1. **"JavaScript is called interpreted language"- why?**

   Answer: JavaScript is called interpreted language because JavaScript has no compilation step like other languages (C++ or Java), instead, an interpreter in the browser reads over the JavaScript code, interprets each line, and runs it.

   <div align="center">**OR**</div>

   As an interpreted language basically, JavaScript gets an instruction from the program source, converts it to machine code, runs that machine code and then grabs the next instruction from the source to repeat the process.

2. **Why JavaScript is considered as a "weakly typed" or "untyped" language?**

   Answer: JavaScript is considered as a **"weakly typed"** or **"untyped"** language because it will figure out what type of data someone has and make the necessary adjustments so that there is no need to redefine different types of data. That's why new programmers regard JavaScript as **smart** as it saves time in learning several different conversion steps and data type declarations.

3. **What do you understand by Undefined and null values?**

   Answer: Undefined value is the value that returns when someone attempts to use a variable that has not been defined or one that is declared but forgot to provide with a value. A non-existent property of an object also returns undefined if it is addressed.

   For example:

var a;	**var a = undefined;**	**var a = {};**

   On the other hand, a variable can be declared or defined as **null**, if there is absolutely nothing in it but someone doesn't want it to be undefined. Null is not the same as zero (0) in JavaScript. It represents the null, empty, or non-existent reference.

   Example: Let assign the value of null to b: **var b = null;**

4. **What are global and local variables?**

   Answer: Variables in JavaScript have scope, which refers to the regions of the script where the variables can be used. A **global variable**, has global scope and is defined in the entire script.

   Whereas, **local variables** are local to the functions in which they are defined. As a general rule, we should avoid naming any two variables, whether global or local, with the same name or identifier.

5. What is an array?

Answer: An array is a data structure that contains a group of elements. Typically, these elements are all of the homogenous data, such as an integer or string. Arrays are commonly used in computer programs to organize data so that a related set of values can be easily sorted or searched.

OR

In JavaScript arrays are treated as objects, in which each property is an element, and each element can be assigned a value. It is also defined as a collection of numbered variables of the same type.

6. What are the three parts of "for loop"?

Answer: The three parts of "for loop" are: initialization, condition, and increment or decrement.

Example: If we want to print 1 to 10 using for loop, the format will be like:

```
for(i=1; i<=10; i++);
```

7. What are the benefits of using "With" statement?

Answer: One can gain the following benefits by using the "With" statement:

- It doesn't need to evaluate a complex expression multiple times or assign the result to a temporary variable to refer to its members multiple times.
- It makes the code more readable by eliminating repetitive qualifying expressions.

8. What are the three main event categories?

Answer: The three main event categories are:

- Keyboard & mouse events;
- Load events;
- Form-related events.