1. what purpose the in operator can be used?

The JavaScript in operator is used to check if a specified property exists in an object or in its inherited properties.

To verify if a property is inherited by an object.

1. Write operator precedence for all types of operators.

Operator precedence determines how operators are passed concerning each other. Operators with higher precedence become the operands of operators with lower precedence.

Eg—

console.log(3 + 4 \* 5);

console.log(4 \* 3 \*\* 2);

let a;

let b;

console.log(a = b = 5);

1. How to check a property exists in an object?

## 1 Checking if a property exists in an object using hasOwnProperty()

## 2: Check if a property exists in an object using includes() method

## 3: Check if a property exists in an object using the “in” operator

1. How to find the browser name and version on the client side?

The [navigator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Navigator) is the property of the window object.

To access the user agent use for the navigator.useragent use object to get the  from the navigator.

The [navigator](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Navigator) is the property of the window object.To access the , you can use navigator.userAgent or use object destructuring to get the userAgent from the navigator.

1. How to navigate to different pages?

<h1>Link </h1>

<ul>

<li><a href=<https://youtube..com>> normal link</a></li>

Another to redirect to a web page is by using the replace() function of the window. location object.

Another case of redirection is going to the previous page, are of to go to the previous page using JavaScript's window object

window.history.back();

window.history.go(-*1*);

window.history.back(-*1*);

1. List and explain the methods of Math and Window objects.

abs(): Returns the absolute value of a number.

acos(): Returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number.

asin(): Returns the arcsine (in radians) of a number.

atan(): Returns the arctangent (in radians) of a number.

atan2(): Returns the arctangent of the quotient of its arguments.

ceil(): Returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to a number.

cos(): Returns the cosine of a number.

exp(): Returns EN, where N is the argument, and E is Euler's constant, the base of the natural logarithm.

floor(): Returns the largest integer less than or equal to a number.

log(): Returns the natural logarithm (base E) of a number.

max(): Returns the largest of zero or more numbers.

min(): Returns the smallest of zero or more numbers.

pow(): Returns base to the exponent power, that is, base exponent.

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| Alert() |  |  | Displays specified popup messages with an OK button. |
| Confirm() |  |  | Displays a dialog box with a specified message, along with an OK and a Cancel button. |
| Close() |  |  | Closes the current window. |
| moveTO() |  |  | Moves the current window. |
| Prompt() |  |  | Displays a dialog box that prompts the user for input. |
| Open() |  |  | Opens the current window. |
| resizeTo() |  |  | Resizes the current window. |
| setTimeout() |  |  | Performs an action after a specified time, like calling a function, |

1. Why should we use literal notation for variables defining?

For better performance