**Java Script**

**1. What is JavaScript?**

* JavaScript is a client-side scripting language that can be inserted into HTML pages and is understood by web browsers.

**2. Enumerate the differences between Java and JavaScript?**

* Java is a complete programming language. In contrast, JavaScript is a coded program that can be introduced to HTML pages.
* These two languages are not at all inter-dependent and are designed for the different intent.  Java is an object – oriented programming (OOPS) or structured programming language like C++ or C whereas JavaScript is a client-side scripting language and it is said to be unstructured programming.

**3. What are JavaScript types?**

Following are the JavaScript types:

* Number
* String
* Boolean
* Function
* Object
* Null
* Undefined

**4. What is ‘this’ keyword in JavaScript?**

* ‘This’ keyword is used to point at the current object in the code. For instance: If the code is presently at an object created by the help of the ‘new’ keyword, then ‘this’ keyword will point to the object being created.

**5. Explain the working of timers in JavaScript? Also elucidate the drawbacks of using the timer, if any?**

* Timers are used to execute a piece of code at a set time or also to repeat the code in a given interval of time. This is done by using the functions **setTimeout, setInterval**and**clearInterval**.
* The **setTimeout(function, delay)** function is used to start a timer that calls a particular function after the mentioned delay. The **setInterval(function, delay)** function is used to repeatedly execute the given function in the mentioned delay and only halts when cancelled. The **clearInterval(id)** function instructs the timer to stop.
* Timers are operated within a single thread, and thus events might queue up, waiting to be executed.

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

* It can be done in the following way:

document.getElementById(“myText”).style.fontSize = “20?;

**or**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | document.getElementById(“myText”).className = “anyclass”; |

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

* Alert
* Confirm and
* Prompt

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

* An alert box displays only one button which is the OK button.
* But a Confirmation box displays two buttons namely OK and cancel.

**9.Describe the properties of an anonymous function in JavaScript?**

* A function that is declared without any named identifier is known as an anonymous function. In general, an anonymous function is inaccessible after its declaration.
* Anonymous function declaration –

var anon = function() {

alert('I am anonymous');

}; anon();

**10.Is JavaScript case sensitive? Give an example?**

* Yes, JavaScript is case sensitive. For example, a function parseInt is not same as the function Parseint.

**11.What is callback?**

* A callback is a plain JavaScript function passed to some method as an argument or option. Some callbacks are just events, called to give the user a chance to react when a certain state is triggered.

**12.What is closure?**

Closures are created whenever a variable that is defined outside the current scope is accessed from within some inner scope.

Example,  
function create() {

var counter = 0;

return {

increment: function() {

counter++;

},

print: function() {

console.log(counter);

}

}

}

var c = create();

c.increment();

c.print(); // ==> 1

**13.Which built-in method returns the calling string value converted to lower case and lower case?**

* toLowerCase() method returns the calling string value converted to lower case.
* toUpperCase() method returns the calling string value converted to upper case.

**14.What are the variable naming conventions in JavaScript?**

* While naming your variables in JavaScript keep following rules in mind.
* You should not use any of the JavaScript reserved keyword as variable name. These keywords are mentioned in the next section. For example, break or boolean variable names are not valid.
* JavaScript variable names should not start with a numeral (0-9). They must begin with a letter or the underscore character. For example, 123test is an invalid variable name but \_123test is a valid one.
* JavaScript variable names are case sensitive. For example, Name and name are two different variables.

**15.How to redirect a url using JavaScript?**

This is very simple to do a page redirect using JavaScript at client side. To redirect your site visitors to a new page, you just need to add a line in your head section as follows −

<head>

<script type="text/javascript">

<!--

window.location="http://www.newlocation.com";

//-->

</script>

</head>

**JQuery**

**1.What is jQuery?**

Ans: jQuery is **fast, lightweight and feature-rich**client side JavaScript Library/Framework which helps in to traverse HTML DOM, make animations, add Ajax interaction, manipulate the page content, change the style and provide cool UI effect. It is one of the most popular client side library and as per a survey it runs on every second website.

### 2.Why do we use jQuery?

Ans: Due to following advantages.

* Easy to use and learn.
* Easily expandable.
* Cross-browser support (IE 6.0+, FF 1.5+, Safari 2.0+, Opera 9.0+)
* Easy to use for DOM manipulation and traversal.
* Large pool of built in methods.
* AJAX Capabilities.
* Methods for changing or applying CSS, creating animations.
* Event detection and handling.
* Tons of plug-ins for all kind of needs.

### 3. How JavaScript and jQuery are different?

Ans: JavaScript is a language while jQuery is a library built in the JavaScript language that helps to use the JavaScript language.

### 4. Which is the starting point of code execution in jQuery?

Ans: The starting point of jQuery code execution is $(document).ready() function which is executed when DOM is loaded.

### 5.What does dollar sign ($) means in jQuery?

Ans: Dollar Sign is nothing but it's an alias for JQuery. Take a look at below jQuery code.

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$(document).ready(function(){

});

Over here $ sign can be replaced with "jQuery" keyword.

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jQuery(document).ready(function(){

});

**6.Is there any difference between body onload() and document.ready() function?**

Ans: document.ready() function is different from body onload() function for 2 reasons.

1. We can have more than one document.ready() function in a page where we can have only one bodyonload function.
2. document.ready() function is called as soon as DOM is loaded where body.onload() function is called when everything gets loaded on the page that includes DOM, images and all associated resources of the page.

### 7.What is the difference between .js and .min.js?

Ans: jQuery library comes in 2 different versions Development and Production/Deployment. The deployment version is also known as minified version. So .min.js is basically the minified version of jQuery library file. Both the files are same as far as functionality is concerned. but .min.js is quite small in size so it loads quickly and saves bandwidth.

### 8. How to load jQuery from CDN?

Ans: Below is the code to load jQuery from all 3 CDNs.  
**Code to load jQuery Framework from Google CDN**

<script type="text/javascript"

src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.9.1/jquery.min.js">

</script>

**Code to load jQuery Framework from Microsoft CDN**

<script type="text/javascript"

src="http://ajax.microsoft.com/ajax/jquery/jquery-1.9.1.min.js">

</script>

**Code to load jQuery Framework from jQuery Site(EdgeCast CDN)**

<script type="text/javascript"

src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.9.1.min.js">

</script>

### 9. What is the difference between jquery.size() and jquery.length?

Ans: jQuery .size() method returns number of element in the object. But it is not preferred to use the size()method as jQuery provide .length property and which does the same thing. But the .length property is preferred because it does not have the overhead of a function call.

### 10.What is the difference between .empty(), .remove() and .detach() methods in jQuery?

Ans: All these methods .empty(), .remove() and .detach() are used for removing elements from DOM but they all aredi fferent.  
  
.empty(): This method removes all the child element of the matched element where remove() method removes set of matched elements from DOM.  
  
.remove(): Use .remove() when you want to remove the element itself, as well as everything inside it. In addition to the elements themselves, all bound events and jQuery data associated with the elements are removed.  
  
.detach(): This method is the same as .remove(), except that .detach() keeps all jQuery data associated with the removed elements. This method is useful when removed elements are to be reinserted into the DOM at a later time.

**11.What are various methods to make ajax request in jQuery?**

Ans: Using below jQuery methods, you can make ajax calls.

* load() : Load a piece of html into a container DOM
* $.getJSON(): Load JSON with GET method.
* $.getScript(): Load a JavaScript file.
* $.get(): Use to make a GET call and play extensively with the response.
* $.post(): Use to make a POST call and don't want to load the response to some container DOM.
* $.ajax(): Use this to do something on XHR failures, or to specify ajax options (e.g. cache: true) on the fly.

### 12.Can we execute/run multiple Ajax request simultaneously in jQuery? If yes, then how?

Ans: Yes, it is possible to execute multiple Ajax request simultaneously or in parallel. Instead of waiting for first ajax request to complete and then issue the second request is time consuming. The better approach to speed up things would be to execute multiple ajax request simultaneously.  
  
Using jQuery .when() method which provides a way to execute callback functions based on one or more objects, usually Deferred objects that represent asynchronous events.

### 13.Is it possible to get value of multiple CSS properties in single statement?

the propCollection will be an array and it will look something like this.

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{

width: "100px",

height: "200px",

backgroundColor: "#FF00FF"

}