# Career Services Assignment 9 – API Flash Cards

**Points possible:** 50

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| Category | Criteria | % of Grade |
| Completeness | All requirements of the assignment are complete. | 100 |

**Instructions:** Research common interview questions online revolving around HTML, CSS, and AJAX and create 20 flash cards from the information you find. Study your flash cards regularly to better prepare for interviews. Fill out the table below with the information you put on each of your flash cards.

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| **Front of Card** | **Back of Card** |
| **What is CSS?** | **CSS Stands for Cascading Style Sheet and is a style language used with HTML to design websites. It can also be used with any XML documents including plain XML, SVG, and XUL. The origin of CSS is SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language). It is a language that defines markup languages. The different variations of CSS are CSS1, CSS2, CSS2.1, CSS3, and CSS4.** |
| **How do you integrate CSS on a web page?** | **There are three methods: inline: which is used to insert style sheets in HTML documents, embedded/internal: which is used to add a unique style to a single document, and linked/external/imported method: which is used to make changes on multiple pages (and the one that I use the most because it is easier when going back and making changes. You can return to one document and correct it all at once)** |
| **What are the advantages of CSS?** | **Bandwidth, site-wide consistency, page reformatting, accessibility, and content separated from presentation. (research more)** |
| **What are the limitations of CSS?** | **Ascending by selectors is not possible, Limitations of vertical control, no expressions, no column declaration, pseudo-class not controlled by dynamic behavior, rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible (research further)** |
| **What are the CSS frameworks?** | **They are the preplanned libraries which make easy and more standard compliant web page styling. This includes, Bootstrap, Foundation, Semantic UI, Gumby, and Ulkit.** |
| **What is a CSS selector?** | **It’s a string that identifies the elements to which a particular declaration apply. Several types of selectors include Element Selectors, Id Selectors, Class Selectors, Universal Selectors, and Group Selectors (research further)** |
| **What is RWD?** | **Responsive Web Design. It’s a technique used to display the designed page perfectly on every screen size and device regardless of size, so you don’t have to create a different page for each device.** |
| **What is HTML?** | **HTML is Hypertext Markup Language. It is the document’s markup language for developing web pages to display on the web browser. When saving HTML pages, use extension .html or .htm** |
| **What is a tag in HTML?** | **Tags are used to place the content and format the pages. They are defined between opening and closing angular brackets (<), (/>). In most cases, opening tags are preceded with closing tags and the closing tag is indicated with a forward slash(/). The tags that don’t have closings are(<hr />) header row, (<br />) break, and (<img…/>) image. The tags instruct the browser to format the HTML. Tags can change the appearance of text, display graphics, and link to other pages.** |
| **What is the key difference between elements and tags in HTML?** | **The sections of the web page, such as a paragraph, an image, or a link is an element, and an element has a certain way of execution.HTML elements communicate with the browser how to represent the text and become HTML tags when enclosed within angular brackets. An element is defined by a starting tag, and if the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag. You can also nest one HTML element within another HTML element, and these nested elements become, children, grandchildren, and siblings to the element within whom they are nested.** |
| **What are Attributes in HTML?** | **Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. All HTML elements can have attributes, and the attributes are always specified in the start tag. They usually come in name/value pairs like name = “value”; an example would be the href attribute. The <a> (anchor) tag defines a hyperlink and the href attribute attached to it is specifies the url. The browser then reads the url as a link on the webpage. The anchor tag links two sections, web pages, or website templates in HTML. The src (source) attribute is attached to the <img> tag to provide an image source you want on the web page. 2 ways to specify the url in the src attribute: absolute URL links to an external image hosted on another website, and relative URL links to an image hosted within the website, for example a url to another page within the website (an about page linked to the home page). In addition width and height attributes should be included in the <img> tag.** |
| **What are forms in HTML?** | **Forms are used to collect user information when the user fills them out and provides details saved in the database.** |
| **What is HTML5 ?** | **HTML5 is the improved HTML version released in 2014 by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). It sets for the the following requirements: DOCTYPE declaration: To declare the HTML document type to instruct the web browser about the markup language.**   * **Main: The main tag defines the primary section in the document related to the central content of a document with a <main> tag.** * **Section: It is used to define specific sections in a document such as a chapter, header, footer, or any other section, and is specified with the <section> tag.** * **Header: The header tag defines the title or heading of a document or its section. It is specified with the <header> tag.** * **Footer: The footer tag defines the section of a document that contains information such as copyright or author’s information. It is designated with the <footer> tag.** * **Article: The article tag represents an independent or self-contained part of the content of a document with the tag <article>.** |
| **What is AJAX?** | **Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. It is a group of related technologies used to display data asynchronously. It sends and retrieves data without reloading the webpage.** |
| **What are the advantages of AJAX?** | **Quick response, bandwidth utilization, user is not blocked until data is retrieved from the server, allows us to send only important data to the server, makes the application interactive and faster. (research further)** |
| **What are the disadvantages of AJAX?** | **Dependent on JavaScript, Security issues, and debugging is difficult. The Security issues include AJAX source code is readable, and attackers can insert the script into the system. (research further)** |
| **What is the difference between synchronous and asynchronous requests?** | **Synchronous requests block the user until a response is retrieved whereas asynchronous doesn’t block the user.** |
| **What is the purpose of XMLHttpRequest?** | **It sends data in the background to the server, it requests data from the server, it receives data from the server, it updates data without reloading the page.** |
| **What is the role of the callback function in AJAX?** | **The callback function passes a function as a parameter to another function. If we have to perform various AJAX tasks on a website, we can create one finction for executing XMLHttpRequest and a callback function to execute each AJAX task.** |
| **What is JSON in AJAX ?** | **JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation. In AJAX, it is used to exchange data between a browser and a server. It is easy to understand, and data exchange is faster than XML. It supports array, object, string, number, and values.** |