of object is a method of extracting values and keys from one or more objects and creating a new object.

53) Inheritance.

→ Inheritance is a property of Javascript of gaining property from its parent Elements.

54) About Spread Operators can it be used with objects.

→ Spread Operator is a operator that Quickly copies the all or part of an array or object into another array or object.

55) What is super in Js. ??

Super keyword is used to call the constructor of parent element to access the parent's properties and methods.

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56) Explain static method in JS.  
- Static class methods are defined as a class itself.  
Ex: static hello () {}.

41) Write a function to merge 2 arrays and removing duplicates without using inbuilt function.

```
var array1 = [1, 2, 3];
var array2 = [2, 3, 0, 1];
```

```
function merge_array (array1, array2) {
```

```
    var result_array = [];
```

```
    var arr = array.length;
```

```
    var assoc = {};
```

```
    while (arr > 0) {
```

```
        var item = array[arr];
```

```
        if (!assoc[item])
```

```
        {
```

```
            result_array.push(item);
```

```
            assoc[item] = true;
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

Reminders

```
return result_array;
}
```

```
var array1 = [1, 2, 3];
```

```
var array2 = [2, 30, 1];
```

```
console.log(mergeArray(array1, array2));
```

→ Write a function on sorting the numbers in ascending order

```
const number = [20, 100, 40, 15, 10];
```

```
points.sort(function(a, b) { return a - b });
```

→ Write a function to remove duplicates.

```
var arr = ["BMW", "Audi", "HONDA", "Audi", "HONDA", "RR"]
```

```
function removeDuplicates(arr) {
```

```
return [...new Set(arr)];
```

```
}
```

```
console.log(removeDuplicates(arr));
```

Reminders

...

... ..

M T W T F S S

M T W T F S S  
.. .. 20 21 22 23

M T W T F S S  
24 25 26 27 28 29 30



46) Reverse a string without using built in function

```
function reverse1(str) {
```

```
  let r = "";
```

```
  for (let i = str.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
```

```
    r += str[i];
```

```
  }
```

```
  return r;
```

```
}
```

```
console.log(reverse("javascript"))
```

47) function for palindrome .

```
function checkPalindrome(string) {
```

```
  const length
```

```
  const len = string.length;
```

```
  for (let i = 0; i < len / 2; i++) {
```

```
    if (string[i] !== string[len - 1 - i]) {
```

```
      return "its not a palindrome";
```

```
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
  return 'its palindrome';
```

Reminders

2021

Tuesday  
APRIL



110-255 Week 16

3

const string = prompt('Enter a string:');

const value = checkPalindrome(string);

console.log(value);

Reminders

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