1. What is a JavaScript Event loop?

Ans: The Event loop has only one task that is its just monitors the call back queue and the callback stack. Generally, JavaScript programs are being executed by the google browser v8 engine or in node js. The JavaScript engine moves the code in a callback stack. Naturally, the stack is a LIFO system. All the functions and code go through to the stack. And then serially the code is being executed. But when an asynchronous function occurs like a set timeout. The JavaScript engine pops out the function and sends it to the web API for the browser or c++ API for node-js. After pop up, the stack works normally as before. Besides this, the web API also executed the function given from the callback stack. And after execution, the response is being transferred to the callback queue. And all the responses get and executed by the web API from the callback stack are being transferred to the callback queue. The callback queue stores the execution code and when the call stack is free it sends the code to the callback stack again. The monitoring between the callback queue and callback stack is done by the event loop.

1. How does JavaScript code is executed in Browser?

Ans: To execute JavaScript code in a browser, first put the JavaScript code into a scripting file including .js extension, and link the scripting file into an HTML document. Though JavaScript has no compilation process the browser’s interpreter interprets the code and executes it.

1. What is the difference between “==” and “===”?

Ans: The “==” and “===” operator is the comparison operator. The main difference between “==” and “===” are “==” compares only two variables without checking the datatype of the variable. Whereas the “===” operator compares two variables in strict modes, such as comparing the variable with checking the datatypes.

1. What is the callback function?

Ans: A callback function is a function that passes into another function as an argument. The argument function is invoked inside the outer function and completes the task.

1. How will you return more than one value from a function?

Ans: We can return more than one value from a function by using an object property. The values or variables that are being returned are declared into an object and return the object property. This is how we can return multiple values from the function.

1. How many arguments do call apply bind take?

Ans: Call Apply and Bind method can be used to set this keyword independently. The call or apply function can be invoked immediately. Bind returns a bound function that is being executed later. Call invokes the function and passes the arguments one by one. Apply invokes the function and pass the argument as an array. Bind always returns a new function and allows to pass the function in the array and any number of arguments.

1. What is closure in JavaScript?

Ans: A closure is a combination of functions. In JavaScript, an inner function always takes some reference of the outer function. In general, a closure makes access to an outer function from an inner function. When the function is created a closure is also being created in JavaScript. A parent function always sends the value or variable to its child function. But The parent can’t access the child’s element.

1. What does this keyword indicate in JavaScript?

Ans: This keyword refers to the object that it belongs to. In a method this refers to the owner object, in a function this refers to the global object.

1. What is Event bubbling in js? Or How does event delegate work in JS?

Ans: Event bubbling is a method in which an event is propagated to one element inside another element and both elements is being registered and handled. The event is first captured to the inside element and then propagated to the outside element. We can terminate the event bubble by using the stopPropagation method.

1. Explain Hoisting in JavaScript.

Ans: JavaScript hoisting is the process in which the JavaScript interpreter moves the declaration function, variables, and classes on the top of the execution. Function and classes are being referenced before they can be declared.

1. What is a recursive function?

Ans: A function become recursive when it calls itself for a certain period. Recursion means the process of calling the own function itself.

1. Difference between Undefined and Null.

Ans: Undefined means in JavaScript that a variable is being declared with no value. In other words, without value, declaring a variable is so-called undefined.

Null means zero. That is the absence of value and a variable. Neither variable nor value declared the JavaScript returns null.

1. What are the different data types in JavaScript?

Ans: There are two different data types in JavaScript. These are primitive types and non-primitive types.

Further Primitive types are classified into five types. These are:

String: represent the sequence of characters.

Number: represent the number

Boolean: return the value true or false

Undefined: variable without the value

Null: represent null, not a value at all.

The non-primitive data types are classified into three more types. These are Object, Array, and RegExp.

1. What is DOM?

Ans: DOM stands for Document Object Model. DOM represents the content or document visually to the web browser. It’s a programming interface for web documents. The Dom is not a part of the JavaScript language but is instead a Web API used to build the websites.

1. Is JavaScript a static or Dynamic Type?

Ans: JavaScript is mainly a Dynamic type of language. It’s easy to assign the values to the variable in JavaScript. You don’t care about the type of the variable because the type of each variable can be set dynamically. For example, if we declare a variable a with value of 10 we can reassign the variable a by ‘ABC’. The first assigned was a number and the second one is a string. Thus, we can say that JavaScript is a dynamic type of language.

1. What is the use of is Nan function?

Ans: is Nan function decides that the argument provided by the programmer is not a number. And is a function that returns true if the argument is not a number and becomes false if the argument is being false.

1. What is negative Infinity?

Ans: Negative infinity occurs when a negative number is divided by zero.

1. What is the working of the timer in JavaScript?

Ans: Timers are mainly asynchronous callback functions. The set timeout, setInterval, clear interval; are a few types of the timer in JavaScript. These all are callback functions.

1. What is the difference between local storage and session storage?

Ans: Local Storage: A special type of storage in a browser that doesn’t send back the data to the server for every HTTP request and reduces the traffic between client and server. It contains all the information until the admin clears the storage.

Session Storage: The main difference between local and session storage is that local storage contains info until the admin clears it. Whereas session storage only kept the temporary data. When the user closes the pages, the storage becomes clear.

1. What is Window and Document in JavaScript?

Ans: Window is a global object and contains all the variables, functions, classes and history, and location.

The document is also a part of the window and as considered the part of the Window.

1. What is the type of operator?

Ans: The type of operator provides the type of the operator. After assigning the variables the type of operator tells the user what type of variable is this.

1. What are the features of JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript has some features like it is lightweight, interpreted language, single-threaded scripting language, open-source of the platform, complementary to java, complementary for HTML, etc.

1. What is an anonymous function?

Ans: An anonymous function is a type of function that has no name. A function without a name is called an anonymous function.

1. What is the difference between java and JavaScript?

Ans: Java is completely a programming language. Whereas JavaScript is a client-side scripting language. Java creates applications that can run any virtual machine or browser, JavaScript only runs in browser or NodeJS runtime programs. The java code needs to be compiled, but the JavaScript code doesn’t need to be compiled. Java objects are class-based, JavaScript is prototype-based. Java Supports multithreading, but JavaScript is a single-threaded programming language.

1. What is the difference between events.PreventDefault and event.stopPropagation in JavaScript?

Ans: In JavaScript, the event.PreventDefault is used to stop the default behavior of the element.

But event.stopPropagation is used to stop propagation to the element. It’s used mainly to stop event bubbling in JavaScript.