Day 2 – Activities and their Answers

1. For the given JSON iterate over all for loops (for, for in, for of, forEach).

Ans:

Refer the attached html, Js file for VS code.

1. Create your own resume data in JSON format.

Ans:

|  |
| --- |
| let resume={  "Basics": {  "name": "Poviarasu K ",  "email": "povisraran6307 @gmail.com",  "phone": "7871810914",  "degree": "B.E-ECE",  "address": "No.13/41 CD, Narayana Palayam street ",  "postalCode": "631502",  "city": "Kanchipuram",  "State": "TamilNadu"  },        "Education":  {  "School": "Bharadhisan Matriculation Higher Secondary School",  "College": "saveetha school of Engineering",  "gpa": "8.1",  "courses": "Electronics and communication Engineering"  }      }  console.log(resume.Basics); |

For testing the above code I have attached a text file to test it in guvi/IDE.

1. Read about the difference between window, screen and document in javascript.

Ans:

Window:

* The Window interface represents a window containing a DOM document; the document property points to the DOM document loaded in that window.
* A window for a given document can be obtained using the ‘document.defaultView’ property.
* A global variable, window, representing the window in which the script is running, is exposed to JavaScript code.
* The Window interface is home to a variety of functions, namespaces, objects, and constructors which are not necessarily directly associated with the concept of a user interface window.
* In a tabbed browser, each tab is represented by its own Window object; the global window seen by JavaScript code running within a given tab always represents the tab in which the code is running.

Screen:

* The Screen interface represents a screen, usually the one on which the current window is being rendered, and is obtained using ‘window.screen’.
* Browsers determine which screen to report as current by detecting which screen has the center of the browser window.
* Using Screen we can access and modify different properties of screen based on the required modification and its commands. Some commands are listed in following points.
* ‘Screen.colorDepth’ - This command Returns the color depth of the screen.
* ‘Screen.orientation’ - This command Returns the ScreenOrientation instance associated with this screen.
* These are some of the standard commands used to modify the screen properties in a browser.

Document:

* The Document interface represents any web page loaded in the browser and serves as an entry point into the web page's content, which is the DOM tree.
* The DOM tree includes elements such as <body> and <table>, among many others. It provides functionality globally to the document, like how to obtain the page's URL and create new elements in the document.
* The Document interface describes the common properties and methods for any kind of document.
* Depending on the document's type (e.g. HTML, XML, SVG, …), a larger API is available: HTML documents, served with the "text/html" content type, also implement the HTMLDocument interface, whereas XML and SVG documents implement the XMLDocument interface.
* Document() - This command Creates a new Document object.

There are lots of properties that can be accessed as desired in the document. Based on document type the command varies for HTML, XML, SVG etc.,