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SR.NO	Project NAME	Technology
1	Online E-Learning Platform Hub	React+Springboot+MySql
2	PG Mates / RoomSharing / Flat Mates	React+Springboot+MySql
3	Tour and Travel management System	React+Springboot+MySql
4	Election commition of India (online Voting System)	React+Springboot+MySql
5	HomeRental Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
6	Event Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
7	Hotel Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
8	Agriculture web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
9	AirLine Reservation System / Flight booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
10	E-commerce web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
11	Hospital Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
12	E-RTO Driving licence portal	React+Springboot+MySql
13	Transpotation Services portal	React+Springboot+MySql
14	Courier Services Portal / Courier Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
15	Online Food Delivery Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
16	Muncipal Corporation Management	React+Springboot+MySql
17	Gym Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
18	Bike/Car ental System Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
19	CharityDonation web project	React+Springboot+MySql
20	Movie Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql

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21	Job Portal web project	React+Springboot+MySql
22	LIC Insurance Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
23	Employee Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
24	Payroll Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
25	RealEstate Property Project	React+Springboot+MySql
26	Marriage Hall Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
27	Online Student Management portal	React+Springboot+MySql
28	Resturant management System	React+Springboot+MySql
29	Solar Management Project	React+Springboot+MySql
30	OneStepService LinkLabourContractor	React+Springboot+MySql
31	Vehical Service Center Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
32	E-wallet Banking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
33	Blogg Application Project	React+Springboot+MySql
34	Car Parking booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
35	OLA Cab Booking Portal	React+NextJs+Springboot+MySql
36	Society management Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
37	E-College Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
38	FoodWaste Management Donate System	React+Springboot+MySql
39	Sports Ground Booking	React+Springboot+MySql
40	BloodBank mangement System	React+Springboot+MySql

41	Bus Tickit Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
42	Fruite Delivery Project	React+Springboot+MySql
43	Woodworks Bed Shop	React+Springboot+MySql
44	Online Dairy Product sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
45	Online E-Pharma medicine sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
46	FarmerMarketplace Web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
47	Online Cloth Store Project	React+Springboot+MySql
48	Train Ticket Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
49	Quizz Application Project	JSP+Springboot+MySql
50	Hotel Room Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
51	Online Crime Reporting Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
52	Online Child Adoption Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
53	online Pizza Delivery System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
54	Online Social Complaint Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
55	Electric Vehical management system Project	React+Springboot+MySql
56	Online mess / Tiffin management System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
57		React+Springboot+MySql
58		React+Springboot+MySql
59		React+Springboot+MySql
60		React+Springboot+MySql

Spring Boot + React JS + MySQL Project List

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
1	Online E-Learning Hub Platform Project	https://youtu.be/KMjyBaWmgzg?si=YckHuNzs7eC84-IW
2	PG Mate / Room sharing/Flat sharing	https://youtu.be/4P9clHg3wvk?si=4uEsi0962CG6Xodp
3	Tour and Travel System Project Version 1.0	https://youtu.be/-UHOBywHaP8?si=KHHfE_A0uv725f12
4	Marriage Hall Booking	https://youtu.be/VXz0kZQi5to?si=ILOS-QG3TpAFP5k7
5	Ecommerce Shopping project	https://youtu.be/vJ_C6LkhrZ0?si=YhcBylSErvdn7paq
6	Bike Rental System Project	https://youtu.be/FlzsAmIBCbk?si=7ujQTJqEgkQ8ju2H
7	Multi-Restaurant management system	https://youtu.be/pvV-pM2Jf3s?si=PgvnT-yFc8ktrDxB
8	Hospital management system Project	https://youtu.be/lynlouBZvY4?si=CXzQs3BsRkjKhZCw
9	Municipal Corporation system Project	https://youtu.be/cVMx9NVyl4I?si=qX0oQt-GT-LR_5jF
10	Tour and Travel System Project version 2.0	https://youtu.be/_4u0mB9mHXE?si=gDiAhKBowi2gNUKZ

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
11	Tour and Travel System Project version 3.0	https://youtu.be/Dm7nOdpasWg?si=P_Lh2gcOFhlyudug
12	Gym Management system Project	https://youtu.be/J8_7Zrkg7ag?si=LcxV51ynfUB7OptX
13	Online Driving License system Project	https://youtu.be/3yRzsMs8TLE?si=JRI_z4FDx4Gmt7fn
14	Online Flight Booking system Project	https://youtu.be/m755rOwdk8U?si=HURvAY2VnizlyJlh
15	Employee management system project	https://youtu.be/ID1iE3W_GRw?si=Y_jv1xV_BljhrD0H
16	Online student school or college portal	https://youtu.be/4A25aEKfei0?si=RoVgZtxMk9TPdQvD
17	Online movie booking system project	https://youtu.be/Lfjv_U74SC4?si=fiDvrhhrjb4KSIsm
18	Online Pizza Delivery system project	https://youtu.be/Tp3izreZ458?si=8eWAOzA8SVdNwlyM
19	Online Crime Reporting system Project	https://youtu.be/0UlzReSk9tQ?si=6vN0e70TVY1GOwPO
20	Online Children Adoption Project	https://youtu.be/3T5HC2HKyT4?si=bntP78niYH802I7N

JavaScript MCQs

Practice these JavaScript MCQs to enhance and test your knowledge of JavaScript. All these JavaScript questions contain multiple answers with the correct answer and explanation.

List of JavaScript MCQs

The following are the 83 multiple-choice questions and answers with explanation on JavaScript.

1. JavaScript is the programming language of the ____.

- A. Desktop
- B. Mobile
- C. Web
- D. Server

Answer: C) Web

Explanation:

JavaScript is the programming language of the Web.

[Discuss this Question](#)

2. Which type of JavaScript language is ____?

- A. Object-oriented
- B. Object-based
- C. Functional programming
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) Object-based

Explanation:

JavaScript is an object-oriented based programming language.

[Discuss this Question](#)

3. Which of the following statement(s) is true about the JavaScript?

- A. It is a scripting language used to make the website interactive
- B. It is an advanced version of Java for Desktop and Mobile application development

- C. It is a markup language of Java to develop the webpages
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) It is a scripting language used to make the website interactive

Explanation:

The correct statement about the JavaScript programming language is "It is a scripting language used to make the website interactive".

[Discuss this Question](#)

4. In which HTML element, we put the JavaScript code?

- A. <javascript>...</javascript>
- B. <js>...</js>
- C. <script>...</script>
- D. <css>...</css>

Answer: C) <script>...</script>

Explanation:

The JavaScript code is written inside the `<script>...</script>` tag/element.

[Discuss this Question](#)

5. JavaScript code can be written in ____.

- A. JavaScript file (.js file)
- B. HTML document directly
- C. JavaScript file and in HTML document directly
- D. In style sheets (.css file)

Answer: C) JavaScript file and in HTML document directly

Explanation:

JavaScript code can be written in the JavaScript file and in HTML document directly.

[Discuss this Question](#)

6. Which symbol is used separate JavaScript statements?

- A. Comma (,)
- B. Colon (:)
- C. Hyphen (_)
- D. Semicolon (;)

Answer: D) Semicolon (;)

Explanation:

The semicolon (;) is used to separate the JavaScript statements.

[Discuss this Question](#)

7. JavaScript ignores?

- A. newlines
- B. tabs
- C. spaces
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

JavaScript ignores spaces, tabs, and newlines written in the code, we can use them for the alignment and separate the sections to give a perfect look at our code.

[Discuss this Question](#)

8. Which is the correct syntax to call an external JavaScript file in the current HTML document?

- A. <script src="jsfile.js"> </script>
- B. <script href=" jsfile.js"> </script>
- C. <import src=" jsfile.js"> </import>
- D. <script link=" jsfile.js"> </script>

Answer: A) <script src="jsfile.js"> </script>

Explanation:

The correct syntax to call an external JavaScript file in the current HTML document is:

```
<script src="jsfile.js"></script>
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

9. Which JavaScript method is used to access an HTML element by id?

- A. getElementById()
- B. getElement(id)
- C. getElementById(id)
- D. elementById(id)

Answer: C) getElementById(id)

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `document.getElementById(id)` is used to access an HTML document by id.

[Discuss this Question](#)

10. Which property is used to define the HTML content to an HTML element with a specific id?

- A. innerText
- B. innerContent
- C. elementText
- D. innerHTML

Answer: D) innerHTML

Explanation:

The innerHTML is the property that defined HTML content.

Example:

```
document.getElementById("notif").innerHTML = "New course launched";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

11. Which JavaScript method is used to write HTML output?

- A. document.write()
- B. document.output()
- C. console.log()
- D. document.writeHTML()

Answer: A) document.write()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `document.write()` defines the HTML output.

[Discuss this Question](#)

12. Which JavaScript method is used to write on browser's console?

- A. console.write()
- B. console.output()
- C. console.log()
- D. console.writeHTML()

Answer: C) console.log()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `console.log()` is used to write on browser's console.

[Discuss this Question](#)

13. Which JavaScript method is used to write into an alert box?

- A. window.alertHTML()
- B. window.alert()
- C. window.alertBox()
- D. window.alertContent()

Answer: B) window.alert()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `window.alert()` is used to write into an alert box.

[Discuss this Question](#)

14. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to display "Hello Boss!" into an alert box?

- A. alert("Hello Boss!");
- B. alert('Hello Boss!');
- C. alert(Text:'Hello Boss!');
- D. Both A. and B.

Answer: D) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

The both of statement are correct to display "Hello Boss!" into an alert box:

```
window.alert("Hello Boss!");
```

```
window.alert('Hello Boss!');
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

15. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to print the addition of two numbers 10 and 20 in a paragraph whose id is 'result'?

- A. getElementById("result").innerHTML = 10+20;
- B. getElementById("result").innerHTML = "10+20";

- C. `getElementById("#result").innerHTML = 10+20;`
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) `getElementById("result").innerHTML = 10+20;`

Explanation:

The correct JavaScript statement to print the addition of two numbers 10 and 20 in a paragraph whose id is "result" is:

```
document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = 10+20;
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

16. What is the use of this JavaScript statement?

```
<button onclick="window.print()">Submit</button>
```

- A. It will write "Submit" on the current Window
- B. It will print the content of the current page
- C. It will write the content of the current page in the browser's console
- D. None of the above

Answer: B) It will print the content of the current page

Explanation:

The `window.print()` method prints the content of the current page.

[Discuss this Question](#)

17. In JavaScript, single line comment begins with ____.

- A. #
- B. /*
- C. \$
- D. //

Answer: D) //

Explanation:

In JavaScript, single line comment begins with `//`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

18. In JavaScript, multi-line comments start with __ and end with ____.

- A. /* and */
- B. <!-- and -->
- C. ## and ##
- D. // and //

Answer: A) /* and */

Explanation:

In JavaScript, multi-line comments start with /* and end with */.

[Discuss this Question](#)

19. Which JavaScript keyword is used to declare a variable?

- A. Var
- B. var
- C. Let
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) var

Explanation:

The **var** keyword defines a variable in JavaScript.

[Discuss this Question](#)

20. How many keywords are there in JavaScript to declare variables or constants?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C) 3

Explanation:

There are 3 ways / keywords to declare variables or constants, those are:

- var
- let
- const

[Discuss this Question](#)

21. What is the main difference between var and let keywords in JavaScript?

- A. var defines a variable while let defines a constant
- B. var defined function scoped variable while let define block scoped variable
- C. The value of a variable declared with var can be changed while the value of a variable declared with let cannot be changed
- D. All of the above

Answer: B) var defined function scoped variable while let define block scoped variable

Explanation:

The **var** and **let** keywords are both used for variable declaration in JavaScript. But, the main difference between them is that **var** defines function scoped variable while **let** defines block-scoped variable.

[Discuss this Question](#)

22. The const keyword is used to define a ____.

- A. Function scopes variable
- B. Block scoped variable
- C. Constant
- D. Constant with no initial value

Answer: C) Constant

Explanation:

The **const** keyword is used to define a constant.

[Discuss this Question](#)

23. Which is the correct syntax to declare a constant in JavaScript?

- A. const constant_name;
- B. constant_name const;
- C. constant_name const = value;
- D. const constant_name = value;

Answer: D) const constant_name = value;

Explanation:

The correct syntax to declare a constant is:

```
const constant_name = value;
```

Example:

```
const PI = 3.14;
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

24. What will be the value of VALUE?

[Copy](#)

```
<script>
  const VALUE = 10;
  VALUE = 20;
</script>
```

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: D) TypeError

Explanation:

We cannot change the value of a constant, thus the above code will generate a TypeError – "TypeError: Assignment to constant variable"

[Discuss this Question](#)

25. What is the default value of an uninitialized variable?

- A. 0
- B. undefined
- C. null
- D. NaN

Answer: B) undefined

Explanation:

The default value of an unfinalized variable is **undefined**.

[Discuss this Question](#)

26. What is the output of the following JavaScript code?

[Copy](#)

```
<script>
  var a;
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = a+1;  
</script>
```

- A. 0
- B. undefined
- C. 1
- D. NaN

Answer: D) NaN

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: NaN

[Discuss this Question](#)

27. Can be redeclare a variable that is declared with var keyword?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, we can redeclare variable that is declared with **var** keyword.

[Discuss this Question](#)

28. What is the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>  
  var name = "Alex" + " " + "Alvin";  
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = name;  
</script>
```

Copy

- A. Alex Alvin
- B. AlexAlvin
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: A) Alex Alvin

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: "Alex Alvin"

29. What is the output of the following JavaScript code?

[Copy](#)

```
<script>
  var a = 10 + 20 + "5";
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = a;
</script>
```

- A. 35
- B. 305
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: B) 305

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: 305

[Discuss this Question](#)

30. Can be redeclare a variable that is declared with let keyword?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, we cannot redeclare variable that is declared with **let** keyword.

[Discuss this Question](#)

31. What is the output of the following JavaScript code (let example)?

[Copy](#)

```
<script>
  let a = 10;
  let a = 0;
</script>
```

- A. 10
- B. 0
- C. SyntaxError

D. TypeError

Answer: C) SyntaxError

Explanation:

The output of the above JavaScript code is: "SyntaxError: 'a' has already been declared".

[Discuss this Question](#)

32. Which is the exponentiation operator in JavaScript?

- A. exp()
- B. ^
- C. **
- D. pow

Answer: C) **

Explanation:

The exponentiation operator in JavaScript is ** which is used to calculate the result of first operand's to the power of the second operators i.e., **$x^{**}y = x$ to the power of y (x^y).**

[Discuss this Question](#)

33. Does JavaScript support increment (++) and decrements (--) Operators?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, JavaScript supports increment (++) and decrements (--) operators.

Example:

```
<script>
  var x = 5;
  document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = ++x;
</script>
```

Copy

[Discuss this Question](#)

34. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var x = 5;
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x--;
</script>
```

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: B) 4

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be 5.

In the above statement, we used post-decrement (x--). Post-decrement decreases the value by 1 after evaluating the current statement.

[Discuss this Question](#)

35. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var x = 10 + 20 * 5;
    document.getElementById("tes").innerHTML = x;
</script>
```

- A. 110
- B. 150
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: A) 110

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be 110.

In the above code, the expression is $10 + 20 * 5$. The precedence of multiplication operator (*) is higher than the addition operator (+). This $20 * 5$ will evaluate first.

[Discuss this Question](#)

36. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var x = (10 + 20) * 5;
    document.getElementById("tes").innerHTML = x;
</script>
```

- A. 110
- B. 150
- C. TypeError
- D. ValueError

Answer: B) 150

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be 150.

In the above code, the expression is $(10 + 20) * 5$. The precedence of $()$ are higher than any other operators. This $(10 + 20)$ will evaluate first.

[Discuss this Question](#)

37. JavaScript types are ____.

- A. Static
- B. Dynamic

Answer: B) Dynamic

Explanation:

JavaScript types are dynamic, which means the same variable can be used to store the different types of values.

[Discuss this Question](#)

38. JavaScript arrays are written with ____.

- A. round brackets $()$
- B. curly brackets $\{\}$
- C. double quotes $""$
- D. square brackets $[]$

Answer: D) square brackets $[]$

Explanation:

JavaScript arrays are written with square brackets $[]$.

39. JavaScript objects are written with ____.

- A. round brackets ()
- B. curly brackets {}
- C. double quotes ""
- D. square brackets []

Answer: B) curly brackets {}

Explanation:

JavaScript objects are written with curly brackets {}.

40. Which JavaScript operator is used to determine the type of a variable?

- A. typeof
- B. TypeOf
- C. typeof
- D. sizeof

Answer: A) typeof

Explanation:

The **typeof** operator is used to determine the type of a variable.

41. Which is the correct syntax of JavaScript typeof operator?

- A. typeof variable/value
- B. typeof(variable/value)
- C. Both A. and B.
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) Both A. and B.

Explanation:

Both of the syntaxes can be used for JavaScript **typeof** operator.

42. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
    var x = 12.34;
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = typeof(x);
</script>
```

- A. int
- B. float
- C. long
- D. number

Answer: D) number

Explanation:

The output of the following JavaScript code is **number**.

Discuss this Question

43. Which keyword is used to define a JavaScript function?

- A. module
- B. fun
- C. func
- D. function

Answer: D) function

Explanation:

The **function** keyword is used to define the JavaScript function.

Discuss this Question

44. Which is the correct syntax for the function definition?

- A. return_type function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }
- B. function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }
- C. return_type function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }
- D. function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) as return_type { /*Function's body*/ }

Answer: B) function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...) { /*Function's body*/ }

Explanation:

The function definition syntax is:

```
function function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...)
{
    /*Function's body*/
}
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

45. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

[Copy](#)

```
<script>
    function addition(a, b) {
        return a+b;
    }
    document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = addition;
</script>
```

- A. SyntaxError
- B. ValueError
- C. 0
- D. function addition(a, b) { return a+b; }

Answer: D) function addition(a, b) { return a+b; }

Explanation:

Calling of a function without **()** will return the function definition i.e., function object instead of the result.

[Discuss this Question](#)

46. Can we use a function as a variable value?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

Yes, a function can be used as a variable value.

[Discuss this Question](#)

47. In JavaScript a variable contains one value while an object may contain ____.

- A. One value

- B. Two values
- C. Three values
- D. Many values

Answer: D) Many values

Explanation:

In JavaScript a variable contains one value while an object may contain many values.

[Discuss this Question](#)

48. Which is the correct syntax to access an object property in JavaScript?

- A. objectName:propertyName
- B. propertyName
- C. objectName["propertyName"]
- D. Both B. and C.

Answer: D) Both B. and C.

Explanation:

The properties of an object can be accessed using either `objectName.propertyName` or `objectName["propertyName"]`.

[Discuss this Question](#)

49. Which property is used to get the length of a string in JavaScript?

- A. strlen
- B. len
- C. length
- D. Length

Answer: C) length

Explanation:

The `length` property is used to get the length of a string in JavaScript.

[Discuss this Question](#)

50. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
let str = "IncludeHelp";
```

Copy

```
document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = str.length;  
</script>
```

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. ValueError
- D. SyntaxError

Answer: A) 11

Explanation:

The output of the above statement will be the length of the string. That is 11.

[Discuss this Question](#)

51. Which character is used to break up a code line within a text string in JavaScript?

- A. Single quote (')
- B. Single backslash (\)
- C. Double quote (")
- D. Tipple single quote (``)

Answer: B) Single backslash (\)

Explanation:

The Single backslash (\) is used to break up a code line within a text string in JavaScript.

Example:

```
document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = "Hello \n  
IncludeHelp!";
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

52. Will the following JavaScript code work?

```
<script>  
document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = \n  
"Hello, IncludeHelp!";  
</script>
```

Copy

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B) No

Explanation:

No, the above code will not work. Because, we cannot breakup a JavaScript code line with single backslash (\).

[Discuss this Question](#)

53. Which is the correct JavaScript statement to define string as object?

- A. var s = new String("IncludeHelp!");
- B. var s = String("IncludeHelp!");
- C. var s = "IncludeHelp!"
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) var s = new String("IncludeHelp!");

Explanation:

The strings can also be defined as an object using the **new** keyword. The correct JavaScript statement to define a string as an object is:

```
var s = new String("IncludeHelp!");
```

[Discuss this Question](#)

54. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
  let str1 = new String("IncludeHelp!");
  let str2 = new String("IncludeHelp!");
  document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = (str1==str2);
</script>
```

- A. true
- B. false
- C. True
- D. False

Answer: B) false

Explanation:

In the above code, **str1** and **str2** are the objects. And. In the JavaScript, comparison of two objects returns **false** .

[Discuss this Question](#)

55. Which is/are the valid JavaScript method(s) to extract string parts?

- A. slice(start, end)
- B. substring(start, end)
- C. substr(start, length)
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

Explanation:

The all of the above JavaScript methods can be used to extract string parts.

[Discuss this Question](#)

56. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>  
  let x = "Hello, IncludeHelp!";  
  document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = x.slice(-13,-1);  
</script>
```

- A. IncludeHelp!
- B. IncludeHelp
- C. ValueError
- D. Hello,

Answer: B) IncludeHelp

Explanation:

The negative value counts from the end of the string. Thus, the output will be "IncludeHelp".

[Discuss this Question](#)

57. In JavaScript, the string template literals use ____ rather than the quotes (") to define a string?

- A. Single quotes (')
- B. Backslash with single quote (\')
- C. Backslashes (\\)
- D. Back-ticks (`)

Answer: D) Back-ticks (`)

Explanation:

In JavaScript, the string template literals use back-ticks (```) rather than the quotes (`"`) to define a string.

[Discuss this Question](#)

58. Does the following JavaScript variable definition is correct?

```
let x = `I'm "David!"`;
```

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A) Yes

Explanation:

The JavaScript variable definition statement is true. Because, with the JavaScript template literals, we can use both single and double quotes inside a string.

[Discuss this Question](#)

59. Which JavaScript method is used to get a number as a string?

- A. toString()
- B. intToString()
- C. parseInt()
- D. All of the above

Answer: A) toString()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method `toString()` is used to get a number as a string.

[Discuss this Question](#)

60. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
  const myArray = ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'];
  document.write(myArray[0]);
  document.write(myArray[1]);
</script>
```

- A. he
- B. undefinedh

- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: A) he

Explanation:

In JavaScript, the array indexing starts with 0. Thus, the above statement with print "h" and "e".

[Discuss this Question](#)

61. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
  let cars = ['Honda', 'Hyundai'];
  cars.push('Mahindra');
  document.write(typeof cars + " " + cars);
</script>
```

- A. array Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- B. string Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- C. object Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- D. object "Honda", "Hyundai", "Mahindra"

Answer: C) object "Honda", "Hyundai", "Mahindra"

Explanation:

The `push()` method pushes an element at the end of the array. And, `typeof` returns the type of the object. Here, `cars` is an array.

[Discuss this Question](#)

62. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
  let cars1 = ['Honda', 'Hyundai'];
  let cars2 = cars1;

  cars1.push('Mahinda');

  document.write(cars1 + "---" + cars2);
</script>
```

- A. Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda---Honda,Hyundai
- B. Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda---Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda
- C. Honda,Hyundai ---Honda,Hyundai

D. [Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda]---[Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda]

Answer: B) Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda---Honda,Hyundai,Mahinda

Explanation:

In the JavaScript, the arrays are objects, and the array elements are stored by reference. Hence, when an array value is copied, any change in the copied array will also reflect in the original array. Thus, the values of **cars1** and **cars2** are the same.

[Discuss this Question](#)

63. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
  var msgs=new Array("Hello","Hey","Morning!");

  for (i=0;i<msgs.length;i++){
    document.write(msgs[i] + " | ");
  }
</script>
```

- A. Hello | Hey | Morning! |
- B. Hello | Hey |
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: A) Hello | Hey | Morning! |

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, the array is declared using the **new** operator and all elements are printing using the loop. Thus, the output would be "Hello | Hey | Morning! |".

[Discuss this Question](#)

64. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
  var values = [10, 20, 30, 40];

  var result = values.reduceRight(function(x,y){
    return (x + y);
  });
```

```
document.write("Result: " + result);
</script>
```

- A. Result: 40
- B. Result: 70
- C. Result: 90
- D. Result: 100

Answer: D) Result: 100

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the `reduceRight()` method which is used to reduce the given array elements into a single value by executing a reducer function. The `reducer()` function is applied against the accumulator and reduces all the elements from right to left. Thus, the output would be "Result: 100".

[Discuss this Question](#)

65. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
var cars = ["Honda","Hyundai","Mahindra"];

var result = cars.shift();

document.writeln("Result: ", cars);
</script>
```

Copy

- A. Result: Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- B. Result: Honda
- C. Result: Hyundai,Mahindra
- D. Result: Honda,Mahindra

Answer: C) Result: Hyundai,Mahindra

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the `shift()` method which is used to remove the first element of the given array and return that element. This method changes the length of the original array. Thus, the output would be "Result: Hyundai,Mahindra".

[Discuss this Question](#)

66. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    var cars = ["Honda", "Hyundai", "Mahindra"];

    var result = cars.unshift("Toyota", "Tata");

    document.writeln("[", result, "]", cars);
</script>
```

- A. [5] Toyota,Tata,Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra
- B. [5]Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra,Toyota,Tata
- C. [2] Toyota,Tata
- D. [5] Honda,Hyundai,Toyota,Tata,Mahindra

Answer: A) [5] Toyota,Tata,Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used **unshift()** method which is used to add one or more elements in the beginning of the given array and returns the updated array. This method changes the length of the original array. Thus, the output would be "[5] Toyota,Tata,Honda,Hyundai,Mahindra".

[Discuss this Question](#)

67. Which JavaScript method is used to call a function (a callback function) once for each array element?

- A. for()
- B. traverse()
- C. forEach()
- D. foreach()

Answer: C) forEach()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method **forEach()** is used to call a function (a callback function) once for each array element.

[Discuss this Question](#)

68. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    const arr = [10, 20, 30];
    let result = 0;

    arr.forEach(myFunction);
```

```
document.write("Result: " , result)
function myFunction(value, index, array) {
  result += value;
}
</script>
```

- A. Result: 60
- B. Result: 102030
- C. Result: 10,20,30
- D. ValueError

Answer: A) Result: 60

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the **forEach()** method which is used to call a function (a callback function) once for each array element, and in the callback function, we are adding the elements of the array. Thus, the output would be "Result: 60".

[Discuss this Question](#)

69. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
const values = [10, 20, 30];
const result = values.map(myFunction);

document.write("Result: ", result);

function myFunction(value, index, array) {
  return value * value;
}
</script>
```

- A. Result: 10,20,30
- B. Result: 10*10,20*20,30*30
- C. Result: 100,400,900
- D. ValueError

Answer: C) Result: 100,400,900

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we used the **map()** method which is used to create a new array by performing a function on each array element, and in the **myFunction()** we are multiplying the elements with the same value. Thus, the output would be "Result: 100,400,900".

[Discuss this Question](#)

70. Which JavaScript method is used to create a new array with array elements that passes a test?

- A. forEach()
- B. map()
- C. forMap()
- D. filter()

Answer: D) filter()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method **filter()** is used to create a new array with array elements that pass a test.

[Discuss this Question](#)

71. Which JavaScript object works with the dates?

- A. Date
- B. DateTime
- C. date
- D. dateTime

Answer: A) Date

Explanation:

The JavaScript **Date** object works with the dates.

[Discuss this Question](#)

72. Which JavaScript statement(s) is correct to create Date object(s) with new Date() constructor?

- A. new Date()
- B. new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds)
- C. new Date(milliseconds)
- D. new Date(date string)
- E. All of the above

Answer: E) All of the above

Explanation:

All of the above statements are correct to create Date objects with **new Date()** constructor.

[Discuss this Question](#)

73. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    const curr = new Date();
    document.write(curr);
</script>
```

- A. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530
- B. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 (India Standard Time)
- C. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36::00::01 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
- D. Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Answer: D) Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Explanation:

The above JavaScript code will print the current date & time in the format of **Tue Dec 21 2021 13:04:36 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)**.

[Discuss this Question](#)

74. Which JavaScript method is used to convert a date to a UTC string (a date display standard)?

- A. toUTCString()
- B. toUtcString()
- C. utcString()
- D. toutcstring()

Answer: A) toUTCString()

Explanation:

The JavaScript method **toUTCString()** is used to convert a date to a UTC string (a date display standard).

[Discuss this Question](#)

75. The internal clock in JavaScript counts from midnight ____.

- A. January 1, 1972
- B. January 1, 1947
- C. January 1, 1980
- D. January 1, 1970

Answer: D) January 1, 1970

Explanation:

The internal clock in JavaScript counts from midnight January 1, 1970.

76. What does the Date object's method getTime() return?

- A. Date in DD-MM-YYYY format
- B. Date in DD MON YYYY format
- C. Date in MON, DD YYYY format
- D. Number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970

Answer: D) Number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970

Explanation:

The Date object's method getTime() returns the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970.

77. Which method is used to get the year of a date as a four-digit number?

- A. getYear()
- B. fullYear()
- C. getFullYear()
- D. getfullyear()

Answer: C) getFullYear()

Explanation:

The `getFullYear()` method is used to get the year of a date as a four-digit number.

78. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
    document.write(Math.round(107.5))
</script>
```

[Copy](#)

- A. 107.5
- B. 107
- C. 108
- D. 107.00

Answer: C) 108

Explanation:

The `Math.round(x)` returns the value of `x` rounded to its nearest integer. Thus, the output would be 108.

[Discuss this Question](#)

79. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
try{
    const cars = {
        company: 'Honda'
    };

    delete cars.company;
    document.write(cars.company);
}
catch (err){
    document.write(err.message);
}
</script>
```

- A. undefined
- B. Honda
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: A) undefined

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, the statement `delete cars.company;` will delete the property. Thus, the output would be "undefined".

[Discuss this Question](#)

80. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

Copy

```
<script>
try{
    const cars = {
        company: 'Honda'
    };

    Object.seal(cars);
    delete cars.company;
    document.write(cars.company);
}
catch (err){
```

```
document.write(err.message);
}
</script>
```

- A. undefined
- B. Honda
- C. ValueError
- D. TypeError

Answer: B) Honda

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we have sealed the object and the **seal** property does not allow the object to be deleted. Hence, the property **company** will not be deleted.

[Discuss this Question](#)

81. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  let x = "10";
  let y = + x;

  document.write(typeof y);
</script>
```

Copy

- A. string
- B. object
- C. undefined
- D. number

Answer: D) number

Explanation:

In JavaScript, the **unary + operator** can be used to convert a variable to a number. Hence, the statement **let y = + x;** will convert variable to number.

[Discuss this Question](#)

82. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>
  let x = 10;
```

Copy

```
document.write(typeof x, " , ", typeof String(x));  
</script>
```

- A. number , string
- B. number , number
- C. object , string
- D. object , object

Answer: A) number , string

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, we are using the **String()** method which is a global method to convert numbers to string. Thus, the statement **typeof String(x)** will return **string**.

[Discuss this Question](#)

83. What will be the output of the following JavaScript code?

```
<script>  
  let x = 10;  
  
  document.write(x, " , ", toString(x));  
</script>
```

Copy

- A. 10 , 10
- B. 10 , undefined
- C. 10 , [object Undefined]
- D. None of the above

Answer: C) 10 , [object Undefined]

Explanation:

In the above JavaScript code, the statement **toString(x)** will not convert number to string because **toString()** is not a global method, it is a Number method and the correct way is to call this function is **x.toString()**.



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