1. What is JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript is a scripting language that enables you to create dynamically updating content, Control multimedia, Animate images, and pretty much everything else.

JavaScript provides user to interact with web pages as per the requirement.

1. What is the use of isNaN function?

Ans: The isNaN() function determines whether a value is NaN when converted to a number. Because coercion inside the isNaN() function can be surprising, you may alternatively want to use Number.isNaN() .

isNaN() method returns true if a value is Not-a-Number. Number.isNaN() returns true if a number is Not-a-Number. In other words: isNaN() converts the value to a number before testing it.

1. 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 (i.e., more negative than -Number. MAX\_VALUE) . JavaScript displays the NEGATIVE\_INFINITY value as -Infinity.

When divided by itself or positive infinity, negative infinity return NaN.

Syntax : Number.NEGATIVE\_INFINITY

1. Which company developed JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript was invented by Brendan Eich in 1995. It was developed for Netscape 2, and become the ECMA-262 standard in 1997. After Netscape handled JavaScript over to ECMA, the Mozilla Foundation continued to develop JavaScript for the Firefox Browser.

1. What are undeclared and undefined variables?

Ans: When a variable is “undeclared,” it means that it has not been declared or defined in the current scope. In other words, it hasn’t been given a value or a type. This can happen if you try to use a variable without declaring it first, or if you misspell the variable name.

For example, consider the following code:

console.log(x);

* Unlike “undeclared” variables, “undefined” variables have been declared in the current scope, but have not been given a value. In other words, they have been initialized, but their value is not defined.

For example:

let x;  
console.log(x);

1. Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?

Ans: New Element can be dynamically created in JavaScript with the help of createElement() Method. The attributes of the created element can be set using the setAttribute() method.

Example: function addItem(){

let type = document.getElementById(“type”).value;

let value = document.getElementById(“value”).value;

type = document.createElement(type);

}

1. What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?

Ans: ViewState

* Maintained at page level only.
* It will remain value in the event of a postback operation occouring.
* Information is stored on the client’s end only.
* Used to allow the persistence page-instance-specific data

SessionState

* Maintained at session level
* User data remains in the server. Data available until browser is closed.
* Information is stored on the server.
* Used for the persistence user-specific data on the server’s end.

1. What is === operator?

Ans: === is known as strict equality. This operator checks whether its two operands are equal, returning a Boolean result. It does not loose its quality.

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

Ans: There are two common approaches that allow us to change style/class of an element.

1. Style.property :- document.getElementById(“Id”).style.property = new\_style
2. Changing the class itself. :- we can use two properties that can be used to manipulate the classes. There are three method use. Add() , remove(), toggle() Method
3. The ClassList Property : The classList property is a read-only property that returns the class name of an element as a DOMTokenList object.

Document.getElementById(“Id”).classList

1. The className Property: This property is used to set the current class of the element to the specified class.

Document.getElementById(“Id”).className = class.

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

Ans: The fs.readFile() and rs.writeFile() method are used to read and write a file.

Syntex : fs.readFile(file\_name, encoding, callback\_function)

* File\_name : It’s a string, a Buffer, a URL, or a file description integer that specifies the location of the file to be read.
* Encoding : It stores the file’s encoding. ‘UTF8’ is the default setting.
* Callback Function that is invoked after the file has been read.
* Fs.writeFile(file\_name, data, options, callback)
* File\_name : It’s a string, a Buffer, a URL, or a file description integer that specifies the location of the file to be written.
* Data : The data that will be sent to the file is string, Buffer, TypedArray, Or DataView.
* Options : It’s a string that may be used to include optional output options.
* Encoding : It stores the file’s encoding. ‘UTF8’ is the default setting.
* Callback Function that is invoked after the file has been read.

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

Ans: In JavaScript(). Function or 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.

* parseInt() : this is used to accept the string and radix parameter and convert it into an integer. parseInt(Value, radix)
* Number() : This is used to convert any primitive data type to a number, If it is not convertible it returns NAN.
* Unary Operator: This is used to convert a string, Boolean, And Non-string to a number.

1. What is the function of the delete operator?

* 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 the property is released automatically.

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

Ans: 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 is it represent the current location of the document. We can change the URL of a window by accessing it.

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

Ans: JavaScript void 0 means returning undefined void as a primitive value. You might going come across the term “JavaScript:void(0)” while going through HTML documents. It is used to prevent any side effects caused while inserting an expression in a web page.

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

Ans: Event handlers attached to any DOM element are preserved.

* Replacement is done everywhere.
* It is not possible to append innerHTML.
* Breaks the documents.
* Used for cross-site scripting.

1. What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?

Ans: For – Loops through a block of code a number of times.

* For in – loops through the properties of an object.
* For of – Loops through the values of an iterable object.
* While – Loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true.
* Do/while – also loops through a block while a specified condition is true.

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

Ans: Alert Box - An Alert box is often used if you want to make sure information comes through to the user.

Syntax: windows.alert(“something….”);

* Confirm Box – A confirm box is often used if you want the user to verify or accept something. When a confirm box pops up, The user will have to click either “Ok” or “Cancel” OR “True” or “False”.

Syntax: windows.confirm(“something….”);

* Prompt Box – A prompt box is often used if you want the user to input a value before entering a page. When a prompt confirm box pops up, The user will have to click either “Ok” or “Cancel” OR “True” or “False” to proceed after entering an input value.

Syntax: windows.prompt(“something….”,”Default Text”);