

```
let x = '{ "b": 1, "c": 2 }';
let y = JSON.parse(x);
console.log(typeof y);
Output

object
```

## Q3.

```
let x = 0.1 + 0.2;
let y = 0.3;
console.log(x == y);
```

## Output

false

## Q4.



# Output

false

## Q5.

```
let x = false;
let y = "0";
let z = 0;
console.log(x == y);
console.log(x == z);
```

## Output

true true

return number because minney is a number value, atoete a special one

## Q8.

```
let x = "5";
let y = 2;

console.log(x + y);
console.log(x - y);
```

#### Output

52 3 Q10.

```
let x = "hello";
let y = new String("hello");
console.log(x == y);
console.log(x == y);
Output

true
false
```

```
الغيمة

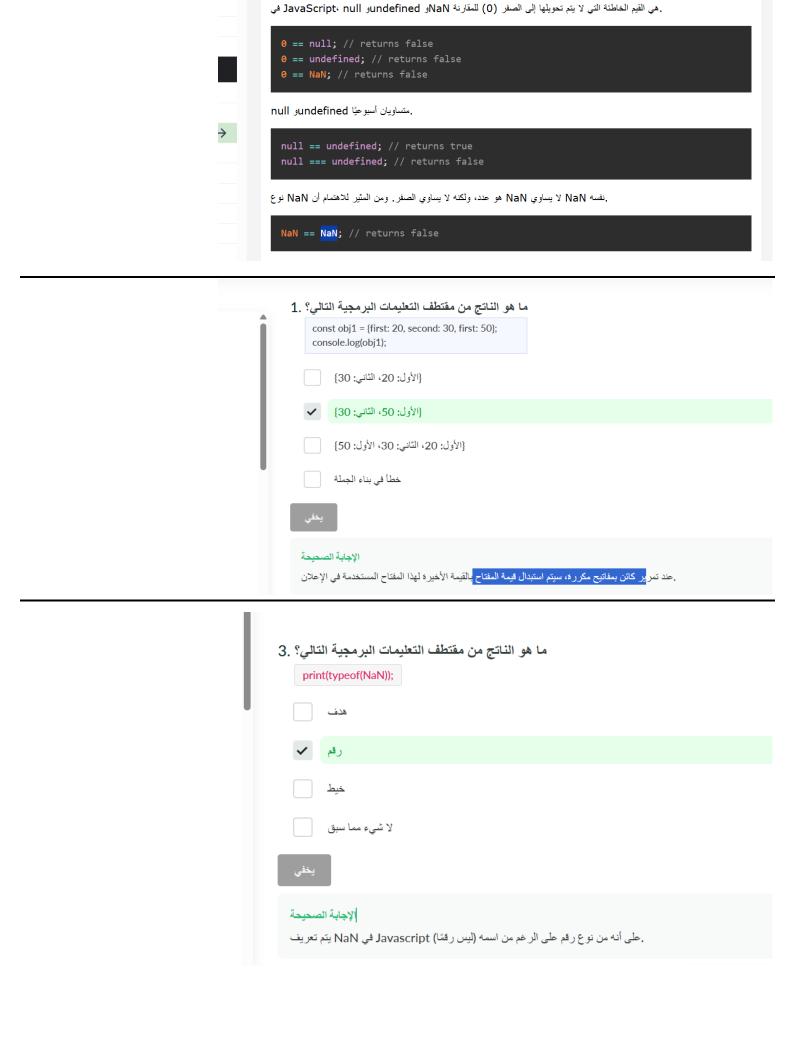
10 === 10; // true

10 === 20; // false

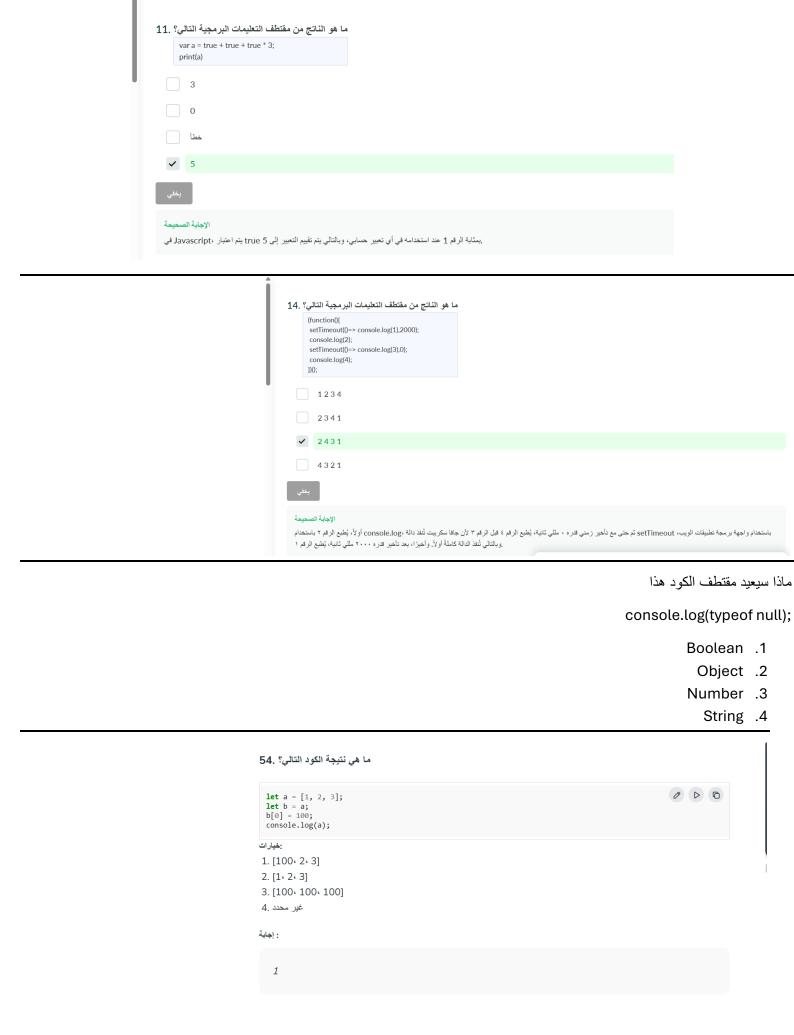
'Hello'==='Hello'; // true

10 === '10'; // false

0 === false; // false
```



NaNو undefinedو null مقارنة



## ما هو ناتج الكود التالي؟ .55

```
console.log([] + []);

غيرات

1. null

2. غير محدد 3. "

4. []

إجابة
```

### :توضيح

. ' ' يقوم المشغل + بربط مصفوفتين فارغتين، مما يؤدي إلى إنشاء سلسلة فارغة •

## 56. What will be the output of the following code?

```
(function() {
    var a = b = 5;
}();
console.log(typeof a);
console.log(typeof b);

Options:

1. typeof a: "undefined"
    typeof b: "number"
2. typeof a: "number"
    typeof b: "number"
3. typeof a: "undefined"
    typeof b: "undefined"
    typeof b: "undefined"
4. typeof a: "number"
    typeof b: "undefined"

Answer:
1
```

#### 58. What will be the output of the following code?

```
const obj1 = { a: 1 };
const obj2 = { a: 1 };
console.log(obj1 == obj2);
console.log(obj1 === obj2);
```

## Options:

- 1. true, true
- 2. true, false
- 3. false, true
- 4. false, false

#### Answer:

```
4
```

#### Explanation:

• In JavaScript, objects are compared by reference, not by value. Since obj1 and obj2 point to different memory locations, both == and === comparisons return false.

## 61. What will be the output of this recursive function?

```
function foo(num) {
  if (num === 0) return 1;
  return num + foo(num - 1);
}
console.log(foo(3));
```

#### Options:

- 1. 3
- 2. 6
- 3. 7
- 4. 10

#### Answer:

3

62. What will be printed in the following code?

```
let a = [1, 2, 3];
let b = a;
b.push(4);
console.log(a);
console.log(b);
```

#### Options:

- 1. [1, 2, 3] [1, 2, 3, 4] 2. [1, 2, 3, 4] [1, 2, 3, 4] 3. [1, 2, 3]
- [1, 2, 3] 4. [1, 2, 3, 4]
  - [1, 2, 3]

Answer:

2

63. What will be logged by the following code?

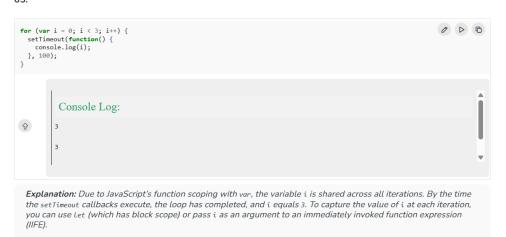
```
function test() {
  console.log(this);
}
test.call(null);
```

## Options:

- 1. null
- 2. undefined
- 3. Window or global object
- 4. TypeError

#### Answer:

3

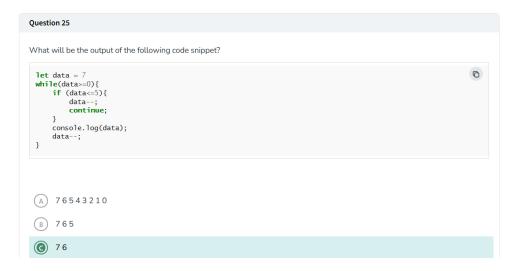


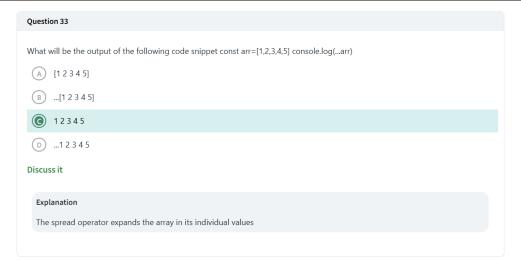
# لو صار التعريف let ماذا سيحدث هل نفس المخرجات











	C forEvery()	
	D each()	
	Discuss it	
	Explanation	
	forEach() – Calls a function for each element in the array.	
<b>41</b> 41	الم	Ī
التالي	const arr=[1,2,3,4,5,6] console.log(arr.pop()) ما هو الناتج من الكود	
	1	
( <del>.</del> )	2	
(3)	12345	
•	6	7
ناقشها		
ضيح	ئو. ئو	
	تزيل العنصر الأخير من المصفوفة ()pop طر	
Qı	uestion 44	
	That will be the output of the following code const arr=[1,2,3,3,3,4,5,6] const arr2=arr.filter((data)=>{return data!==3}) console.log(arr2.length)	
	A 8	
	<b>1</b> 5	
	© 6	
	D 3	
Di	iscuss it	
	Explanation	
	The filter() method will return all values in arr which are not equal to 3.	

Which function of an Array object calls a function for each element in the array?

Question 40

(A) forEach()
(B) every()