# What is JavaScript?

🡺 JavaScript is a versatile programming language primarily used for web development to add interactivity and dynamic content to websites. It's commonly executed in web browsers and allows developers to create responsive and engaging user experiences.

# What is the use of isNaN function?

🡺 The “isNaN” function in JavaScript is used to check whether a value is “NaN” (Not a Number). It returns ‘true’ if the value is “NaN”, and ‘false’ if it's a valid number or can be converted to one.

# What is negative Infinity?

🡺 Negative Infinity is a special value representing the mathematical concept of negative infinity. It is a value that is smaller than any other number, including negative numbers. You can get it by dividing a negative number by zero or using the “Number.NEGATIVE\_INFINITY” property.

# Which company developed JavaScript?

🡺 JavaScript was developed by Netscape Communications Corporation. It was originally created by Brendan Eich in 1995 while he was working at Netscape.

# What are undeclared and undefined variables?

🡺 Undeclared variables are those that have not been declared using the ‘var’, ‘let’, or ‘const’ keyword in JavaScript. Attempting to use an undeclared variable can result in an error.

Undefined variables, on the other hand, are variables that have been declared but have not been assigned a value. They exist in the program, but their value is undefined until a value is assigned to them.

# Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?

🡺 <!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Dynamically Add Elements</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Dynamic Element Addition</h1>

<button onclick="addNewElement()">Add New Element</button>

<script>

function addNewElement() {

var newElement = document.createElement('p');

newElement.textContent = 'This is a new paragraph';

document.body.appendChild(newElement);

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

# What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?

# What is === operator?

🡺 The “**===”** operator in JavaScript is the strict equality operator. It compares both value and type, returning true if they are identical and false otherwise.

Example:

5 === 5 🡺 true (same value and type)

5 === "5" 🡺 false (different type)

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

🡺 **Change Style**

document.getElementById("elementId").style.color = "red";

document.getElementById("elementId").className = "newClassName";

**Adding/Removing classes**

document.getElementById("elementId").classList.add("newClass");

document.getElementById("elementId").classList.remove("oldClass");

# What is the use of Void (0)

🡺 In JavaScript, void(0) is often used to prevent a webpage from navigating to a new URL when a link is clicked. It's a way to create an expression that always evaluates to undefined while avoiding side effects like page navigation.

**Example**: <a href="javascript:void(0);" onclick="myFunction()">Click me</a>

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

🡺 window.location.href = 'https://www.example.com';

# 17. What are the disadvantages of using innerHTML in JavaScript?

🡺 Disadvantages of using innerHTML in JavaScript:

**1. Security Risk:** Can expose the application to cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks if user inputs are not properly sanitized.

**2. Performance Impact:** Replacing the entire HTML content can be less efficient than manipulating the DOM directly for large pages, as it triggers re-parsing and re-rendering.

**3. Event Handlers:** Existing event handlers on elements might be lost when using innerHTML to modify content.

**4. Limited Features:** May not handle certain complex scenarios and dynamic updates as efficiently as other DOM manipulation methods.

For safer and more performant alternatives, consider using DOM manipulation methods like **createElement**, **appendChild**, or libraries/frameworks like React or Angular.