Javascript:

**The slice() method**

**Syntax**

*string*.slice(*start*,*end*)

The slice() method extract parts of a string and returns the extracted parts in a new string.

Use the start and end parameters to specify the part of the string you want to extract.

The first character has the position 0, the second has position 1, and so on.

**Tip:** Use a negative number to select from the end of the string.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>Click the button to display the extracted part of the string.</p>

<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>

function myFunction() {

var str = "Hello world!";

var res = str.slice(1, 5);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = res;

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

O/P: ello.

For slice(-1)

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>

function myFunction() {

var str = "Hello world!";

var res = str.slice(-1);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = res;

}

</script>

O/P: !

# JSON

common use of JSON is to read data from a web server, and display the data in a web page.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>Create Object from JSON String</h2>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>

var text = '{"employees":[' +

'{"firstName":"John","lastName":"Doe" },' +

'{"firstName":"Anna","lastName":"Smith" },' +

'{"firstName":"Peter","lastName":"Jones" }]}';

obj = JSON.parse(text);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =

obj.employees[1].firstName + " " + obj.employees[1].lastName;

</script>

</body>

</html>

O/P : Anna Smith

### JavaScript Interview Questions for both Experienced Programmers and Freshers

**1) What is JavaScript?**   
Ans:JavaScript is a scripting language most often used for client-side web development.

**2) What is the difference between JavaScript and Jscript?**   
Ans:Both JavaScript and Jscript are almost similar. JavaScript was developed by Netscape. Microsoft reverse engineered Javascript and called it JScript.

**3) How do we add JavaScript onto a web page?**   
Ans:There are several way for adding JavaScript on a web page, but there are two ways which are commonly used by developers  
If your script code is very short and only for single page, then following ways are the best:  
a) You can place <script type="text/javascript"> tag inside the <head> element.

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">

var name = "Vikas Ahlawta"

alert(name);

</script>

</head>

b) If your script code is very large, then you can make a JavaScript file and add its path in the following way:

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

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

</head>

**4) Is JavaScript case sensitive?**   
Ans:Yes!  
A function getElementById is not the same as getElementbyID.

**5) What are the types used in JavaScript?**   
Ans:String, Number, Boolean, Function, Object, Null, Undefined.

**6) What are the boolean operators supported by JavaScript? And Operator: &&**  
Or Operator: ||  
Not Operator: !

**7) What is the difference between “==” and “===”?**   
Ans:  
“==” checks equality only,   
“===” checks for equality as well as the type.

**8) How to access the value of a textbox using JavaScript?**   
Ans: ex:-

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

Full name: <input type="text" id="txtFullName"

name="FirstName" value="Vikas Ahlawat">

</body>

</html>

There are following ways to access the value of the above textbox:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var name = document.getElementById('txtFullName').value;

alert(name);

or:

we can use the old way:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

document.forms[0].mybutton.

var name = document.forms[0].FirstName.value;

alert(name);

**Note**: This uses the "name" attribute of the element to locate it.

**9) What are the ways of making comments in JavaScript?**   
Ans:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

// is used for line comments

ex:- var x=10; //comment text

/\*

\*/ is used for block comments

ex:-

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var x= 10; /\* this is

block comment example.\*/

**10) How will you get the Checkbox status whether it is checked or not?**   
Ans:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var status = document.getElementById('checkbox1').checked;

alert(status);

will return true or false.

**11) How to create arrays in JavaScript?**   
Ans:There are two ways to create array in JavaScript like other languages:

a) The first way to create array  
Declare Array:

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var names = new Array();

Add Elements in Array:-

names[0] = "Vikas";

names[1] = "Ashish";

names[2] = "Nikhil";

b) This is the second way:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var names = new Array("Vikas", "Ashish", "Nikhil");

**12) If an array with name as "names" contain three elements, then how will you print the third element of this array?**   
Ans: Print third array element document.write(names[2]);   
Note:- Array index starts with 0.

**13) How do you submit a form using JavaScript?**   
Ans:Use document.forms[0].submit();

**14) What does isNaN function do?**   
Ans: It returns true if the argument is not a number.  
Example:

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

document.write(isNaN("Hello")+ "<br>");

document.write(isNaN("2013/06/23")+ "<br>");

document.write(isNaN(123)+ "<br>");

The output will be:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

true

true

false

**15) What is the use of Math Object in JavaScript?**   
Ans: The math object provides you properties and methods for mathematical constants and functions.  
ex:-

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var x = Math.PI; // Returns PI

var y = Math.sqrt(16); // Returns the square root of 16

var z = Math.sin(90); Returns the sine of 90

**16) What do you understand by this keyword in JavaScript?**   
Ans: In JavaScript the this is a context-pointer and not an object pointer. It gives you the top-most context that is placed on the stack. The following gives two different results (in the browser, where by-default the window object is the 0-level context):

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var obj = { outerWidth : 20 };

function say() {

alert(this.outerWidth);

}

say();//will alert window.outerWidth

say.apply(obj);//will alert obj.outerWidth

**17) What does "1"+2+4 evaluate to?**   
Ans: Since 1 is a string, everything is a string, so the result is 124.

**18) What does 3+4+"7" evaluate to?**   
Ans: Since 3 and 4 are integers, this is number arithmetic, since 7 is a string, it is concatenation, so 77 is the result.

**19) How do you change the style/class on any element using JavaScript?**   
Ans:

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

document.getElementById(“myText”).style.fontSize = “10";

-or-

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

document.getElementById(“myText”).className = “anyclass”;

**20) Does JavaScript support foreach loop?**   
Ans: JavaScript 1.6(ECMAScript 5th Edition) support foreach loop,

See example here <http://jsfiddle.net/gpDWk/>

**21) What looping structures are there in JavaScript?**   
Ans: for, while, do-while loops

**22) What is an object in JavaScript, give an example?**   
Ans: An object is just a container for a collection of named values:  
  
// Create the man object

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var man = new Object();

man.name = 'Vikas Ahlawat';

man.living = true;

man.age = 27;

**23) How you will add function as a property in a JavaScript object? Give an example.**   
Ans:

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var man = new Object();

man.name = 'Vikas Ahlawat';

man.living = true;

man.age = 27;

man.getName = function() { return man.name;}

console.log(man.getName()); // Logs 'Vikas Ahlawat'.

**24) What is the similarity between the 1st and 2nd statement?**   
1st:- var myString = new String('male'); // An object.  
2nd:- var myStringLiteral = 'male'; // Primitive string value, not an object.  
Ans: Both will call String() constructor function  
You can confirm it by running the following statement:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

console.log(myString.constructor, myStringLiteral.constructor);

**25) What will be the output of the following statements?**

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var myString = 'Vikas' // Create a primitive string object.

var myStringCopy = myString; // Copy its value into a new variable.

var myString = null; // Manipulate the value

console.log(myString, myStringCopy);

Ans: // Logs 'null Vikas'

**26) Consider the following statements and tell what would be the output of the logs statements?**

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var price1 = 10;

var price2 = 10;

var price3 = new Number('10'); // A complex numeric object because new was used.

console.log(price1 === price2);

console.log(price1 === price3);

Ans:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

console.log(price1 === price2); // Logs true.

console.log(price1 === price3); /\* Logs false because price3

contains a complex number object and price 1

is a primitive value. \*/

**27) What would be the output of the following statements?**

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var object1 = { same: 'same' };

var object2 = { same: 'same' };

console.log(object1 === object2);

Ans: // Logs false, JavaScript does not care that they are identical and of the same object type.  
When comparing complex objects, they are equal only when they reference the same object (i.e., have the same address). Two variables containing identical objects are not equal to each other since they do not actually point at the same object.

**28) What would be the output of the following statements?**

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var object1 = { same: 'same' };

var object2 = object1;

console.log(object1 === object2);

Ans: // Logs true

**29) What is this?**

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var myArray = [[[]]];

Ans: Three dimensional array

**30) Name any two JavaScript functions which are used to convert nonnumeric values into numbers?**   
Ans:

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

Number()

parseInt()

parseFloat()

##### Code

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var n1 = Number(“Hello world!”); //NaN

var n2 = Number(“”); //0

var n3 = Number(“000010”); //10

var n4 = Number(true); //1

var n5 = Number(NaN); //NaN

**31) Does JavaScript Support automatic type conversion, If yes give example.**

Ans: Yes! Javascript support automatic type conversion. You should take advantage of it, It is most common way of type conversion used by Javascript developers.

Ex.

http://www.codeproject.com/images/minus.gifCollapse | [Copy Code](http://www.codeproject.com/Articles/620811/Latest-JavaScript-Interview-Questions-and-Answers)

var s = '5';

var a = s\*1;

var b = +s;

typeof(s); //"string"

typeof(a); //"number"

typeof(b); //"number"

\*Question(31) suggested by [Florian Rappl](http://www.codeproject.com/script/Membership/View.aspx?mid=3223592)