

1. Does localStorage throw error after reaches maximum limits?
 - Yes , it throws "amplify.store quota exceeded".
2. What are the new form elements in HTML5?
 - Datalist , output , keygen , progress , and meter
3. What is the DOM? How does the DOM work?
 - The Document Object Model (DOM) is a programming interface for HTML and XML documents. It represents the page so that programs can change the document structure, style, and content. The DOM represents the document as nodes and objects.
4. How does the browser rendering engine work?
 - The rendering engine parses the chunks of HTML document and convert the elements to DOM nodes in a tree called the "content tree" or the "DOM tree". It also parses both the external CSS files as well in style elements. ... When the renderer is created and added to the tree, it does not have a position and size.
5. What does a <DOCTYPE html> do?
 - Doctype stands for Document Type Declaration. It informs the web browser about the type and version of HTML used in building the web document.
6. What happens when DOCTYPE is not given?
 - The class name, tags, id's, etc., become case sensitive, and the browser uses quirks mode: where css class and id names become case insensitive.
7. What is the difference between standards mode and quirks mode?
 - In "standards mode" pages are rendered according to the HTML and CSS specifications, while in "quirks mode" attempts are made to emulate the behavior of older browsers.
8. What is difference between HTML and XHTML?
 - A static webpage is an HTML web page and a dynamic web pages are XHTML. HTML is based on SGML while XHTML is based on XML
9. What are the building blocks of HTML5?
 - more semantic text markup.
 - new form elements.
 - video and audio.
 - new javascript API.
 - canvas and SVG.
 - new communication API.
 - geolocation API.
 - web worker API.
10. Describe the difference between a cookie, sessionStorage and localStorage?
 - LocalStorage: is a way to store data on the client's computer. It allows the saving of key/value pairs in a web browser and it stores data with no expiration date. localStorage can only be accessed via JavaScript, and HTML5. However, the user has the ability to clear the browser data/cache to erase all localStorage data.
 - SessionStorage: stores data only for a session, meaning that the data is stored until the browser (or tab) is closed

- Cookie: Stores data that has to be sent back to the server with subsequent XHR requests. Its expiration varies based on the type and the expiration duration can be set from either server-side or client-side. Cookies are primarily for server-side reading (can also be read on client-side), localStorage and sessionStorage can only be read on client-side.

11. What is Critical Rendering Path?

- It refers to prioritizing the display of content that relates to the current user action.
- It looks at the sequence of steps the browser takes to receive HTML, CSS, and JavaScript bytes, as well as the techniques required to render the initial view of the web page. Steps involved in rendering the page include constructing the object model, constructing and painting the layout, and adding interactivity with JavaScript. Developers tweak parts of these steps to load critical objects that let users see "initial view content" quicker.

12. What are the Benefits of Server Side Rendering (SSR) Over Client Side Rendering (CSR)?

- Client-side rendering manages the routing dynamically without refreshing the page every time a user requests a different route. But server-side rendering is able to display a fully populated page on the first load for any route of the website, whereas client-side rendering displays a blank page first.

13. What is the difference between a and a <div>?

- A div is a block-level element and a span is an inline element.

14. Name 5 common block-level and inline HTML elements?

<address>

<article>

<aside>

<blockquote>

<canvas>

15. What are semantic and non-semantic elements?

- A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer. Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and - Tells nothing about its content. Examples of semantic elements: <form> , <table>

16. What is the purpose of main element?

- It is used to denote the content of a webpage that relates to the central topic of that page or application. It should include content that is unique to that page and should not include content that is duplicated across multiple webpages, such as headers, footers, and primary navigation elements.

17. Define semantic markup. What are the semantic meanings for section, article.... and when/how should each be used in structuring html markup?

- Semantic sectioning elements clarify the larger-scale structures within a document. They are intended to enhance the limited semantics of earlier versions of HTML
- New semantic elements were added to HTML5 to improve and clarify the sectioning of websites into meaningful areas of content. It is important for developers to use these semantic elements in line with their intended purposes. Many accessibility tools as well as reader views provided by some browsers rely on semantic sectioning elements.