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**Q)What is node?**

Node.js is a platform built on Chrome's JavaScript runtime for easily building

fast and scalable network applications. Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking

I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient, perfect for data-intensive real-time

applications that run across distributed devices.

**Q)list the html5 elements ?**

<article> Defines an independent, self-contained content.

<aside> Defines a section with additional information related to the content around the aside element.

<bdi> Isolates bidirectional text (when a language with right-to-left directionality, such as Arabic or Hebrew, is used in line with left-to-right languages).

<details> Contains additional details, that the user can open and view.

<dialog> Specifies a dialog box or window.

<figcaption> Adds a caption or explanation to the contents of the <figure> tag.

<figure> Specifies a self-contained content.

<footer> Defines the footer of a web page or a section.

<header> Defines a header of a page or a section.

<main> Specifies a document’s main content.

<mark> Marks a part of the text which has relevance.

<meter> Defines a scalar measurement in the known range or graphic representation of a fractional number.

<nav> Defines a block of navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents.

<progress> Displays the progress of the task (progress bar).

<rp> Defines an alternative text, displayed in the browsers, that do not support the <ruby> tag.

<rt> Adds annotations at the top and bottom of the text, inserted in the <ruby> tag.

<ruby> Defines furigana (also called yomigana or ruby), phonetic tips in Japanese and East Asian languages.

<section> Creates standalone sections within a webpage containing logically connected content.

<summary> Defines the visible header for the <details> element.

<time> Defines a human-readable time on a 24-hour clock or a precise date in the Gregorian calendar.

<wbr> Instructs the browser, where in the text a line-break could be added.

**Q) difference between html5 and other html versions?**

HTML:-

HTML does not provide native audio and video support.

HTML only supports vector graphics if used in conjunction with different technologies like Flash, VML, or Silverlight.

HTML allows inline MathML and SVG in text with restricted use.

HTML doesn’t allow users to draw shapes such as circles, triangles, and rectangles.

HTML only uses browser cache and cookies to store data temporarily.

JavaScript and browser interface run in the same thread.

Longer document type declaration.

Longer character encoding declaration. Uses the ASCII character set.

Compatible with almost all browsers.

Built based on Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

HTML5:-

HTML5 provides native audio and video support.

HTML5 supports SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics), Canvas, and other virtual vector graphics.

HTML5 allows inline MathML and SVG in text

HTML5 allows users to draw shapes such as circles, triangles, and rectangles.

HTML5 uses web SQL databases, local storage, and application cache for storing data temporarily.

JavaScript and browser interface run in separate threads.

Shorter document type declaration.

Shorter character encoding declaration. Uses the UTF-8 character set.

Only compatible with newer browsers, considering there are many new tags and elements which only some browsers support.

HTML5 has improved parsing rules providing enhanced compatibility.

**Q)why use only react and angular?**

Advantages of Angular

The following are some of the advantages of utilising Angular:

Clean code development is available.

Increased Efficiency

Interface Inspired by Material Design

Because an angular framework can handle routing, switching from one view to another is simple.

Angular CLI for Seamless Updates

**Advantages of React**

The following are some of the advantages of utilising React:

Because of its straightforward design, it is simple to learn.

The HTML-like syntax enables for templating as well as extensive documentation.

Developers can spend less time worrying about framework-specific code and more time writing current JavaScript.

Improve server-side rendering capability, making it a more robust platform for content-focused apps.

React allows you to migrate between versions.

Facebook has a feature called “codemod” that automates a lot of the process.

React skills can be transferred to Native development.

ReactJS is ideal for managing huge loads with relative ease when combined with ES6/7.

**Q)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.

**Q)What is JSON?**

JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation

JSON is a lightweight format for storing and transporting data

JSON is often used when data is sent from a server to a web page

JSON is "self-describing" and easy to understand

**Q)In addition to resize text and images, it is also common to use media queries in responsive web pages.**

With media queries you can define completely different styles for different browser sizes.

**Q)External CSS is the best practice.**

The reason is maintainability -

but there are also some performance considerations

as well.