

Interview Questions

1. What is the use of doctype HTML?

All HTML documents must start with a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration.

The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.

In HTML 5,

2. Purpose of meta tag?

The `<meta>` tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

`<meta>` tags always go inside the `<head>` element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

3. Without using css how can I separate span tag in block?

Every block element tag create and append span tag.

4. Difference between pseudo class and pseudo elements?

Pseudo-classes

Pseudo-classes select regular elements but under certain conditions, like when their position relative to siblings or when they're under a particular state. Here is a list of pseudo-classes in CSS3:

Dynamic pseudo-classes

- `:link`
- `:visited`
- `:hover`
- `:active`
- `:focus`

UI element states pseudo-classes

- `:enabled`
- `:disabled`
- `:checked`

Structural pseudo-classes

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- `:first-child`
- `:nth-child(n)`
- `:nth-last-child(n)`
- `:nth-of-type(n)`
- `:nth-last-of-type(n)`
- `:last-child`
- `:first-of-type`
- `:last-of-type`
- `:only-child`
- `:only-of-type`
- `:root`

- `:empty`

Other pseudo-classes

- `:not(x)`
- `:target`
- `:lang(language)`

Pseudo-elements

Pseudo-elements effectively create new elements that are not specified in the markup of the document and can be manipulated much like a regular element. This introduces huge benefits for creating cool effects with minimal markup, also aiding significantly in keeping the presentation of the document out of the HTML and in CSS where it belongs.

With the introduction of CSS3 the difference between pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements is a lot more clear as it is now the standard to use double colon (`::`) on pseudo-elements, however we should be using single colon until certain browsers are phased out (I'm looking at you IE8 and below). Here is a list of pseudo-elements in CSS3:

- `::before`
- `::after`
- `::first-letter`
- `::first-line`

Animations on pseudo-elements

Unfortunately animations and transitions on pseudo elements are buggy or not implemented at the moment in most browsers.

5. Iteration properties?

i) for ...in

ii)for...of

iii)forEach()

6. Use of svg and canvas?

svg- Scalable Vector Graphics

The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics, via JavaScript. The<canvas> element is a container for graphics.

SVG	HTML Canvas
SVG has better scalability. So it can be printed with high quality at any resolution	Canvas has poor scalability. Hence it is not suitable for printing on higher resolution
SVG gives better performance with smaller number of objects or larger surface.	Canvas gives better performance with smaller surface or larger number of objects.
SVG can be modified through script and CSS	Canvas can be modified through script only
SVG is vector based and composed of shapes.	Canvas is raster based and composed of pixel.

7. Media query?

Media query is a CSS technique introduced in CSS3.

It uses the `@media` rule to include a block of CSS properties

Break points

Breakpoint	Class infix	Dimensions
X-Small	<i>None</i>	<576px
Small	<code>sm</code>	≥576px
Medium	<code>md</code>	≥768px
Large	<code>lg</code>	≥992px
Extra large	<code>xl</code>	≥1200px
Extra extra large	<code>xxl</code>	≥1400px

8. Orientation?

The `window.screen` global object exposes properties, methods and events related to screen orientation :

- **Reading Current Orientation and Angle**

The `window.screen.orientation` property gives the current orientation of the screen.

```
var current_mode = screen.orientation;
```

```
// type
```

```
console.log(current_mode.type)
```

```
// angle
```

```
console.log(current_mode.angle)
```

-
- 4 types of modes can be returned :
 1. portrait-primary - normal
 2. portrait-secondary - upside down
 3. landscape-primary - bottom of device is on right
 4. landscape-secondary - bottom of device is on left

9. Set time out and set interval difference?

`setTimeout` allows us to run a function once after the interval of time.

- `setInterval` allows us to run a function repeatedly, starting after the interval of time, then repeating continuously at that interval.

10. Box model:

In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

- Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- Border - A border that goes around the padding and content
- Margin - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

11. Attribute:

The `attributes` property returns a collection of attributes in an element.

The `attributes` property returns a `NamedNodeMap`.

A `NamedNodeMap` is an array-like unordered collection of an element's attributes.

In other words: a `NamedNodeMap` is a list of `Attr` objects.

- `elem.hasAttribute(name)` – checks for existence.
- `elem.getAttribute(name)` – gets the value.
- `elem.setAttribute(name, value)` – sets the value.
- `elem.removeAttribute(name)` – removes the attribute.
- Additional information of the element.

12. Use of default (reset) css:

The goal of a reset stylesheet is to reduce browser inconsistencies in things like default line heights, margins and font sizes of headings, and so on.

The reset styles given here are intentionally very generic. There isn't any default color or background set for the `body` element

13. In span tag I give `width:50px;Padding: 5px; Margin : 5px;`
Now calculate width

Span tag is an inline element not applied width attribute.