

By OnlineInterviewQuestions.com

Front end Developer Interview Questions

Q1. What is HTML?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language to **design the web page**. It is used to display the contents of the web page in order. They are the building blocks of the HTML pages. This text-based markup language creates documents by **denoting structural semantics**.

The HTML elements such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items are delineated by tags. HTML was **developed by WHATWG** and **first released in 1993**.

Q2. What is Ajax?

Ajax (Asynchronous Javascript and XML) is a technique to create **asynchronous web applications**. Applications developed with Ajax can send and retrieve data asynchronously from the server without interfering with the existing page of the application. It sends and receives data in the background.

Ajax is not a single technology but a combination of technologies such as HTMML, CSS, DOM, JSON, XML, XMLHttpRequest, and JavaScript.

Q3. What is npm?

NPM stands for Node Package Manager. It is used to install, uninstall, update packages for Javascript Programming Language. NPM also is a default package manager for Node.js.

Q4. What is REST?

REST stands for Representational State Transfer. It is an architectural style that defines a set of standards to create web services or API.

Q5. What is difference between a SessionStorage, Cookie, and LocalStorage.

LocalStorage

Session storage

Cookie

localStorage is a way to store data on the client's computer. It allows Session storage stores data to the server with subsequent XHR the saving of key/value pairs in a only for a session, meaning requests. Its expiration varies based on the web browser and it stores data with that the data is stored until type and the expiration duration can be set no expiration date. localStorage can the browser (or tab) is closed. from either server-side or client-side. only be accessed via JavaScript and Session storage data is never Cookies are primarily for server-side HTML5. However, the user has the transferred to the server. It reading (can also be read on client-side), ability to clear the browser can only be read on the client-localStorage and sessionStorage can only data/cache to erase all localStorage side. Its storage limit is about be read on the client-side. Size must be data. It has key-value storage, 5-10MB. It provides opening less than 4KB. Cookies can be made where we have key and value as a multiple tabs/windows with secure by setting the httpOnly flag true for serialized object. It has the same URL creates that cookie. This prevents client-side localStorage API from the console sessionStorage for each access to that cookie. Cookies can be and it will create a key-value pair tab/window. updated and set using document.cookie object from browser window object. in the localStorage store.

Q6. What is JSONP?

JSON-P (JSON with padding) is a technique of Javascript which allows you to return back to the JSON data from a remote server. When we create a script node dynamically with a cross-domain source then in case of returning Javascript function to a remote site there is a need for evaluation of that function. In the case of JSON, you can only get particular data from a remote server but in case you want to stick to the returned data then there is a need to use a Javascript function which is JSONP. It becomes easy to use JSONP with jQuery.

Q7. Please explain event delegation model.

Event delegation model sometimes refers to the Delegation Event model. The Delegation Event model is a technique used to handle events in GUI (Graphical User Interface) based programming languages. The delegation event model provides standard and consistent mechanisms to generate and process events. its processes events are cleanly separated from the user interface logic that generates those events.

Q8. What are css sprites?

CSS sprites are a combination of multiple images into a single file that we use on our website. CSS sprites help us to load our page faster by reducing the number of file requests.

Q9. How can you clear float in css?

To clear float property is used to **clear** the float property after it is used on an element. You should match the clear to the float when **clearing** it.

Q10. What is difference between apply, call and bind?

Q11. How to define a mixin in css?

Mixins in CSS is used to define patterns of property-value pairs that can be reused. It is used by the document authors to group vendor prefixes and to simplify the code.

To define a mixin, the **@mixin** keyword should be followed by the mixin name with a declaration block.

```
//example of mixin definition
@mixin .rounded7px {
  -moz-border-radius: 7px;}
```

Q12. Explain Grid System in CSS?

The Grid layout in the CSS offers a **grid-based system** with **rows** and **columns** to place the HTML elements. It removes the need for using floats and positioning. It consists of one parent element and one or more child elements placed in rows and columns. This design system is supported in all modern browsers.

```
//example of the grid design system in CSS
<div class="grid-container">
  <div class="grid-item">1
  <div class="grid-item">2
  <div class="grid-item">3</div>
```

Q13. How to include css on web Page?

There are three ways to include a CSS file in the web page. They are,

External CSS

Here, an external CSS file is linked to an HTML page to apply the changes created in that file.

```
//example of linking external CSS file
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
```

Internal CSS

Here, a separate CSS block is inserted into the HTML page. This CSS code is defined within the `</style>` tag.

```
//example of </style> tag definition
<style>
body {
  background-color: black;
}
```

}</style>

Inline CSS

Here, each CSS style is embedded in the HTML tags to apply style for than a single element.

//example of Inline CSS<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

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