1. **React and angular difference**

React : React is a free and open-source front-end JavaScript library for building user interfaces based on UI components.

Angular : AngularJS was a JavaScript-based open-source front-end web framework for developing single-page applications.

1. **Es 5 and Es 6**

ES5 is an abbreviation of **ECMAScript 5** and also known as **ECMAScript** 2009. The sixth edition of the **ECMAScript** standard is **ES6** or **ECMAScript 6**. It is also known as ECMAScript 2015. [ES6](https://www.javatpoint.com/es6) is a major enhancement in the [JavaScript](https://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-tutorial) language that allows us to write programs for complex applications.

* ES5 supports primitive data types that are **string, number, boolean, null,** and **undefined**.
* It introduced a new primitive data type **'symbol'** for supporting unique values.
* In ES5, we could only define the variables by using the **var** keyword.
* In ES6, there are two new ways to define variables that are **let** and **const**.
* As ES5 is prior to ES6, there is a non-presence of some features, so it has a lower performance than ES6.
* ES5 is time-consuming than ES6.
* In ES5, there is a use of **for** loop to iterate over elements.
* ES6 introduced the concept of **for...of** loop to perform an iteration over the values of the iterable objects.

1. **What is Rest controller and controller**

This is simply a specialization of the @Component class, which allows us to auto-detect implementation classes through the classpath scanning.

We typically use @Controller in combination with a @RequestMapping annotation for request handling methods.

@RestController is a specialized version of the controller. It includes the @Controller and @ResponseBody annotations, and as a result, simplifies the controller implementation.

1. **Difference btw rest controller and controller!**

* The @Controller is a common annotation which is used to mark a class as Spring MVC Controller while the @RestController is a special controller used in [RESTFul web services](https://javarevisited.blogspot.sg/2015/08/difference-between-soap-and-restfull-webservice-java.html" \t "_blank) and the equivalent of @Controller + @ResponseBody.
* The @RestController is relatively new, added only on Spring 4.0 but @Controller is an old annotation, exists since Spring started supporting annotation, and officially it was added on Spring 2.5 version.
* The @Controller annotation indicates that the class is a “Controller” e.g. a web controller while the @RestController annotation indicates that the class is a controller where @RequestMapping methods assume @ResponseBody semantics by default i.e. servicing REST API.
* The @Controller is a specialization of @Component annotation while @RestController is a specialization of @Controller annotation. It is actually a convenience controller annotated with @Controller and @ResponseBody

1. **What is AJAX in HTML?**

AJAX allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging data with a web server behind the scenes. This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.

1. **Inline css or external file .which one is good.**

* Inline or Internal or embedded CSS requires you to add <style> tag in the <head> section of your HTML document.
* This CSS style is an effective method of styling a single page. However, using this style for multiple pages is time-consuming as you need to put CSS rules on every page of your website.
* With external CSS, you’ll link your web pages to an external .css file, which can be created by any text editor in your device (e.g., [Notepad++](https://notepad-plus-plus.org/)).
* This CSS type is a more efficient method, especially for styling a large website. By editing one .css file, you can change your entire site at once.

1. **where to use # in css**

# symbol is used to represent id

If #firstname is the id which means Selects the element with id="firstname"

**8. difference bw html5 and other html versions.**

HTML5 is the fifth version of HTML. Many elements are removed or modified from HTML5.

* Html support audio and video without the use of flash player support.
* Html5 supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.
* Html uses cookies to store temporary data.
* Html5 uses SQL databases and application cache to store offline data.
* Html Does not allow JavaScript to run in browser.
* Html5 Allows JavaScript to run in background. This is possible due to JS Web worker API in HTML5.
* Html does not allow drag and drop effects.
* HTML5 allows to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle etc.where as html don’t.
* Older version of HTML are less mobile-friendly.

1. **how can you make your page responsive**

The foundation of responsive design is the combination of HTML and CSS, two languages that control the content and layout of a page in any given web browser. Also bootstrap is used

**9 .html5 elements**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Element | In HTML5 |
| <applet> | Changed to <object> |
| <acronym> | Changed to <abbr> |
| <dir> | Changed to <ul> |
| <frameset> | Removed |
| <frame> | Removed |
| <noframes> | Removed |
| <strike> | No new tag. CSS is used for this |
| <big> | No new tag. CSS is used for this |
| <basefont> | No new tag. CSS is used for this |
| <font> | No new tag. CSS is used for this |
| <center> | No new tag. CSS is used for this |
| <tt> | No new tag. CSS is used for this |

**10 .what are cookies in backend**

Cookies are tiny pieces of data that the backend can store in the user's browsers. User tracking, personalization, and most important, authentication, are the most common use cases for cookies. Cookies have a lot of privacy concerns, and have been subject to strict regulation over the years.

**11.what is json**

* JSON is an open standard file format and data interchange format that uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects consisting of attribute–value pairs and arrays.
* The JSON format is syntactically identical to the code for creating JavaScript objects.
* Because of this similarity, a JavaScript program can easily convert JSON data into native JavaScript objects.

**12.understand SOAP**

* SOAP is an acronym for Simple Object Access Protocol. It is an XML-based messaging protocol for exchanging information among computers. SOAP is an application of the XML specification.
* SOAP is a communication protocol designed to communicate via Internet.
* SOAP can extend HTTP for XML messaging.
* SOAP provides data transport for Web services.
* SOAP can exchange complete documents or call a remote procedure.
* SOAP can be used for broadcasting a message.
* SOAP is platform- and language-independent.
* SOAP is the XML way of defining what information is sent and how.
* SOAP enables client applications to easily connect to remote services and invoke remote methods.

**13.what is Node**

* Node allows developers to write JavaScript code that runs directly in a computer process itself instead of in a browser.
* Node.js is an open source server environment
* Node.js is free
* Node.js runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
* Node.js uses JavaScript on the server