**ASSIGNMENT**

**MODULE:4(JAVASCRIPT BASIC & DOM)**

**(1) What is JavaScript?**

Ans: JAVA script is an interpreted language with object oriented capabilities. javascript was first known as livescript but Netscape changed its name javascript.

an object-oriented computer programming language commonly used to create interactive effects within web browsers.

**(2) What is the use of isNaN function?**

Ans: The isNaN function is used to check whether it given value is illegal number or not.it is return true if given value NaN else return false.

It is different from the Number.isNaN () Method.

**(3) What is negative Infinity?**

Ans:

The negative infinity in JavaScript is a constant value which is used to represent a value which is the lowest available. This means that no other number is lesser than this value. It can be generated using a self-made function or by an arithmetic operation. Note: JavaScript shows the NEGATIVE\_INFINITY value as -Infinity.

**(4) Which company developed JavaScript?**

Ans:Javascript was developed by **brendan Eich.**

Brendan Eich was an employee of **netscape communication corporation**.

**(5) What are undeclared and undefined variables?**

Ans:

Undeclaired variables are those do not exit in program and are not declared,if program tries to read the value of an undeclared variable,then it is runtime error encountered.

Undefined variables are that are declared in the program but have not been given any value ,if program tries to read the value of undefined variable it a runtime error is undefined.

**(6) Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?**

Ans:

<html> <head> <title>t1</title> <script type="text/javascript"> function addNode() { var newP = document.createElement("p"); var textNode = document.createTextNode(" This is a new text node"); newP.appendChild(textNode); document.getElementById("firstP").appendChild(newP); }

**(7) What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?**

Ans:

It is known that the web is stateless, which means every time a specific webpage is requested. It is recreated each time and posted to the server. Also, HTTP is a stateless protocol, i.e. it cannot hold client information on the webpage. So it need to maintain the state of a page and the server-side as well, State management is done. ViewState and SessionState are used for client-side state management and server-side state management respectively. The basic difference between these two is that the ViewState is to manage state at the client’s end, making state management easy for end-user while SessionState manages state at the server’s end, making it easy to manage content from this end too.



**(8) What is === operator?**

Ans:The strict equality operator ( ===) checks whether its two operands are equal,

equal value and type are same output is true otherwise false

**(9) How can the style/class of an element be changed?**

Ans:

example:

Syntax The syntax to change style of a HTML element dynamically using JavaScript is HTMLElement.style="styling\_data"

Change Style of Element via getElementById () A simple code snippet to change the style of an element whose id is message is

document.getElementById ("message").style="color:#f00;padding:5px;" ...

Change Style of Element via getElementsByClassName () ...

**(10) How to read and write a file using JavaScript?**

Ans:

Syntax:

**readFile( Path, Options, Callback)**

Parameters: This method accepts three parameters as mentioned above and described below:

path: It takes in relative path from the program to the text File. If both file and program is in the same folder, the simply give the file name of the text file.

Options: It is an optional parameter which specify the data is to be read from the file. If nothing is passed, then default raw buffer is returned.

Callback Function: It is the callback function which has further two arguments (err, data). If the operation fails to extract the data, err shows what is the fault, else data argument will contain the data from the file.

// Requiring fs module in which

// writeFile function is defined.

const fs = require('fs')

// Data which will write in a file.

let data = "Learning how to write in a file."

// Write data in 'Output.txt' .

fs.writeFile('Output.txt', data, (err) => {

// In case of a error throw err.

if (err) throw err;

})

**(11)What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?**

Ans:

JavaScript supports different kinds of loops:

\* for - loops through a block of code a number of times

example:

for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++)

{

document.write("Hello World!<br>");

}



\* for/in - loops through the properties of an object

\* for/of - loops through the values of an iterable object

\* while - loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true

example:-

while (boolean condition)

{

loop statements...

}



\* do/while - also loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true

example:-

do

{

statements..

}

while (condition);



**(12) How can you convert the string of any base to an integer in JavaScript?**

Ans:-

**ParseInt () function**

The parseInt () function is used to parse a string and convert it to an integer of a specified radix. It takes two parameters, the string to be parsed and the radix to be used. The radix is an integer between 2 and 36 which represents the base of the number.

\* give the without decimal value

\* Syntax:

**parseInt(Value, radix)**

Parameters: This function accepts two parameters as mentioned above and described below:

Value: This parameter contains a string that is converted to an integer.

radix: This parameter represents the radix or base to be used and it is optional.

**(13) What is the function of the delete operator?**

Ans:

delete operator is lesser known in javacript,

beacause the push(), pop(), and splice() method are available to delete an element of array.

delete opertor only works on object not use variable or functions

*delete object*

*// or*

*delete object.property*

*// or*

*delete object['property']*

Example:

let emp = {

firstName: "jatin",

lastName: "makwana",

salary: 40000

}

console.log(delete emp.salary);

document,write(emp);

Output:

true

{"firstName":"jatin","lastName":"makwana"}

**(14) What are all the types of Pop up boxes available in JavaScript?**

Ans:-

Alert Box An alert box is often used if you want to make sure information comes through to the user. ...

Confirm Box A confirm box is often used if you want the user to verify or accept something. ...

Prompt Box A prompt box is often used if you want the user to input a value before entering a page. ...

**(15) What is the use of Void (0)?**

Ans:-

The javascript:void (0) can be used when we don't want to refresh or load a new page in the browser on clicking a hyperlink.

We can use the operand 0 in two ways that are void (0) or void 0. Both of the ways work the same. The JavaScript :void (0) tells the browser to "do nothing" i.e., prevents the browser from reloading or refreshing the page.

**(16) How can a page be forced to load another page in JavaScript?**

Ans: ***window.location property***

<script>

window.location = <Path / URL>

</script>

Approach: We can use window.location property inside the script tag to forcefully load another page in Javascript. It is a reference to a Location object that is it represents the current location of the document. We can change the URL of a window by accessing it.

**(17) What are the disadvantages of using innerHTML in JavaScript?**

Ans:

The use of innerHTML very slow: The process of using innerHTML is much slower as its contents as slowly built, also already parsed contents and elements are also re-parsed which takes time.

Preserves event handlers attached to any DOM elements: The event handlers do not get attached to the new elements created by setting innerHTML automatically. ...