**Screen Resolution**

1366 x 768 1360 x 768 1280 x 1024 1280 x 960

1280 x 800 1280 x 768 1280 x 720 1280 x 600

1024 x 768 800 x 600 1170 **bootstrap**

**Bootstrap**

**Margin-left** : col-lg-offset-1: 8.33%, 16.66%, 25%, 33.33%, 41.66%, 50%, 58.33%, 66%, 75%

**Responsive : 320 x 480, 360 x 640, 768 x 1024, 980 x 1280, 1280 x 600,**

**iphone size:** **320 x 480, 640 x 960**

**Tablet Size: 1024 x 768, 1280 x 800**

**Laptop size:** 1**366 x 768, 1440 x 900**

**Desktop size: 1920 x 1080,**

xs (for phones) sm (for tablets) md (for desktops) lg (for larger desktops)

**Photoshop**

**Fill:** foreground color or a pattern ko dall karta hai only box ke ander ka color wah strock par koi effect nahi dalta.

**Opicity:** opacity pure background ko transparent kar deti hai with strock

**Lock:** lock pure Layer KO lock kar deti hai esme ham koi change bhi nahi kar sakte

**Lock Position:** lock position me only Layer ki position Lock hoti hai use ham move nahi kar sakte but us me ham changes kar skate hai

**Qus:** which type of masking in Photoshop?

### Ans: The Five Types of Masks in Photoshop

1. Layer Mask
2. Vector Mask
3. Quick Mask
4. Adjustment Layer Mask
5. Clipping Mask
6. **Layer masks** use only white, black, and all the shades of gray. (Gradient, Bruesh) **images Masking using Layer Mask**

**images ko mask karne ke liye use hoti hai yah** they use these three colors (white, black and gray) to control the transparency of a **layer**. White in a **layer mask** means 100% visible. Black in a **layer mask** means 100% transparent.

1. A **vector mask** is a resolution independent path that clips out the contents of the layer. Vector masks are usually more accurate than those created with pixel-based tools. You create vector masks with the pen or shapes tools.
2. To use **Quick Mask mode** to create and edit selections quickly, start with a selection and then add to or subtract from it to make the mask. You can also create the mask entirely in Quick Mask mode. Color differentiates the protected and unprotected areas. When you leave Quick Mask mode, the unprotected areas become a selection.
3. **Clipping Mask** me ham 1 image ko kisi or layer ke ander mask kar sakte hai yani kisi bhi shape me image ko put karana.

**What are swatches palettes?**

Photoshop provides two palettes for selecting color,

a) Swatch Palettes   b) Color Palettes.

**What is the shortcut to zoom back to 100%?**

Ctrl+Alt+0 and Ctrl+0

**What is a smart object?**

Smart objects give freedom to work with multiple copies of a single object. All the multiple copies ko ham chota bada kar sakte hai 1 single object me without affecting the multiple copies. Without any loss in pixel.

**Qus**. **What is work Area in Photoshop?**

**Ans.** The work area in Photoshop has the following basic functionality and features:

**Qus**. **How Many Types Of Graphics?**

There are two types of graphics

1. Raster Graphics –pixels (photoshop).
2. Vector Graphics – Lines & Curves( Illustrator).

**Qus**. **What Is A Layer In Photoshop?**

Layer is a component which holds the object. Without affecting the other content, we can modify the object in it.

**Qus**. **What Is Gradient? How To Apply Gradient?**

Gradient is a mixing of two or more colors.

**Question 14. What Is The Difference Between “==” And “===”**

**Answer :** “==” checks equality, “===” checks equality and type

**Question 13. What Are 2 (shorthand) Boolean Operators Supported By Javascript**

**Answer :** or ||, and &&, not equal to !

**Question 8. What Is The Difference Between A Css Reset And Normalize.css**

**Answer :** CSS Reset removes browser default styles.

Normalize.css sets a standard across all browsers (It does not ‘reset’ them).

**Question 5. What Are Pseudo-elements?**

**Answer :** Pseudo-elements are fictional elements that do not exist in HTML. They address the element's sub-part (non-existent in HTML) and not the element itself.

**What is The Viewport?**

The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.

The viewport varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.

A **<meta>** viewport element gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**

**The width=device-width** part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

**The initial-scale=1.0** part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, user-scale=0">**

**Esme zoom nahi hota**

## Building a Responsive Grid-View

**Col means = columns ---- 12**

.col-1 {width: 8.33%;} .col-2 {width: 16.66%;} .col-3 {width: 25%;} .col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
.col-5 {width: 41.66%;} .col-6 {width: 50%;} .col-7 {width: 58.33%;} .col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
.col-9 {width: 75%;} .col-10 {width: 83.33%;} .col-11 {width: 91.66%;} .col-12 {width: 100%;}

Tiny (for smart phones .col-xs-\*), small (for tablets .col-sm-\*), medium (for laptops .col-md-\*) and large (for laptops/desktops .col-lg-\*)

**Block-level Elements**

Header nav footer main section article address aside figure form p canvas table video blockquote prehgroup figcaption div ul ol dl dd <h1> to <h6> hr

**In-Block-level Elements**

Textarea, strong, select, script, object, label, button, input, samp, small, acronym, abbr, cite, code, span, bdo, img, map, sub, sup

dfn, big, kbd, var, em, a, br, b, q, i, tt

**Ques: What is HTML?**

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a language of World Wide Web. It is a standard text formatting language which is used to create and display pages on the Web.

**Ques: Do all HTML tags have an end tag?**

No. There are some HTML tags that don't need a closing tag. For example: <image> tag, <br>

**HTML 5 tag**

Header, footer, nav, section, aside, main, article, details, figure, figcaption, mark , summary, time, wbr, canvas, svg….

**HTML 5 tag**

**Control Attributes:** like number, date, time, calendar, and range.

**Graphic Elements:** <svg> and <canvas>.

**Multimedia Elements:** <audio> and <video>.

**HTML Links - The targetValue**

1. **\_blank:-** document in a new window or tab
2. **\_self:-** document in the same frame
3. **\_parent:-** document in the parent frame
4. **\_top:-** document in the full body of the window

**HTML Colors – Value**

Hexadecimal colors **( #0000FF, #fff )** 2. RGB Colors { **rgb (0,0,255)**} 3. Color Name**(Red)**

**The HTML <head> Element**

<title>, <style>, <meta>, <link>, <script>, and <base>.

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">

<basehref="http://www.w3schools.com/images/"target="\_blank">

**When to Use GET?**

If the form submission is passive and without sensitive information.

When you use GET, the form data will be visible in the page address:

**When to Use post?**

If the form is updating data, or includes sensitive information (password).

POST offers better security because the submitted data is not visible in the page address.

**Some other notes on GET requests: Some other notes on Postrequests:**

1. GET requests can be cached **Never cached**
2. GET requests remain in the browser history **Not remain in**
3. GET requests can be bookmarked **Cannot be Bookmarked**
4. GET requests have length restrictions **NoRestrictions**

**The <strike> tag is not supported in HTML5. Use** [**<del>**](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) **or** [**<s>**](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_s.asp) **instead**

**Qns: Inline elements are normally displayed without starting a new line.**

**Ans:** True

**Qus: Block elements are normally displayed without starting a new line.**

**Ans:** NO

**Qus: Which input type defines a week and year control (no time zone)?**

**Ans:** Week

**Qns: Browsers remove extra spaces when displaying an HTML file.**

**Ans: True**

**Qns: What is the default value of the position property?**

**Ans:** static

**What are the types of layout available in Bootstrap?**

1. Fluid Layout 2. Fixed Layout

Static, Liquid, Adaptive, or Responsive

**Qus: What are mata tage Used for?**

**Ans:** To store information usually relevant browsers and search engines

**Qus: Difference between Visibility Hidden and Display None?**

**Ans:** **Visibility Hidden**: it si not visible but takes up its original space

**Display None**: It is hidden and no space (container ka space bhi nahi hota)

**CSS Tutorials**

**CSS: -** cascading Style Sheet **css case sensitive** hoti hai

**Qus:** what is css

**Ans:** Css is markup language use to create style and customize HTML elements available in a web page

**Benefits of css?**

1. Timie Saving

2. Less Page Size

3. Creative LOOK

4. easy to learn and implement

**Qus: What are the advantages of CSS?**

* Bandwidth
* Site-wide consistency
* Page reformatting
* Accessibility Content separated from presentation

**Qus: 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

**Qus: What is a CSS selector?**

* CSS Element Selector
* CSS Id Selector
* CSS Class Selector
* CSS Universal Selector
* CSS Group Selector

**Qus: What is the use of % unit?**

It is used for defining percentage values.

**Qus: What is the difference between class selectors and id selectors?**

An overall block is given to class selector while id selectors take only a single element differing from other elements.

**Qus: What are the advantages of External Style Sheets?**

* You can create classes for reusing it in many documents.
* By using it, you can control the styles of multiple documents from one file.
* In complex situations, you can use selectors and grouping methods to apply styles.

**Qus: What are the advantages of Embedded Style Sheets?**

* You can create classes for use on multiple tag types in the document.
* You can use selector and grouping methods to apply styles in complex situations.
* No extra download is required to import the information.

**Qus:** There are fore ways of inserting a style sheet:

**Ans:** 1. External style sheet

1. Internal style sheet
2. Inline style
3. Importing a CSS file

@import url(http://www.careerride.css);

**1 page me only 1 hi id ( # ) aati hay and class ( . ) kina bhi laga sakte hai**

**1em =16px**

**Adjusting selector** kisi element ke turant baad aane wle element ko select karne ke liye and **Child selecter** kisi Parent element ke child element ko select karne ke liye exm: h2>p

**Selecter: #** id **.** class

1. \* (all elements)
2. p { all <p> elements }
3. div p { div ke ander jitney bhi p aayege unke liye }
4. div, p { jitney bhi div and p aayege unke liye }
5. h2+p { h2 ke bad aane wale p ke liye }
6. h2>p { h2 ke ander jitney bhi p aayege unke liye }

**Ques: Property Selecter**

1. input[type="text"] { }
2. input[type="button"] { }
3. img[data-type="image"] { }
4. a[name="name"] { }
5. a[href\*="facbook"] { <a href=”www.facebook.com”></a> } (only word check karta hai) **CSS [attribute\*="value"] Selector (Note:** The value does not have to be a whole word!)

**exm: [class\*="te"] {**

**background: yellow;**

**}**

<div class="first\_**te**st">The first div element.</div>

**a[target] {**

**Background-color: yellow;**

**}**

**a[target="\_blank"] {   
    background-color: yellow;  
}**

# seudo elements p {color:red;}

# NOT Selecter

1. **p:not(.test) { color: red;}**

**Exam**: <p>eska matlab hai sare p tag ka color red hoga but jaha .test class hogi uska color change nahi hoga vo black hi aayga.</p> yani

<p class=”test”>yaha par koi change nahi hoga</p>

1. **li:first-child** { color: red; }
2. **li:last-child** { color: red; }
3. **p::first-letter {** color: red; }
4. **p::first-line {** color: red; }
5. tr: **nth-child**(even) {background: #CCC}
6. tr: **nth-child**(odd) {background: #FFF}
7. **p:nth-child(3n+0)** {  background: red;}……………har 3ed line ka color change
8. **col**:first-child {background: #FF0}
9. **col**:nth-child(**2n+0**) {background: #CCC}……har 2nd colom ki line ka color change

**spry or sprite images in CSS browser par jaldi se jaldi page load ho sake**

**# MeasureIt Developer addon**

# CSS Positions

1. Static (esko dena ya na dena barabar hai ye normal ya default position hoti hai)
2. Relative (relative positions dene par only vo hi element change hoti hai jis par diya hai )
3. Absolute (ye parent element ke according kam karta hai jase relative ya fixed)
4. Fixed

**Block Element:** p ul h1- h6 ol div table form

## Inline Elements: span a img b td

**Qus: In CSS3, how would you select:**

a[href^="https"] a[href$=".pdf"] a[href\*="css"]

## Qus: What are empty HTML elements?

**Ans:** <br>

**CSS3 Multiple Backgrounds**

#example1 {  
    background: **url(img\_flwr.gif)** right bottom no-repeat**, url(paper.gif)** left top repeat;  
}

# CSS Layout - Horizontal & Vertical Align

**<style type="text/css">**

**.centered** {

Height: 200px; width: 800px; position: fixed; /\* or absolute \*/

top: 50%; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%);

border: 1px solid #333; }

**</style>**

**Qus. How to use HTML5shiv.js**

**Ans:** you can "teach" older browsers how to handle….. "It also applies basic styling for HTML5 elements for IE6-9, Safari 4.x and **Firefox** 3.x."

**Qus. What is HTML Canvas?**

**Ans:** The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics.

**Qus: What is SVG?**

**Ans:** The SVG is used to define **Scalable Vector graphics** for the Web.

<svg width="200" height="200">

<circle cx="100" cy="100" r="90"

stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />

</svg>

**Only MP4, WebM, and Ogg video are supported by the newest HTML5 standard.**

**Only MP3, WAV, and Ogg audio are supported by the newest HTML5 standard.**

**Qus: How to align div in center in bootstrap**

**Ans:** center-block

## Qus: What is a Class selector and how does it differ from an ID selector?

**Ans:** The main difference is that the same **class** selector can be **applied to multiple HTML** elements, whereas **ID** selectors are **unique**.

## Qus: How are inline and block elements different from each other?

**Ans:** **Block** element is an element that takes up the **full width** available… **Exp**. <h1>, <p>, <li>, <div>

**Inline element** only takes up as much **width as necessary Exp:.** <a> and <span>

## Qus: What are the advantages and disadvantages of External Style Sheets?

**Ans:** The biggest **Advantages of** external style sheets are that they can be **applied to multiple documents** while being managed from a **single style sheet**.

The **Disadvantages** are that it may **decrease loading time** in some situations. It may also not be practical if there are not enough styling conditions to justify an external sheet.

**Qus: How can the gap under the image be removed?**

**Ans:** img { display: block ; }

## Qus: Which font names are available on all platforms ?

**Ans:** Only **five basic font** families

1. serif, 2. sans-serif 3. cursive, 4.fantasy, 5. Monsospace

## Qus: What is the use of column layout in CSS?- use -moz and -webkit

**Ans:** column-count:3; , column-gap:20px;, column-rule:6px

(yani 3 column banege 20px padding hogi and 6px border hoga)

## Qus: What is difference between HTML and XHTML?

**Ans:** 1. HTML is application of Standard Generalized Markup Language(SGML) whereas XML is application of Extensible Markup Language(XML).  
2. HTML is a **static Web Page** whereas **XHTML is dynamic** Web Page.  
3. HTML allows programmer to perform changes in the tags and use attribute minimization whereas XHTML when user need a new markup tag then user can define it in this.  
4. HTML is about **displaying information** whereas XHTML is about **describing the information**

5. **XML** we can **define our own tag** as it is not possible in html.

6. **XML** is used for **exchanging data** HTML is not

7. **XML** is **case sensitive** but HTML is not case sensitive

## Qus: Does HTML support Javascripts?

**Ans:** Yes, HTML supports JavaScripts. **Head Section, Body Section, External File**

## Qus: What are new Media Elements in HTML5?

Ans: **<audio> <video> <source> <embed> <track>**

## Qus: What is difference between HTML and HTML5?

**Ans:** 1. Document of HTML is very large as compare to the HTML5.  
2. Audio and Video tags are not present in HTML whereas HTML5 contains audio and video tags.  
3. Vector technology is not integral part of HTML whereas HTML5 Vector technology is the integral part of it.  
4. HTML supported by all old browsers whereas HTML5 is supported by new browser.  
5. In HTML web sockets are not available whereas in HTML5 Full duplex communication channel is present.

**Qus: How to show a div on button click in javascript**

<script type="text/javascript">

function showDiv(toggle){

document.getElementById(toggle).style.display = 'block'; }

</script>

<input type="button" name="answer" onclick="showDiv('toggle')">Show</input>

<div id="toggle" style="display:none;">Hello</div>

**Ques: What are three ways to reduce page load time?**

1. Reduce image sizes,
2. remove unnecessary widgets,
3. HTTP compression, ( **server par bandwidth bada dete hai—hosting se** )
4. put CSS at the top and script references at the bottom or in external files,
5. minimize redirects, ( 301, 302, kam se kam hone chaye)

**JPEG or JPG:** Joint Photographic Experts Group

**GIF:** Graphic Interchange Format

**PNG:** Portable Network Graphics

**DVD:** Digital Video Disc

**MPEG :** Moving Picture Experts Group

**Qus.** **How to import google font in css**

**Ans.** @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans');

**Qus: How do I link to a location in the middle of an HTML document?**

**Ans:** <a href="thesis.html#section2">go to Section 2 of my thesis</a>

< a href=”**mailto**:kapil@speakingtechnically.com “>**Click here** < / a> .

**Qus: How do I create frames? What is a frameset?**

**Ans:** Frames allow an author to divide a browser window into multiple (rectangular) regions. Multiple documents can be displayed in a single window, each within its own frame.

**<frameset rows="10%,80%,10%">**

<frame name="top" src="/html/top\_frame.htm" />

<frame name="main" src="/html/main\_frame.htm" />

<frame name="bottom" src="/html/bottom\_frame.htm" />

**</frameset>**

**Qus: Can I have two or more actions in the same form?**

**Ans:** no

**Qus: What are Semantic Elements?**

**Ans:** A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser.

Examples of **non-semantic** elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of **semantic** elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.

**Qus: What is semantic HTML?**

Semantic HTML is a coding style. It is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics or meaning of the content. For example: In semantic HTML <b> </b> tag is not used for bold statement as well as <i> </i> tag is used for italic. Instead of these we use <strong></strong> and <em></em> tags.

**Qus: What are some new input attributes in HTML5?**

**Ans:** datalist, datetime, output, keygen, date, month, week, time, number, range, email, and url..

**Qus: What is the difference between HTML5 interaction in Sencha and Twitter/Bootstrap?**

**Ans:** Sencha and Twitter/Bootstrap are **both HTML development frameworks** that integrate HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript. The major difference is that in Sencha, the three languages are all comingled together in code, whereas in Bootstrap, HTML and CSS and decoupled.

**Qus: What is the difference in caching between HTML5 and the old HTML?**

**Ans:** An important feature of HTML5 is the Application Cache. It creates an offline version of a web application. and stores website files such as HTML files, CSS, images, and JavaScript, locally. It is a feature that speeds up site performance.

**Qus: what is a dl tag in html?**

**Ans:** description list.

**Qus: 1 box ka size 300x200 ka hai usme 25 px padding bhi hai to box ka size kya hua**

**Ans:** box-sizing: border-box;

**Qus:**  what is different **width** and **max-width** in css

**Ans: width** fix hoti hai but **max-width (**flexible hoti hai**)** jab screen ko small kara jata hai vo bhi small hoti jati hai.

**Qus:**  What is **Pseudo-Elements**?

**Ans:** A CSS **pseudo-element** is used to style **specified parts** of an element.

Notice the double colon notation - **:: first-line**

**Qus:**  What is **Pseudo-Class**?

**Ans:** A **pseudo-class** is used to define a **special state** of an element.

Note: **a:hover**

**display: inline-block;** utna hi space leta hai jitney ki use **requirement** hai **border**

**Qus: Why use Bootstrap?**

**Ans: 1.** Mobile first approach 2. Browser Support 3. Responsive design

**Qus: What are JavaScript types?**

**Ans:** Number, String, Boolean, Function, Object, Null, Undefined.

**Qus**. **What does isNaN function do?**

Ans. Return true if the argument is not a number.

**Qus**. **What is a prompt box?**

**Ans.** A prompt box allows the user to enter input by providing a text box.

**Qus.** **What is the difference between an alert box and a confirmation box?**

**Ans.** An alert box displays only **one button** which is the **OK** button whereas the Confirm box displays **two buttons** namely **OK** and **cancel**.

**Qus**. **What is “Semantic HTML?”**

**Ans.** Semantic HTML is a coding style where the tags embody what the text is meant to convey. In Semantic HTML, tags like <b></b> for bold, and <i></i>

**Qus.** **What is the difference between <div> and <frame>?**

**Ans.** A **<div>** is a generic container element for **grouping and styling**, whereas a <frame> creates divisions within a web page and should be used within the <frameset> tag. The use of <frame> and <frameset> are no longer popular and are now being replaced with the more flexible <iframe>, which has become popular for embedding foreign elements (ie. Youtube videos) into a page.

## Qus: Transform Methods

**Ans: Box ko left right up down rotate karne ke liye use karte hai**

transform: scaleX(1), transform: translate (-50px -50px)

* Translate(*x,y*)
* Scale(*x,y*)
* Rotate(*angle*)
* Skew

## Qus: Transition Methods

**Ans:** ye animation ke liye use karte hai taki vo smoothly move kar sake

* transition
* transition-delay
* transition-duration
* transition-property
* transition-timing-function

## Qus: Transition Methods

**Ans:** ye animation ke liye use karte hai taki vo smoothly move kar sake

**Qus: How many tags can be used to separate a section of texts?**

Three tags are used to separate the texts.

1. br
2. p
3. blockquote

**Qus: Which HTML tag is used to display the data in the tabular form?**

**Table all properties**

**Qus: How to create a nested webpage in HTML?**

The HTML iframe tag is used to display a nested webpage. In other words, it represents a webpage within a webpage. The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame. For example:

**Qus**. **How to add video and audio in HTML5**

**Ans:** Video add

<video width=”320″ height=”240″ controls=”controls”>

<source src=”pcds.mp4″ type=”video/mp4″ />

<source src=”pcds.ogg” type=”video/ogg” />

**And audio like this**

<audio controls=”controls”>

<source src=”song.ogg” type=”audio/ogg” />

<source src=”song.mp3″ type=”audio/mpeg” />

**Qus.** **What’s the difference between standards mode and quirks mode?**

**Ans.** Quirks Mode is a default compatibility mode and may be different from browser to browser, which may result to a lack of consistency in appearance from browser to browser.

### Ques: What are the CSS frameworks?

CSS frameworks are: -

* Bootstrap
* Foundation
* Semantic UI
* Gumby
* Ulkit

### Ques: What is the use of CSS Opacity?

opacity: 0.4;

    filter: alpha(opacity=40); /\* For IE8 and earlier \*/

**Ques: The text-overflow Property**

The following two paragraphs contains a long text that will not fit in the box.

**text-overflow: clip:**

This is some long text that will not fit in the box

**text-overflow: ellipsis:**

This is some long text that will not fit

**white-space: nowrap; overflow: hidden; text-overflow: ellipsis;**

**Text are laid out horizontally or vertically.**

p.test1 {  
  writing-mode: horizontal-tb;  
}  
  
span.test2 {  
  writing-mode: vertical-rl;  
}  
  
p.test2 {  
  writing-mode: vertical-rl;  
}

## CSS 2D Transforms

* translate()
* rotate()
* scaleX()
* scaleY()
* scale()
* skewX()
* skewY()
* skew()
* matrix()

Exa: transform: translate(50px, 100px); transform: rotate(20deg);

transform: scale(2, 3); transform: scaleX(2);

## CSS 3D Transforms

CSS also supports 3D transformations.

* rotateX()
* rotateY()
* rotateZ()

Exa: transform: rotateX(150deg); transform: rotateY(130deg);

# CSS Transitions

* transition
* transition-delay
* transition-duration
* transition-property
* transition-timing-function

# CSS Flexbox display: flex;

The flex container properties are:

* flex-direction
* flex-wrap
* flex-flow
* justify-content
* align-items
* align-content

**Bootstrap Question**

You can disable zooming: **user-scalable=no**

Move columns to the right using. **col-md-offset-\*** classes.

**Column ordering**

Easily change the order of our built-in grid columns with

**.col-md-push-\*** and **.col-md-pull-\*** modifier classes.

<div class="row">

<div class="col-md-9 **col-md-push-3**">.col-md-9 .col-md-push-3</div>

<div class="col-md-3 **col-md-pull-9**">.col-md-3 .col-md-pull-9</div>

</div>

For highlighting a run of text due to its relevance in another context, use the **<mark>** tag.

* For indicating blocks of text that have been **deleted** use the **<del>** tag.
* For indicating blocks of text that are no longer relevant use the **<s>** tag.
* For indicating additions to the document use the **<ins>** tag.
* **<small>**This line of text is meant to be treated as fine print**.</small>**
* <abbr title="attribute">**attr**</abbr>
* img-rounded img-circle img-thumbnail
* .**pull-left** {float: left !important;}
* .**pull-right** {float: right !important;}
* **.show** {display: block !important;}
* **.hidden** {display: none !important;}
* **.invisible** {visibility: hidden;}
* **list-unstyled** (ul li) **list-inline** (ul li)
* .fade .fade.in
* .collapse .collapse.in
* .dropdown-toggle .divider
* .pagination ( **ul li** )
* .breadcrumb ( **ul li** )
* data-toggle="tooltip" (Hover par text how karne ke liye tooltip me)
* modal fade (Popup Show karne ke liye show hota)
* Progress Bar Rang ke liye progress kitne % hui hai
* Badges News **5 (No Show karane ke liye use hota h)**
* data-toggle="popover" data-placement="top" (Menu ko top right left karne ke liye use karte hai )
* **data-toggle="popover" data-placement="top"** (Menu ko top right left karne ke liye use karte hai )
* **.pager** (ye ul li me 2 menu ko middel me karne ke liye use hota hai)

<ul class="**pager**">

<li class="**previous**"><a href="#">Previous</a></li>

<li class="**next**"><a href="#">Next</a></li>

</ul>

**JavaScript Question**

**Qus: What is JavaScript?**

JavaScript is a scripting language. It is different from Java language. It is object-based, lightweight, cross-platform translated language. It is widely used for client-side validation. The JavaScript Translator (embedded in the browser) is responsible for translating the JavaScript code for the web browser. More details.

**Qus: List some of the advantages of JavaScript.**

Some of the advantages of JavaScript are:

* Server interaction is less
* Feedback to the visitors is immediate
* Interactivity is high
* Interfaces are richer

**Qus: What is the difference between == and ===?**

The == operator checks equality only whereas === checks equality, and data type, i.e., a value must be of the same type.

**Qus: What does the isNaN() function?**

The isNan() function returns true if the variable value is not a number. For example:

**Qus: What is the difference between undefined value and null value?**

**Undefined value:** A value that is not defined and has no keyword is known as undefined value. For example:

int number;//Here, a number has an undefined value.

**Null value:** A value that is explicitly specified by the keyword "null" is known as a null value. For example:

String str=null;//Here, str has a null value.

<https://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-interview-questions>