JavaScript Descriptive Questions  
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**Q01: What do you mean by Webpage?**

Ans: A web page (or webpage) is a web document that is suitable for the World Wide Web and the web browser. A web browser displays a web page on a monitor or mobile device.

**Q02: Write down some features of JavaScript.**

• Giving the user more control over the browser   
• Detecting the user's browser, OS, screen size, etc.   
• Performing simple computations on the client side   
• Validating the user's input   
• Handling dates and time   
• Generating HTML code on-the-fly without accessing the Web server.

**Q03: What is the difference between prompt() and alert()?**

Ans: The prompt() method displays a dialog box that prompts the visitor for input with OK and CANCEL button. It returns the input value if the user clicks "OK". If the user clicks "cancel" the method returns null.  
The alert() method displays an alert box with a specified message and an OK button.

**Q04: What do you mean by escape sequence? Write down some escape sequence.**  
Ans: Escape sequences are used to define certain special characters within string literals and formatting, such as newlines within a TEXTAREA's input. The following escape sequences are available:  
\' Single quote  
\" Double quote   
\\ Backslash   
\n Newline

**Q05: What do you mean by object? Write some built in object.**

Ans: An object is just a special kind of data, with properties and methods. In JavaScript almost everything is an object. In addition to objects that are predefined in the browser, we can define our own objects. Some built in objects are –  
String Object, Array Object, Date Object, Math Object etc.

**Q06: What do you mean by Array? Declare an Array.**

Ans: An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time. The Array object is used to store multiple values in a single variable.   
An array can be created in three ways –  
var myCars=new Array();   
myCars[0]="Saab";   
myCars[1]="Volvo";  
myCars[2]="BMW";

var myCars=new Array("Saab","Volvo","BMW");

var myCars=["Saab","Volvo","BMW"];

**Q07: Write down the use of toString(),sort() and join()?**

• The toString() method converts a Number object to a string. Syntax: obj.toString()   
• The sort() method sorts the items of an array. The default sort order is lexicographic (alphabetic and ascending), not numeric.   
• The join() method joins the elements of an array into a string, and returns the string. The elements will be separated by a specified separator. The default separator is comma (,).

**Q08: What is the difference between “= =” and “= = =”?**

• “= =” is ‘Equal to’ operator which checks only value of operand for equality  
• “= ==” is ‘Exactly Equal to’ operator which checks both value and type of operand for equality.

**Q09: What do you mean by Global Variable and Local Variable?**

Ans: A variable that is declared outside a function definition is a global variable, and its value is accessible and modifiable throughout your program.

A variable that is declared inside a function definition is local variable. It is created and destroyed every time the function is executed, and it cannot be accessed by any code outside the function.

**Q10: What do you mean by function and return statement?**

Ans: A function is a block of reusable code that will be executed when "someone" calls it. Values can be passed to a function, and the function can return a value.

The return statement returns a value and exits from the current function.

**Q11: What is the difference between setInterval() and settimeout()?**

Ans: The setInterval() method calls a function or evaluates an expression at specified intervals (in milliseconds). It will continue calling the function until clearInterval() is called, or the window is closed.

The setTimeout() method calls a function or evaluates an expression after a specified number of milliseconds. The function is only executed once.

**Q12: What do you mean by ceil() and floor()?**

Ans: The ceil() method rounds a number UPWARDS to the nearest integer, and returns the result.   
Example: Math.ceil(1.4) = 2

The floor() method rounds a number DOWNWARDS to the nearest integer, and returns the result.   
Example: Math.floor(1.6) = 1

**13. What do you mean by event and event handler?**

Ans: An event is something that happens e.g. a mouse click on a button or pressing down certain keys on the keyboard. Events usually occur as a result of human interaction with the browser.

Event handlers are JS methods that allow us as JS programmer to control what happen when events occur.

**14. What do you mean by DOM?**

Ans: The Document Object Model (DOM) is a model that describes/defines how all elements of in HTML page, like input fields, images, paragraphs etc. are related to the top most structure – the document itself. By calling an HTML elements by its proper DOM name, we can influence it.

**15. What is the function of typeOf, parseInt() and eval()?**

Ans: The typeof operator returns a string indicating the type of the unevaluated operand.

The parseInt() function parses a string argument and returns an integer of the specified radix or base.   
 Syntax : parseInt(string, radix);

The eval() function evaluates or executes an argument. If the argument is an expression, eval() evaluates the expression. If the argument is one or more JavaScript statements, eval() executes the statements.

**16. What do you mean by Cookies?**

Ans: A cookieis a small piece of data sent from a website and stored in a user's web browser while the user is browsing that website. JavaScript can create cookies, read cookies, and delete cookies with the property document.cookie.

**17. Write down the structure of a ternary operator with an example?**

Ans: The conditional/ ternary operator returns one of two expressions depending on a condition.. This operator is frequently used as a shortcut for the if statement. Syntax: condition ? expr1 : expr2  
Example: (Math.PI < 4 )? alert(‘yes’): alert(‘no’);

**18. What do you mean by “With” statement?**

Ans: The with statement establishes the default object for a set of statements. Syntax: with(object){......staements........}

**19. What is difference between substring() and charAt()?**

Ans: The substring() method extracts the characters from a string, between two specified indices, and returns the new sub string.  
Syntax: string.substring(start,end)

The charAt() method returns the character at the specified index in a string. Syntax: string.charAt(index)

**20. What do mean by history object? Write down it’s method?**

Ans: The history object contains the URLs visited by the user (within a browser window). The history object is part of the window object and is accessed through the window.history property.  
History Object Methods: back(), forward() , go()

**21. What is the difference between while and do while?**

Ans: The while loop first checks the condition then execute the statements. It will repeat the loop as long as the condition is true. Syntax: while(condition){..Statements…}

The do-while loop will execute the statements once, before checking if the condition is true, then it will repeat the loop as long as the condition is true. Syntax: do{..statements…} while(condition)

Extra Questions:  
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**Q: What is difference between break and continue?**

Ans: Break statements allow the program to terminate the condition or loop and the continue statement jump to test the termination condition of the loop effectively skipping the current iteration of statements within the loop.

**Q: Difference between functions and methods**

• If a method is a property of the window object and nothing else, it is called a function.  
• If a function is a property of a lower-level specific object, it’s called a method.

**Q: Write the widow object property.**  
window.closed, window.location, window.defaultStatus, window.history, window.defaultStatus, window.navigator, window.name

**Q: Write the screen object property.**

Ans: screen.availHeight, screen.availWidth, screen.colorDepth, screen.height, screen.width

**Q: Difference between && and & operators.**

• && is logical AND. It accepts two Booleans and returns Boolean.  
• & is bitwise AND. It accepts two numbers and returns a number.

**Q: Write all reserve word.**

Ans: abstract, final, public, boolean, finally, return, break, float, short, byte, for, static, case, function, super, catch, goto, switch, char, if, synchronized, class, implements, this, const, import, throw, continue, in, throws, debugger, instanceof, transient, default, int, true, delete, interface, try, do, long, typeof, double, native, var, Else, new, void, enum, null, volatile, export, package, while, Extends, private, with, false, protected