

Front-end “Assignment-JavaScript Basic & DOM”

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WD_MODULE: 4 (JavaScript Basic & DOM)

❖ What is JavaScript?

- JavaScript is a scripting language which was developed by Netscape Corporation in 1995.
- It is developed for web-applications which are used at client side, so that's why it is also called “client side scripting language”.
- JS is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS.
- JavaScript is lightweight, interpreted, object-oriented language with first-class functions and is best known scripting language for Web pages, but it is used in many non-browser environments as well.

❖ What is the use of isNaN function?

- The 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 [Not A Number] else returns false. It is different from the Number.

EX.:_

```
<script>
    document.write(isNaN(43));
    document.write(isNaN(-43));
    document.write(isNaN(Assig
nment));
</script>
```

OUTPUT:_

False
False
True

❖ What is negative Infinity?

- The negative infinity in JavaScript is a constant value which is used to represent a value which is the lowest available. This means that no other number is less than this value.
- It can be generated using a self-made function or by an arithmetic operation.
- JavaScript shows the NEGATIVE_INFINITY value as -Infinity.

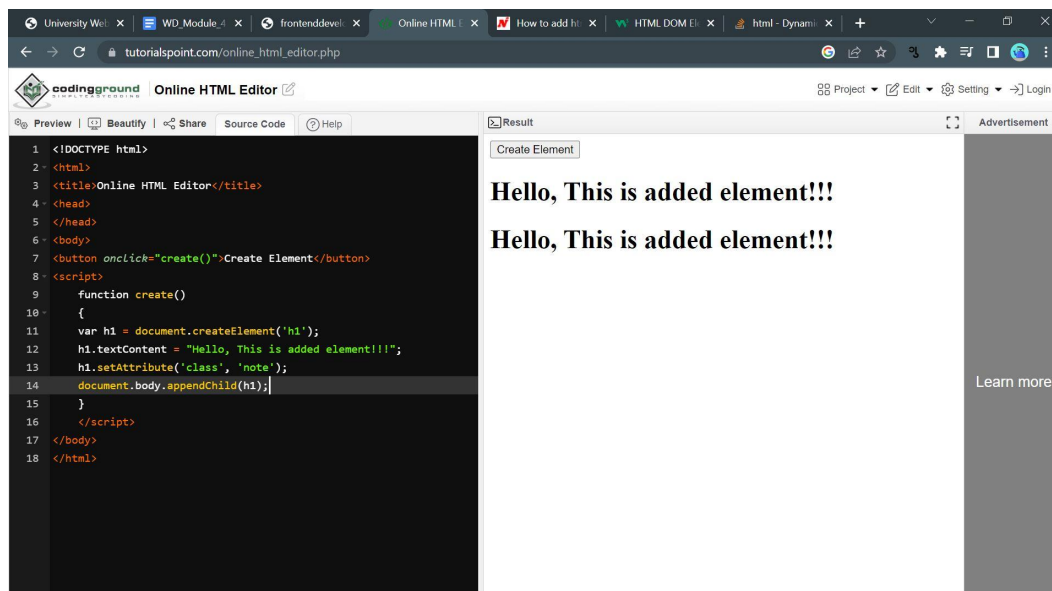
❖ Which company developed JavaScript?

- Netscape

❖ What are undeclared and undefined variables?

- Undefined variable means a variable has been declared but does not have a value.
- Undeclared variable means that the variable does not exist in the program at all.

❖ Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?



❖ What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?

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

❖ What is the “===” operator?

- “===” is called a strict equals operator. This operator does check that two operands are equal by value and data type too.
- It gives return value in boolean format, if both operands have the same value as well as data type then the return value is true else it'll give false.

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

- We can change in style of an element by this syntax,
“ **document.getElementById("id").style.property = new_style** ”

❖ **How to read and write a file using JavaScript?**

- The **fs.readFile()** and **fs.writeFile()** methods are used to read and write a file using javascript.
- The file is read using the **fs.readFile()** function, which is an inbuilt method. This technique reads the full file into memory and stores it in a buffer.
- The **fs.writeFile()** function is used to write data to a file in an asynchronous manner. If the file already exists, it will be replaced.

“ **Syntax** ”

Read File: **_ fs.readFile(file_name, encoding, callback_function)**

Write File: **_ fs.writeFile(file_name, data, options, callback)**

❖ **What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?**

- JavaScript supports different methods for looping structures,
1. While loop
 2. For loop
 3. Do_while loop

❖ **How can you convert the string of any base to an integer in JavaScript?**

- 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 base which is specified in the second argument of the **parseInt()** function.

Syntax: **_ parseInt(Value, radix)**

CODE: **_**

```
<script>
  function convertStoI() {
    var a = "100";
    var b = parseInt(a);
    document.write("Integer value is" + b);
    var d = parseInt("3 11 43");
    document.write("<br>");
    document.write('Integer value is ' + d);
  }
  convertStoI();
</script>
```

OUTPUT: **_**

Integer value is100
Integer value is 3

❖ **What is the function of the delete operator?**

- The delete operator removes a given property from an object.
- On successful deletion, it will return true , else false will be returned.

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

- JavaScript has three different kinds of pop up boxes.

1.) Alert Box: _ An alert box is often used if you want to make sure information comes through to the user.

Syntax: _ `window.alert("sometext");`

2.) Confirmed Box: _ A confirm box is often used if you want the user to verify or accept something.

Syntax: _ `window.confirm("sometext");`

3.) Prompt Box: _ A prompt box is often used if you want the user to input a value before entering a page.

Syntax: _ `window.prompt("sometext","defaultText");`

❖ **What is the use of Void (0)?**

- Using JavaScript, you can run code that does not change the current page.
- This, used with `void(0)` means, do nothing - don't reload, don't navigate, do not run any code. The "Link" word is treated as a link by the browser.
- For example, it's focusable, but it doesn't navigate to a new page.

❖ **How can a page be forced to load another page in JavaScript?**

- We can use `window.location` property inside the script tag to forcefully load another page in Javascript.
- It is a reference to a Location object that represents the current location of the document. We can change the URL of a window by accessing it.

Syntax: _

```
<script>  
    window.location = <Path / URL>  
</script>
```

❖ **What are the disadvantages of using innerHTML in JavaScript?**

- There are few disadvantages that are noticeable while using innerHTML in JavaScript.
- 1.) The use of innerHTML very slow
 - 2.) Preserves event handlers attached to any DOM elements
 - 3.) Content is replaced everywhere
 - 4.) Appending to innerHTML is not supported
 - 5.) Old content replaced issue
 - 6.) Can break the document
 - 7.) Can also be used for Cross-site Scripting(XSS)