

## **HTML CSS Interview Questions**

**HTML and CSS interview questions** are crucial for both freshers and experienced developers in the web development field. These questions assess a candidate's understanding of fundamental web technologies and their ability to create responsive, accessible websites. Common topics include semantic HTML, CSS selectors, layout techniques, and responsive design principles.

### **1. What is HTML?**

- **HTML serves as the backbone of web pages, defining the structure and layout of content by using a system of tags and attributes.**
- **HTML allows the incorporation of various media types, such as text, images, links, forms etc.**
- **Browsers interpret HTML code to render web content, enabling users to access and navigate information on the internet.**

### **2. Difference between HTML elements and tags?**

- **HTML tags are the markers that define the beginning and end of HTML elements**
- **HTML tags are like keywords. Each tag has a unique meaning.**
- **For example, <a> is an opening anchor tag and </a> is a closing anchor tag.**
- **Elements consist of the opening tag, content, and closing tag.**
- **HTML Elements hold the content.**
- **For example, <p>This is an example of a paragraph. </p>**

### **3. Difference between a block-level element and an inline element?**

- **Block-level elements in HTML create a block or box structure and typically start on a new line, spanning the full width of the container.**
- **They are used for structural elements like paragraphs, headings, and divs.**
- **Inline elements, on the other hand, do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary.**
- **They are used within block-level elements to style or format specific parts of the content, like emphasizing text with <em> or creating links with <a>.**

### **4. What are the different media types and formats supported by HTML?**

- **HTML supports a variety of media formats for sound, music, videos, movies, and animations.**
- **Images: jpg, jpeg, png, gif, svg, apng, BMP ico, webp**
- **Audio: RealAudio, WMA, MIDI, AAC, WAV, MP3, MP4**
- **Video: MPEG, AVI, QuickTime, RealVideo, WMV, Flash, WebM, and MP4**

### **5. What is an empty element?**

An empty element is an HTML element that has no content. Example <br>

### **6. What are HTML entities?**

- **HTML entities are special codes used to represent reserved characters and symbols, ensuring proper rendering and display in web browsers.**
- **These strings start with an ampersand(&) symbol and end with a semicolon(;).**

- They can also replace some characters that are challenging to type on a standard keyboard.

## 7. Mention some of the HTML entities with it uses.

- – non-breaking space
- < – less than sign
- > – greater than sign
- & – ampersand (&)
- " – double quotation mark
- ' – single quotation mark
- ¢ – cent sign

## 8. Difference between HTML and HTML5?

- HTML5 is the latest version of HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and represents a significant advancement over its predecessor, HTML.
- HTML5 introduces new elements (e.g., `<article>`, `<section>`) and attributes (e.g., placeholder in `<input>`)
- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages.

## 9. Why Meta tags are used in HTML?

- Meta tags in HTML are used to provide metadata about a web page.
- They include information such as character encoding, viewport settings, page description, keywords, authorship, and more.
- These tags help browsers and search engines understand and display the webpage properly, affecting aspects like rendering, search engine optimization (SEO), and user experience.

## 10. What is DOM in HTML?

- HTML is a programming interface that represents the hierarchical structure of an HTML document as a tree of objects.
- Object Model of the page and it is constructed as a tree of Objects.
- HTML DOM is basically an Object Model for HTML.

## 11. What are void elements in HTML?

- Some elements in HTML only need an opening tag, without the need for a close tag, and these are known as void element
- Some examples are `<br />`, `<img />`, `<hr />`, etc.

## 12. What is the significance of `<head>` and `<body>` tag in HTML?

- Head Describes the metadata or information related to the document.
- Head Tag contains the title for the document, and also other tags such as scripts, styles, links, and meta.
- Describes the documents main content of an HTML document
- Body tag contains all the contents of an HTML document, defined using different tags such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.

### **13. What are HTML attributes?**

- HTML attributes are additional information or properties added to HTML elements using specific syntax within the opening tag.
- These attributes provide extra details about the elements and define their behavior or appearance.
- For example, the "src" attribute in an <img> tag specifies the source (URL) of the image, and the "href" attribute in an <a> tag indicates the hyperlink destination.

### **14. What are forms in HTML?**

- In HTML, forms provide a way to collect and process user input on a web page.
- A form is created using the

element and can include various input elements such as text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and buttons.

- Users can enter information into these input fields and submit the form, sending the data to a server for further processing.

### **15. What are the types of list in HTML?**

- Ordered List (<ol>): Represents a list where each item is sequentially numbered. Items are enclosed within <li> (list item) tags.
- Unordered List (<ul>): Represents a list of items without any specific order. Items are also enclosed within <li> tags.
- Definition List (<dl>): Represents a list of term-definition pairs. The terms are defined using <dt> (definition term), and the definitions are specified with <dd> (definition description).

### **16. What is CSS?**

- CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, is a styling language used in web development to control the presentation and layout of HTML documents.
- Its primary purpose is to separate the structure (HTML) and presentation (CSS) of a web page, allowing developers to apply consistent styling across multiple pages or an entire website.

### **17. What are the CSS Style Components?**

- Selectors: Identify HTML elements to which styles should be applied.
- Properties: Define the visual attributes of the selected elements (e.g., color, font size, margin).
- Values: Specify the specific styling details for the chosen properties.

### **18. How can you integrate CSS on a web page?**

- Inline method - It is used to insert style sheets in HTML document.
- Embedded/Internal method - It is used to add a unique style to a single document.
- Linked/Imported/External method - It is used when you want to make changes on multiple pages.

### **19. What is the difference between padding and margin?**

- Padding is the space between an element's content and its border.
- Margin is the space between an element's border and the next element on the page.

### **20. What is CSS Selectors?**

- In CSS, a selector is a pattern that identifies the HTML elements to which a set of styles or rules should be applied.
- Selectors target specific elements based on their type, attributes, classes, IDs, or relationships with other elements.

## 21. What are the types of Selectors?

- Type Selector - Targets elements based on their HTML tag name.
- Class Selector - Targets elements with a specific class attribute.
- ID Selector - Targets a specific element with a unique ID attribute.
- Descendant Selector - Targets an element that is a descendant of another specified element.

## 22. What is Box Model in CSS?

The box model in CSS is a fundamental concept that defines how elements are rendered on a web page by organizing them into a rectangular box with several layers.

- Content: The actual content, such as text or images, within the element
- Padding: The space between the content and the element's border.
- Border: The boundary around the padding.
- Margin: The space outside the border, defining the distance between the element and its neighboring elements

## 23. What is the Difference Between Class and ID Selectors?

- Class Selector (.): Syntax: Prefixed with a dot (.), followed by the class name.
- ID Selector (#): Syntax: Prefixed with a hash (#), followed by the ID name.

## 24. What are the limitations of CSS?

- Ascending by selectors is not possible
- Limitations of vertical control
- No expressions
- No column declaration
- Rules, styles, targeting specific text not possible

## 25. What benefits and demerits do External Style Sheets have?

### Benefits:

- One file can be used to control multiple documents having different styles.
- Multiple HTML elements can have many documents, which can have classes.
- To group styles in composite situations, methods as selector and grouping are used.

### Demerits:

- Extra download is needed to import documents having style information.
- To render the document, the external style sheet should be loaded.
- Not practical for small style definitions.

## 26. Enlist the various fonts' attributes?

- **Font-style**
- **Font-variant**
- **Font-weight**
- **Font-size/line-height**
- **Font-family**

## JavaScript Interview Questions

JavaScript interview questions are a crucial aspect of the tech recruitment process, serving as a litmus test for both freshers and seasoned developers. These questions typically cover a wide range of topics, from basic syntax to advanced concepts like closures and asynchronous programming. Mastering these questions not only helps candidates ace their interviews but also reinforces their understanding of JavaScript's nuances. For developers at all levels, regularly practicing these questions can sharpen skills and keep them updated with the ever-evolving JavaScript ecosystem.

Below are some of the top JavaScript interview questions for freshers (with proper answers).

### 1. What is JavaScript?

JavaScript, also known as JS, is a popular dynamic programming language used for front-end development. The primary purpose of using JS on web pages is to show things in a dynamic manner.

In front-end development, HTML and CSS are used to show static content on a web page. In scenarios where you need to show dynamic content, animation, interactive maps, etc., the role of JavaScript comes into play. Developers call it the third layer, followed by HTML and CSS.



You probably have seen the use of JS if you have gone through websites where additional content gets added without reloading, changing colours on the pages, etc.

The use of JavaScript programming is common in website development, and web application development, as well as in servers, browsers, games, etc. Over the years, it has become an in-demand language, and an increasing number of people are learning it with reliable web development course online or offline.

## 2. What is JavaScript Promise?

A Promise in JavaScript is an object or proxy that sets up the connection between producing code and consuming code. It shows whether the asynchronous operation is pending, fulfilled, or rejected. And if it is fulfilled, it will also show the result.

## 3. What is JavaScript closure?

When you need access to the features of a function that is located outside the inner function, the role of JS closure comes into play. It is such an option that it helps even when the function located outside is closed.

## 4. What is JavaScript array?

In JS, an array is a variable that can store multiple values. In simple terms, you can say that an array has the ability to store a set of more than one item with the name of a single variable.

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## 5. What are the characteristics of an array in JavaScript?

The following are the main characteristics of the JavaScript array:

- Resizable
- Zero-indexed
- Ability to build shallow copies
- Feature to store collection of different items or data types

## 6. What is JavaScript function?

A function in JavaScript is a set of code which is used to do a certain task. It can also be used for calculation. Before using the function, ensure that it is defined somewhere.

The function keyword in JS is used to execute the functions.

## 7. What is JavaScript object?

An object in JS is like a thing in real life, having some properties, methods, behaviour, etc. For example, a bike is an object with properties like color, brand name, model, etc. The methods of this bike can be a brake, stop, start, drive, etc.

## 8. What is isNaN() function in JavaScript?

The full form of NaN is Not a Number. So, in simple terms, the isNaN() is a function in JavaScript that is used to check whether a value is a number or not once it is converted to a number.

If the value is Not a Number, it will show true. It should be noted that this function first changes the values to numbers and then checks whether it is NaN or not

## 9. What is the difference between client-side and server-side JS?

Such JavaScript interview questions can be asked to both freshers and experienced developers. So, let's know the primary differences between client-side scripting and server-side scripting in JavaScript.

Client-Side	Server-Side
Users can see the source code	Users can't see the source code
It serves the requests of the users and shows the content accordingly.	It is used to manage the database and other back-end operations.
Dependent on browser	No dependency on browsers
Runs on the web browsers	Runs on the web servers
Less data security	Strong data security

#### 10. Is JavaScript case-sensitive?

Yes. It is a case-sensitive language.

#### 11. What is JavaScript DOM?

DOM stands for Document Object Model. It is an interface in coding that is used to represent the data and content of a web document. It helps in enabling programs to modify the style, content, and structure of a web document.

For instance, you can call the web page a document. If you want to edit this page in JavaScript, then the role of DOM comes into play.

#### 12. What are operators in JavaScript?

An operator in JS is simply a symbol that is utilized to do specific operations, like addition, subtraction, and more. The operations are done on values and variables, or you can call them operands.

Let's understand it with an example. If you want to add two values, then the "+" operator will be used.

$10 + 45: // 55$

Here, + is an arithmetic operator, which has added the given values. 10 and 45 are the operands here.

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#### 13. What are the different operators in JavaScript?

Below is a list of JavaScript operators with their details:

##### a) Assignment Operators

Used when you need to assign values to variables.

Operator	Name
=	Assignment operator
+=	Addition assignment

Operator	Name
<code>-=</code>	Subtraction assignment
<code>*=</code>	Multiplication assignment
<code>/=</code>	Division assignment
<code>%=</code>	Remainder assignment
<code>**=</code>	Exponentiation assignment

### b) Comparison Operators

Role of these operators is when you want to do a comparison of two values and then have a result. The result will be a boolean value, showing true or false.

Operator	Name
<code>==</code>	Equal to
<code>!=</code>	Not equal to
<code>===</code>	Strict equal to
<code>!==</code>	Strict not equal to
<code>&gt;</code>	Greater than
<code>&gt;=</code>	Greater than or equal to
<code>&lt;</code>	Less than
<code>&lt;=</code>	Less than or equal to

### c) Arithmetic Operators

The role of these operators is to do arithmetic calculations.

Operator	Name
<code>+</code>	Addition

Operator	Name
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Remainder
++	Increment
--	Decrement
**	Exponential

#### d) Logical Operators

Used to do logical operators. After the operation, it shows a boolean value (true/false) as the result.

Operator	Name
&&	Logical AND
	Logical OR
!	Logical NOT

#### e) String Operators

Used for concatenation of strings.

Operator	Meaning
typeof	To know the type of the variable
instanceof	To know whether an object is an instance of an object type

#### f) Bitwise Operators

Used when you need to do operations with binary numbers.

Operator	Name
&	Bitwise AND
	Bitwise OR
^	Bitwise XOR
~	Bitwise NOT
>>>	Zero-fill right shift
>>	Right Shift
<<	Left Shift

#### 14. What is JavaScript event?

Every action that occurs in code or programming is an event. For instance, the loading of a page is an event. Clicks by the end users on a button are an event. The role of events in JavaScript is to make the program understand that some action has been taken and to react accordingly to that action.

#### 15. What is JavaScript callback?

The callback is a function in JavaScript. Its role is to work as an argument by getting passed to other functions. When it is passed to the other functions, those functions will also have the argument executed.

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#### 16. How to write hello world in JS?

This is one of the basic JavaScript interview questions for freshers. Writing a hello world program in JS has three different ways, as discussed here:

a) console.log()

```
// write hello world program in JS
```

```
console.log('Hello World');
```

b) alert()

```
// write hello world program in JS
```

```
alert("Hello, World!");
```

c) document.write()

```
// writing hello world program in JS
```

```
document.write('Hello, World!');
```

#### 17. What is BOM in JavaScript?

BOM stands for Browser Object Model. This is one of the most crucial parts of JavaScript in terms of using it on the web part. It helps you to know the functionalities of a browser using objects. As a result, the JS-based projects can interact with the browser.

#### 18. What are comments in JavaScript?

JS comments are simply used to represent a comment or message related to the code. For example, we can use comments to mention details of the code, recommendations, warnings, etc. It should be noted that the JS engine will neglect the comments.

#### 19. What is runtime environment in JavaScript?

The runtime environment is the place to run or execute a program. This environment can access the objects, libraries, etc. and hence runs the code accordingly.

Generally, there are two types of JS environments used by a developer. One is the browser-based runtime environment, and another is the NodeJS-based runtime environment.

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#### 20. What are the advantages of JavaScript?

The following are the primary advantages or benefits of using JavaScript:

##### a) Fast Performance

Since JS is an interpreted language, you don't have to compile it every single time it runs. As a result, it speeds up the development process. Furthermore, it runs on the client side, where it doesn't depend on the server. This again optimizes the performance of the website or web app by avoiding the need for requesting resources from the web server.

##### b) Easy to Understand and Simple

Even if you are a beginner with no knowledge of coding, you will find this language easy to learn. Opting for an offline or online web development course further makes things effortless for you so that you can become well-versed with the complete website and web application development skills.

#### c) Works Well With Other Languages and Systems

JavaScript is an interoperable language which means it runs well with other languages and web technologies.

#### d) Cross-platform Development

There are several JS frameworks that help you to use JavaScript for cross-platform development. For example, you can use React Native framework to use JS for mobile app development. You can use Electron to implement JS for desktop app development.

#### e) Frameworks and Libraries

The wide range of JavaScript libraries and frameworks makes it an ideal choice for programmers and developers. The tasks can be performed with minimum efforts, accelerating the development process. In addition, these tools enable plenty of other benefits, like cross-platform development.

### 21. What is JavaScript used for?

Here are the primary uses and applications of JavaScript:

#### a) Creating Interactive Web Pages

Using JS, developers can make web pages more interactive and appealing. For example, new features can be added that bring some functionalities to the users and also enhance the overall UX.

Here are some examples of JavaScript in use on web pages.

- Hover colours on buttons
- Carousel slider
- Images zoom in/out
- Countdown timer
- Animations
- Hamburger menu

#### b) Web-based Game Development

You can build games using JavaScript that runs on browsers. For example, you can build puzzles, racing games, role-playing games, etc. A few of the popular games running on JavaScript include Angry Birds, CrossCode, Polycraft, HexGL, etc.

#### c) Web App Development

In addition to robust and highly-interactive websites, you can also develop web applications using JavaScript. For instance, Google Maps is one such web app where JS is used.

#### d) Mobile App Development

Using the wide range of JavaScript frameworks available today, you can also develop mobile games. For example, React Native is one popular JS framework for app development.

#### e) Web Servers

Numerous server-side activities can be managed using JavaScript and relevant frameworks.

- User input validation when a user is about to submit a form

- Show pop-ups and dialog boxes
- Change the look of HTML docs
- Setting up dynamic forms
- Show date and time

## 22. Who developed JavaScript?

Brendon Eich developed JavaScript.

## 23. What are the disadvantages of JavaScript?

While preparing for the JavaScript interview questions and answers in 2024, don't forget to know about the main drawbacks or disadvantages of JS.

### a) Non-restrictive

Compared to other languages, JS is a bit more non-restrictive. Developers need to be attentive so that they can implement everything as required. That's why good web development courses cover these aspects of JavaScript so that the developers know the best practices.

### b) Tricky Debugging

Since JS runs on the client side in the browser, the debugging options and features are limited.

### c) Security

Again, the client-side running of the language makes it a bit less secure. Developers need to be aware of these aspects of JavaScript so that they don't leave any space available for attackers.

## 24. What is the difference between JavaScript and Java?

There are several differences between Java and JavaScript. Whether you are a fresher or an experienced professional, this is among the top JavaScript interview questions for you.

Below, we have curated a tabular comparison of Java vs JavaScript so that it becomes easier for you to understand the main differences.

Java	JavaScript
Object-oriented programming language	Object-based scripting language
Can be used for complicated tasks and processes	Can't be used for complicated tasks
Needs code compilation	Text-based code
Independent language	Needs to be used with HTML
Strongly typed programming language. Need to declare variables before using them in the program.	Loosely typed language. No issues whether variables are declared or not
It's statically-typed	It's dynamically-typed

Java	JavaScript
<b>High memory consumption</b>	<b>Low memory consumption</b>
<b>Saved as byte code</b>	<b>Saved as source code</b>
<b>For concurrency, it uses threads</b>	<b>For concurrency, it uses events</b>
<b>.java extension used to save programs</b>	<b>.js extension used to save programs</b>
<b>Supports multithreading</b>	<b>Doesn't support multithreading</b>
<b>Objects are based on class</b>	<b>Objects are based on prototype</b>
<b>Need JDK or Java Development Kit to run the code</b>	<b>Need text editor to run the code</b>
<b>Primarily used for backend development</b>	<b>Can use for both front-end and back-end</b>

## 25. What was the first name of JavaScript?

During the interview, you can be asked what was JavaScript called when it was developed, or what was the former name of JS. You must be prepared for such JavaScript interview questions and answers.

The original name of JavaScript was Mocha when it was developed. It was later changed to LiveScript and then finally became JavaScript.

## 26. When was JavaScript invented?

It was developed in 1995.

## 27. What is JavaScript ES6?

ES6 stands for ECMAScript 6. It is a version of JavaScript which was released in 2015. Hence, it is also called ES 2015.

There are plenty of new features in JavaScript ES6 compared to the prior versions. These are intended to write better and clean code, while helping developers to get more done with less code.

## 28. What is a named function in JS?

As the term suggests, a named function is simply a function in JS that has been given a name. This name is given with the use of syntax. The function keyword in JavaScript is used to assign a name to the function or make it a named function. This concept should be in the list of top JavaScript interview questions and answers for freshers.

## 29. What is an anonymous function?

Unlike named functions, anonymous functions are the ones that do not have any names. Such functions are declared without the use of identifiers.

There are certain rules for using an anonymous function in JavaScript. First, you can't access it right after creating it. For this, you need to use a variable where the anonymous function is saved.

## 30. What is the difference between JavaScript and JScript?

You need to know the differences between the two as these sound similar. This can be one of the top JavaScript interview questions for freshers.

JavaScript	JScript
A trademark of Oracle Corp.	Microsoft owns JScript
No support for active content creation	Supports active content creation
Can manage multi-browser compatibility	Supports Internet Explorer only
Code runs in browser	Code runs only in Internet Explorer
Can't access objects of the browser	Can access objects of Internet Explorer
Widely used	Not popular as it is supported by Internet Explorer only

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#### **JavaScript Interview Questions for Experienced Professionals**

##### **31. Which are the different states of a JS Promise?**

JavaScript Promise can have any of the three states:

- rejected: when the operation fails
- pending: when it's neither rejected nor fulfilled
- fulfilled: when the operation is successful

##### **32. What is the difference between event.preventDefault() and event.stopPropagation() methods in JavaScript?**

Among the list of JavaScript interview questions for 3 years experience or above, keep such concepts and learn about them.

###### **a) preventDefault() method**

It is used when you want to prevent the default action of elements in the browser. You must know that not all actions can be cancelled, and is applicable to only cancellable events.

Syntax:

```
event.preventDefault();
```

###### **b) stopPropagation() method**

It is used to stop the propagation of the parent element so that it can not find access to specified events.

Syntax:

```
event.stopPropagation();
```

##### **33. How many ways are there to create an object in JavaScript?**

There are three ways to create a JavaScript object:

Ways	Syntax
Object literal	<code>object={property1:value1,property2:value2.....propertyN:valueN}</code>
Using new keyword	<code>var objectname=new Object();</code>
Using object constructor	<code>var objectname=new Object();</code>

**34. Which method can we use in order to find out the character from a particular index?**

For this, we can use the string `charAt()` method.

For example:

```
var str="Chennai Pallavaram";
document.writeln(str.charAt(3));
```

**35. How can we use an external JavaScript file?**

For doing so, we need to add the below-mentioned script tag to the header:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="test.js"></script>
```

Here, test.js is the name of the external JS file we are looking to use.

**36. What is JavaScript prototype?**

A prototype in JS is one of the most useful objects using which developers can inherit one object's features to another. You can say that a prototype is linked to all the objects and functions in JS. That's what it makes capable of inheriting the features of an object.

**37. What is the role of JavaScript callback function?**

Since numerous actions in JS are asynchronous, these actions are not capable of holding a program from running before completion. Using the callback function, we can define when to run the code.

**38. What is the use of window object in JS?**

In JavaScript, the window object shows that a window is open in the browser. This object supports all the popular web browsers; therefore, the objects, functions, and variables are members of the window object.

Moreover, you can say that the global variables of JS are considered properties, whereas the global functions are considered methods of the window.

**39. What is the use of history object in JavaScript?**

The use of the JS history object is to find the web URLs that a user has visited in the browser. In addition, it also helps in browsing the last and next pages, as well as specific pages that a user has visited.

As an important property of the window object, the history object is accessible by:

- `window.history`
- `history`

**40. How to use JavaScript in HTML?**

The primary purpose behind using JavaScript on HTML pages is to make them interactive and dynamic.

For adding JS code to HTML code, the `<script>` tag is used. The JS code that you want to add to the HTML is used within the `<script>` tag, whether you want to place it in the `<head>` or `<body>` section.

This method is recommended for small codes. However, for JS scripts that are heavy, it would be great to opt for a dedicated JavaScript file. It helps you to reduce the overall maintenance of the site, differentiates the JS code and HTML code, and optimizes the loading speed.

#### 41. What are the benefits of using JavaScript comments?

If you have been a developer using JS for quite some time now, then this can be among the top JavaScript interview questions for experienced professionals. You must know that there are a couple of good reasons to use comments in JavaScript.

- Adding information about the program or specific lines of code, helping the users to get the scope or use of that code.
- There are several instances when you need to write a few lines of code on a temporary basis. On such occasions, you can add a comment to the code like “to be removed later on”. And when you want to remove it, the comment helps you easily find that code, instead of searching or reading every line of code.

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#### 42. What are the different types of JS comments?

Whether you are a beginner or someone with experience, knowing the different types of comments in JavaScript is important. It's because this can be among the top interview questions on JavaScript for freshers and experienced bot

To answer, start by saying that there are two types of comments.

##### a) Single-line comments

These comments are written with two forward slashes (`//`) before your message of the comment. You can use single-line comments before and after the statement.

##### Before statement

```
<html>
<body>
<script>
// This is your single-line comment
document.write("Welcome to JavaScript Interview Questions");
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

##### After statement

```
<html>
<body>
<script>
var x=15;
var y=30;
```

```
var z=x+y;  
//adding the value of variables x and y  
document.write(c);//add 15 and 30  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### b) Multi-line comments

Usually, the developers prefer multi-line comments more because these can be used to represent single lines and multiple lines of comments both.

For using it, you need to use a forward slash with an asterisk (at the opening of the comment), and an asterisk with a forward slash (at the closing of the comment).

Example:

```
<html>  
<body>  
<script>  
/* This is your multi-line comment.  
Browser won't display it */  
document.write("Learn Top JavaScript Interview Questions");  
</script>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### 43. What is null and undefined in JavaScript?

null in JS is an object which is used to represent that a variable doesn't have any value. This is not available by default. The developer needs to do it intentionally.

Whereas, undefined is a global object in JS which means that the declared variable has not been assigned any value.

### 44. What is void in JavaScript?

As you might know, the meaning of void is empty. In the case of JS, the void is actually an operator with its role when a function doesn't return any result. The result it returns will be undefined.



#### **45. Why do we use strict mode in JS?**

The purpose of using strict mode in JavaScript is to create silent errors. It helps in building an expression named ‘use strict’ so that we can easily enable the strict mode.

#### **46. What is JavaScript hoisting?**

It is a technique in JS that helps in using a variable, function, or class before the code execution or declaring these things.

What hoisting in JavaScript does is prioritize the variables, classes, and functions by shifting them to the top level. As a result, you can find their values without code execution. It will not show any errors.

In simple words, the role of JS hoisting is to have the feature to call functions, variables, or classes even if you have not defined them in your code.

#### **47. Which are the best JavaScript frameworks?**

The top 10 popular frameworks of JavaScript are:

- ReactJS
- AngularJS
- VueJS
- NodeJS
- BackboneJS
- EmberJS
- Meteor
- Polymer
- Mithril
- Aurelia

#### **Upcoming ReactJS Batch!**

#### **48. What is an argument object?**

An argument object in JavaScript is a set of multiple arguments stored in the form of arrays. This is used at the time of invoking the functions.

It is an in-built JS object that can be accessed only inside a function. Also, this function needs to have the values of the arguments being passed.

#### **49. How can you use JS to find the operating system of the client machine?**

We can make use of the `navigator.appVersion` string to find the client OS version.

#### **50. How can you use JS to modify the background color of an HTML document?**

We can use the following code to do so:

```
<script type="text/javascript">  
  
document.body.bgColor="blue";  
  
</script>
```

In place of “blue”, we can use any colour that we intend to use.

**51. What is the best way for exception handling in JavaScript?**

JS exception handling is performed using try, catch, finally, and throw keywords. Developers can use try or catch blocks to handle exceptions easily.

**52. Explain the role of the debugger keyword in JS.**

The debugger keyword in JavaScript is used to halt the program's execution at the point you implement it. It helps you to control the code execution and its flow in a manual manner.

**53. What is the syntax of the JavaScript anonymous function?**

Here is the syntax for an anonymous function in JavaScript:

```
function() {  
    // Function Body  
}
```

**54. How can we create a JavaScript function?**

The below syntax can be used for creating a function in JS:

```
function function_name(){  
    //function body  
}
```

**55. Is it possible to assign an anonymous function to a variable?**

Yes. We can do it.