**MODULE: 4 (JavaScript Basic & DOM)**

Q1. What is JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript is a text-based programming language used both on the client-side and server-side that allows you to make web pages interactive. Where HTML and CSS are languages that give structure and style to web pages, JavaScript gives web pages interactive elements that engage a user.

Q2. What is the use of isNaN function?

Ans: The JavaScript isNaN() Function is used to check whether a given value is an illegal number or not. It returns true if the value is a NaN else returns false. It is different from the Number. isNaN() Method

Q3. What is negative Infinity?

Ans: NEGATIVE\_INFINITY is a special numeric value that is returned when an arithmetic operation or mathematical function generates a negative value greater than the largest representable number in JavaScript.

Q4. Which company developed JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript was invented by Brendan Eich in 1995. It was developed for Netscape 2, and became the ECMA-262 standard in 1997. After Netscape handed JavaScript over to ECMA, the Mozilla foundation continued to develop JavaScript for the Firefox browser. Mozilla's latest version was 1.8.5.

Q5. What are undeclared and undefined variables?

Ans: An undefined variable is one that has been declared but does not have a value. An undeclared variable is one that does not exist in the programme at all.

Q6. Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?

Ans: function addNewElement() {

var newElement = document.createElement("div");

newElement.innerHTML = "New Element";

document.getElementById("container").appendChild(newElement);

}

Q7. What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?

Ans: The basic difference between these two is that the ViewState is to manage state at the client's end, making state management easy for end-user while SessionState manages state at the server's end, making it easy to manage content from this end too.

Q8. What is === operator?

Ans: The strict equality (===) operator checks whether its two operands are equal, returning a Boolean result. Unlike the [equality](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/Equality) operator, the strict equality operator always considers operands of different types to be different.

Q9. How can the style/class of an element be changed?

Ans: The class name is used as a selector in HTML which helps to give some value to the element attributes. The document.getElementById() method is used to return the element in the document with the “id” attribute and the “className” attribute can be used to change/append the class of the element.

Syntax: document.getElementById('myElement').className = "myclass";

Q10. How to read and write a file using JavaScript?

Ans: Read files:

const fs = require('fs')

fs.readFile('tp.txt', (err, inputD) => {

if (err) throw err;

console.log(inputD.toString());

})

Write files:

const fs = require('fs')

let fInput = "You are reading the content from Tutorials Point"

fs.writeFile('tp.txt', fInput, (err) => {

if (err) throw err;

else{

console.log("The file is updated with the given data")

}

})

Q11. What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript supports different kinds of loops:

for - loops through a block of code a number of times

while - loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true

do/while - also loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true

Q12. How can you convert the string of any base to an integer in JavaScript?

Ans: In JavaScript parseInt() function (or a method) is used to convert the passed-in string parameter or value to an integer value itself. This function returns an integer of the base which is specified in the second argument of the parseInt() function.

Q13. What is the function of the delete operator?

Ans: The delete operator removes a property from an object. If the property's value is an object and there are no more references to the object, the object held by that property is eventually released automatically.

Q14. What are all the types of Pop up boxes available in JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript has three kind of popup boxes: Alert box, Confirm box, and Prompt box.

Q15. What is the use of Void (0)?

Ans: “javascript: void(0)” is similar to void. javascript: void(0) means return undefined as a primitive value. We use this to prevent any negative effects on a webpage when we insert some expression. For example, in the case of URL hyperlinks

Q16. How can a page be forced to load another page in JavaScript?

Ans: <script> window.location = <Path / URL> </script>

Q17. What are the disadvantages of using innerHTML in JavaScript?

Ans: Inner HTML is slowInner HTML is slow because when we use the inner HTML property in the code it allows us to change using the JavaScript language. It is very slow because as inner HTML already parses the content even we have to parse the content again so that’s why it takes time