**JavaScript FAQ’S**

**1. What is JavaScript?**

**Ans:** JavaScript is an Object-oriented programming language. It is sometimes called a scripting language. JavaScript is a client-side as well as side scripting language that can be inserted into HTML pages and is understood by web browsers. JavaScript is not compiled but is interpreted by Internet Browsers (such as Internet Explorer, Netscape, Mozilla, FireFox, Opera).

**2. What are the advantages of using JavaScript?**

## Ans: Advantages:

* **Javascript is executed on the client side:**  
  This means that the code is executed on the user's processor instead of the web server thus saving bandwidth and strain on the web server.
* **Javascript is a relatively easy language**:  
  The Javascript language is relatively easy to learn . It uses the DOM model that provides plenty of prewritten functionality to the various objects on pages making it a breeze to develop a script to solve a custom purpose
* **Javascript is relatively fast to the end user**  
  As the code is executed on the user's computer, results and processing is completed almost instantly depending on the task as it does not need to be processed in the site's web server and sent back to the user consuming local as well as server bandwidth.
* **Extended functionality to web pages**  
  Third party add-ons like Greasemonkey enable Javascript developers to write snippets of Javascript which can execute on desired web pages to extend its functionality.

**3. What are disadvantages of using JavaScript?**

## Ans: Disadvantages

* **Security Issues**  
  Javascript snippets, once appended onto web pages execute on client servers immediately and therefore can also be used to exploit the user's system. While a certain restriction is set by modern web standards on browsers, malicious code can still be executed complying with the restrictions set.
* **Javascript rendering varies**Different layout engines may render Javascript differently resulting in inconsistency in terms of functionality and interface. While the latest versions of javascript and rendering have been geared towards a universal standard, certain variations still exist. [Website Usability Consultants all over the world](http://www.nextprise.com/website-usability-consulting.php) make a living on these differences, but it enrages thousands of developers on a daily basis.

### 4. How to use external JavaScript file?

**Ans:** An external JavaScript file must be saved by .js extension. It is recommended to embed all JavaScript files into a single file. It increases the speed of the webpage.

**5. How can you create an Object in JavaScript?**

**Ans:** There are 3 ways to create object in JavaScript.

1. By object literal
2. By creating instance of Object
3. By Object Constructor

Let's see a simple code to create object using object literal.

emp={id:102,name:"Rahul Kumar",salary:50000

**6. How can you read properties of an Object in JavaScript?**

**Ans:** You can write and read properties of an object using the dot notation as follows −

// Getting object properties

emp.name // ==> Zara

emp.age // ==> 10

// Setting object properties

emp.name = "Daisy" // <== Daisy

emp.age = 20 // <== 20

**7. How can you create an Array in JavaScript and how to read array elements?**

**Ans:** There are 3 ways to create array in JavaScript.

1. By array literal
2. By creating instance of Array
3. By using an Array constructor

Let's see a simple code to create array using object literal.

var emp=["Shyam","Vimal","Ratan"];

**8. How to define a anonymous function? Can you assign a anonymous function to a variable? Can you pass a anonymous function as an argument to another function?**

**Ans:** An anonymous function can be defined in similar way as a normal function but it would not have any name. Yes! An anonymous function can be assigned to a variable.

For Example:

var z = function(x, y) {

if ((y \* (x / 100)) < 1) {

return (x + Math.ceil(y \* (x / 100))); }

else if ((y \* (x / 100)) > 1) {

return (x + Math.round(y \* (x / 100))); }

else {

return 0; }

Yes! An anonymous function can be passed as an argument to another function.

**9. How can you get the type of arguments passed to a function?**

**Ans:** Using typeof operator, we can get the type of arguments passed to a function. For example −

function func(x){

console.log(typeof x, arguments.length);

}

func(); //==> "undefined", 0

func(1); //==> "number", 1

func("1", "2", "3"); //==> "string", 3

**10. What is the purpose of 'this' operator in JavaScript?**

**Ans: ‘**This’ keyword refers to the object from where it was called.

**11. What is callback?**

**Ans:** A callback is a plain JavaScript function passed to some method as an argument or option. Some callbacks are just events, called to give the user a chance to react when a certain state is triggered.

**12. What is closure?**

**Ans:** Closures are created whenever a variable that is defined outside the current scope is accessed from within some inner scope.

**13. Which built-in method calls a function for each element in the array?**

**Ans:** forEach() method calls a function for each element in the array.

**14. Which built-in method returns the string representation of the number's value?**

**Ans:** toString() method returns the string representation of the number's value.

**15. What typeof returns for a null value?**

**Ans:** It returns "object".

**16. How to print a web page using javascript?**

**Ans:** JavaScript helps you to implement this functionality using print function of window object. The JavaScript print function window.print() will print the current web page when executed.

### 17. What is the use of window object?

**Ans:** The window object is automatically created by the browser that represents a window of a browser.

It is used to display the popup dialog box such as alert dialog box, confirm dialog box, input dialog box etc.

### 18.What is the use of history object?

**Ans:** The history object of browser can be used to switch to history pages such as back and forward from current page or another page. There are three methods of history object.

1. history.back()
2. history.forward()
3. history.go(number): number may be positive for forward, negative for backward.

### 19. What does the isNaN() function?

**Ans:** The isNan() function returns true if the variable value is not a number.

var x = 100 / "Apple";  
isNaN(x);               // returns true because x is Not a Number

### 20. Difference between Client side JavaScript and Server side JavaScript?

**Ans: Client side JavaScript** comprises the basic language and predefined objects which are relevant to running java script in a browser. The client side JavaScript is embedded directly by in the HTML pages. This script is interpreted by the browser at run time.

**Server side JavaScript** also resembles like client side java script. It has relevant java script which is to run in a server. The server side JavaScript are deployed only after compilation.

**21. How to set the cursor to wait in JavaScript?**

**Ans:** The cursor can be set to wait in JavaScript by using the property "cursor". The following example illustrates the usage:

**<script>**

window.document.body.style.cursor = "wait";

**</script>**

### 22. What are the pop up boxes available in JavaScript?

**Ans:**

* Alert Box
* Confirm Box
* Prompt Box

### 23. How to change the background color of HTML document using JavaScript?

**Ans:**

**<script** type="text/javascript"**>**

document.body.bgColor="pink";

**</script>**