1. Define semantic HTML: This allows someone to create webpages using CSS. It encompasses all the functionality that HTML has to offer.
2. What do data attributes in HTML do? Data attributes provide for formatting an HTML document. Includes: heading, body, paragraph, style, list (ordered, unordered), tables.
3. What is the CSS Box Model? Encompasses all the styling data needed to create webpages.
4. What is specificity in CSS? Specifies the element to be utilized to style in HTML.
5. What are units of measurements in CSS? Radius: gives the radius of a circle. Height: gives the height of an object. Width: gives the width of an object. Margin: determines the size of elements position on screen. Pixel: picture quality and size.
6. What is a CSS media query and what is it used for? A selection of elements that can be used to style a page.
7. What is the difference between padding and margin? Padding encases the text or image. Margin is the empty space around the padding enclosed in a border.
8. = vs == vs ===
   1. Single equal is used as an assignment operator.
   2. Double equals are loose equality. Can have different value and type.
   3. Triple equals are strict equality. Must have equal value and type.
9. Explain event bubbling. This is where events are bubbled together with similar settings!
10. What are the primitive data types of JavaScript? String. Boolean. Number. Object. Arrays. Variables.
11. Undefined vs Null. Undefined does not have a value. Null has a value of zero.
12. Write the code to achieve the following:

let myStr = “hello world!”;

return.reverse(myStr);

console.log(myStr);

output: !dlrow olleh

1. What is the output? Why? Output: 1, 2, 3. Console log will display to the screen. First line of code is executed since it is outside of the parameters of setTimeout. Second code executes a function inside another function. Third code executes a value of three.

console.log(“one”);

setTimeout(function() {

console.log(“two”);

}, 0);

console.log(“three”);

1. Debug this code:

console.log(“start”);

for(var i=0; i<5; i++);

setTimeout(function() {

console.log(i);

}, 0);

console.log(“end”);

Run code to see if it executes as planned. If error message appears search for solution. Output: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. Stops at 4 since problem is resolved.

1. For a given Array sort in ascending order, remove duplicates, find numbers greater than a particular number (ex. >3).

[8, 7, 5, 3, 3, 0, 9, 1]

var x = [8, 7, 5, 3, 3, 0, 9, 1]

if (x = [8, 7, 5, 3, 3, 0, 9, 1]) {

x.sort([8, 7, 5, 3, 3, 0, 9, 1]);

} console.log(x)

if (x = [8, 7, 5, 3, 3, 0, 9, 1]) {

x.remove.duplicates([8, 7, 5, 3, 3, 0, 9, 1])

);

} console.log(x)

if (x = [8, 7, 5, 3, 3, 0, 9, 1]) {

x.find(x>3);

} console.log(x)