Q1: What is javascript language? Why javascript is popular?

Ans: JavaScript was initially created to “make web pages alive”.

The programs in this language are called scripts. They can be written right in a web page’s HTML and run automatically as the page loads.

Scripts are provided and executed as plain text. They don’t need special preparation or compilation to run. When JavaScript was created, it initially had another name: “LiveScript”. But Java was very popular at that time, so it was decided that positioning a new language as a “younger brother” of Java would help.

Javascript Is popular because of these some reasons:

It may not have the high performance features of C or Java but its lightweight nature makes it easy to run in parallel. Making it well suited to run on a large array of cheap computers.

JavaScript offers a better solution to blocking operations. Almost every other language solves this with threads, but threads cause programs to be unpredictable, making them difficult to write and debug.

JavaScript implements multiple paradigms, procedural, oop and functional. This mix gives everyone some of what they want.

Q2: What are cookies?

Ans: A computer “cookie” is more formally known as an HTTP cookie, a web cookie, an Internet cookie or a browser cookie. The name is a shorter version of “magic cookie,” which is a term for a packet of data that a computer receives and then sends back without changing or altering it.

The purpose of the computer cookie is to help the website keep track of your visits and activity. This isn’t always a bad thing. For example, many online retailers use cookies to keep track of the items in a user’s shopping cart as they explore the site. Without cookies, your shopping cart would reset to zero every time you clicked a new link on the site. That would make it difficult to buy anything online!

Different types of cookies keep track of different activities. Session cookies are used only when a person is actively navigating a website; once you leave the site, the session cookie disappears. Tracking cookies may be used to create long-term records of multiple visits to the same site. Authentication cookies track whether a user is logged in, and if so, under what name.

Q3: What is jQuery?

Ans: jQuery is a small, light-weight and fast JavaScript library. It is cross-platform and supports different types of browsers. It is also referred as ?write less do more? because it takes a lot of common tasks that requires many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and binds them into methods that can be called with a single line of code whenever needed. It is also very useful to simplify a lot of the complicated things from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.

There is some points by which we can know why we need to learn it:

It is very fast and extensible.It facilitates the users to write UI related function codes in minimum possible lines.It improves the performance of an application.Browser's compatible web applications can be developed.It uses mostly new features of new browsers.

Q4: What is CDN?

Ans: Content delivery networks (CDN) are the transparent backbone of the Internet in charge of content delivery. Whether we know it or not, every one of us interacts with CDNs on a daily basis; when reading articles on news sites, shopping online, watching YouTube videos or perusing social media feeds.

A CDN’s mission is to virtually shorten that physical distance, the goal being to improve site rendering speed and performance.

To minimize the distance between the visitors and your website’s server, a CDN stores a cached version of its content in multiple geographical locations (a.k.a., points of presence, or PoPs). Each PoP contains a number of caching servers responsible for content delivery to visitors within its proximity.

Today, over half of all traffic is already being served by CDNs. Those numbers are rapidly trending upward with every passing year. The reality is that if any part of your business is online, there are few reasons not to use a CDN especially when so many offer their services free of charge.

Q6: How to get value of an input tag having id = 'name' using jQuery. Only write one liner code. (write in PDF)

Ans: <input type=”text” id “name”/>

Q7: Write a one liner code to set a value(John Doe) of an input tag having id='name' using jQuery. (write in PDF)

Ans: $(#name’).val(“john doe”);

Q10: What is JSON and XML. Which one is better and why? Explain.

Ans: ***JSON***: JavaScript Object Notation is a schema-less, text-based representation of structured data that is based on key-value pairs and ordered lists. Although JSON is derived from JavaScript, it is supported either natively or through libraries in most major programming languages. JSON is commonly, but not exclusively, used to exchange information between web clients and web servers. With the rise of [AJAX](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ajax_(programming))-powered sites, it’s becoming more and more important for sites to be able to load data **quickly and**asynchronously***,*** or in the background without delaying page rendering. Switching up the contents of a certain element within our layouts without requiring a page refresh adds a “wow” factor to our applications, not to mention the added convenience for our users. Because of the popularity and ease of social media, many sites rely on the content provided by sites such as Twitter, Flickr, and others.

***XML:*** XML is a markup language created by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to define a syntax for encoding documents that both humans and machines could read. It does this through the use of tags that define the structure of the document, as well as how the document should be stored and transported.

It’s probably easiest to compare it to another markup language with which you might be familiar—the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) used to encode web pages. HTML uses a pre-defined set of markup symbols (short codes) that describe the format of content on a web page. For example, the following simple HTML code uses tags to make some words bold and some italic.