1.What is JavaScript?

Ans. JavaScript is a scripting or programming language that allows you to implement complex features on web pages — every time a web page does more than just sit there and display static information for you to look at — displaying timely content updates, interactive maps, animated 2D/3D graphics, scrolling video jukeboxes, etc. — you can bet that JavaScript is probably involved. It is the third layer of the layer cake of standard web technologies, two of which (HTML and CSS) we have covered in much more detail in other parts of the Learning Area.

2. 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()

3. 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 .

4. Which company developed JavaScript?

Ans. Netscape 2

JavaScript / ECMAScript

JavaScript was invented by Brendan Eich in 1995. It was developed for Netscape 2, and became the ECMA-262 standard in 1997. After Netscape handed JavaScript over to ECMA, the Mozilla foundation continued to develop JavaScript for the Firefox browser.

5. What are undeclared and undefined variables?

Ans. Undeclared variables are those that have not been declared or defined in the current scope, while undefined variables are those that have been declared but not given a value.

6. Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?

Ans. Creation of new element: New elements can be created in JS by using the createElement() method.

Syntax:

document.createElement("<tagName>");

// Where <tagName> can be any HTML

// tagName like div, ul, button, etc.

// newDiv element has been created

For Eg: let newDiv = document.createElement("div");

7. What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?

Ans. Session state is saved on the server, ViewState is saved in the page. Session state is usually cleared after a period of inactivity from the user (no request happened containing the session id in the request cookies). The view state is posted on subsequent post back in a hidden field.

8. What is === operator?

Ans. The strict equality ( === ) operator checks whether its two operands are equal, returning a Boolean result. Unlike the equality operator, the strict equality operator always considers operands of different types to be different.

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

Ans. document.getElementById("id").style.property = new\_style

Other way to change style is creating a function and call it in the html element

Ex:

// function Get() {

      //   var MouseEvnt = document.getElementById('GetData');

      //   MouseEvnt.style.display = 'None';

      // }

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

Ans.

1. file=fopen(getScriptPath(),0); The function fread() is used for reading the file content.
2. str = fread(file,flength(file) ; The function fwrite() is used to write the contents to the file.
3. file = fopen("c:\MyFile.txt", 3);// opens the file for writing

11. What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?

Ans. JavaScript supports different kinds of loops:

* 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.

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

Ans. To convert a string to an integer parseInt(), Number(), and Unary operator(+) function is used in javascript. parseInt() function returns Nan( not a number) when the string doesn't contain number. If a string with a number is sent, then only that number will be returned as the output.

13. 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 that property is eventually released automatically.

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

Ans. JavaScript has three kind of popup boxes: Alert box, Confirm box, and Prompt box.

Alert Box: window.alert("sometext");

Confirm Box: window.confirm("sometext");

Prompt Box: window.prompt("sometext","defaultText");

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

Ans. JavaScript void 0 means returning undefined (void) as a primitive value. You might 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.

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

Ans. **Approach:**We can use **[window.location](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript-window-location-and-document-location-objects/)** property inside the script tag to forcefully load another page in Javascript. It is a reference to a Location object that is it 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>

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

Ans. Disadvantages of innerHTML

* Event handlers attached to any DOM element are preserved.
* Replacement is done everywhere.
* It is not possible to append innerHTML.
* Breaks the document.
* Used for Cross-site Scripting.