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JavaScript Interview Questions and Answers [2022] –

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Looking for the best guide on JavaScript interview questions? Forget all your worries, you have landed on the article that will cover all the frequently asked JavaScript interview questions for freshers and advanced learners. This interview

preparation guide includes all the major concepts of JavaScript language that will help you to crack your JavaScript interview. The JavaScript interview questions explained below will primarily test your theoretical knowledge of the language.

Let's start with some common JavaScript interview questions.

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We will quickly dive into the most asked JavaScript interview questions and answers.

Q 1. If a newbie to JavaScript asks you what it means, how will you explain the concept?

Ans. JavaScript is a client-side scripting language, understood by web browsers. It is an Object-based language and it is interpreted, not compiled. It adds

dynamic content to webpage, increasing user interactivity and making the page more responsive

Q 2. Are Java and JavaScript similar? Justify your statement.

Ans. Java and JavaScript are very different from each other. The only thing in common is that *they both are the trademarks of Oracle Corporation.* JavaScript received its name after Java because Java was very popular at the time of JavaScript

release and Netscape decided tha will help JavaScript gain popularity named so. Other than that, they h no similarity, not even in their syntax.

"Java is to JavaScript what Car is to Carpet"

– Chris Heilmann

Q 3. Are "==" and "===" operators different in JavaScript?

Ans. The **Equality (==) operator** only checks for the value stored in the data for equality. It doesn't matter

if JavaScript uses type conversion while checking the data.

The **Identi Strict equality (===) operator** returns true only if the data values are equal without type conversion.

Q 4. What is the difference between not defined and undefined variables?

Ans. Undeclared (not defined) variables are those, which are not declared i.e. they don't exist in a program. If the program

tries to read an undeclared variable, it confronts a **Reference or**.

Undefined variables are those, which are declared in the program, but don't have any value yet. JavaScript is loosely-typed, so you don't specify the type of information you want to store in the variable. Since the JavaScript interpreter has no idea of the type of data in the variable when asked, it returns undefined.

Note – The above JavaScript interview question is a

bit confusing.
Prepare it
well.

**Q 5. What
are the
different
types allow
in
JavaScrip**

Ans. The data
types
available in
JavaScript
include:

- Number
- BigInt
- Boolean
- String
- Null
- Undefined
- Symbol
- Object

**Q 6. State the
difference
between null
and
undefined
variable.**

Ans. A
JavaScript
variable
whose value is
explicitly

specified by the keyword "null" is a null-type variable.

A variable is declared (exists) but not defined (no data type) in a program is undefined.

Q 7. Can you explain the difference between a window object and a document object?

Ans. A JavaScript **window** is a global object, holding variables, functions, history, location, location, etc. It depends on the browser used and the OS of the user.

The **document** object com under the window ob and can be considered the propert the window contains al the data the browser needs to display as specified by the developer.

Q 8. What are escape characters in JavaScript? Why are they needed?

Ans. JavaScript allows you to print special characters (&, <>, " ", ' ', etc.) in your browser without breaking your code. It uses escape characters in a program to do

so since they help us use those characters even JavaScript interpreter uses. These characters the interpre that these characters are not part of the code and need to be printed as it is.

Q 9. Are JavaScript and JScript the same?

Ans. No, these two are similar but not the same. Netscape developed JavaScript and Microsoft made a clone of JavaScript and named it JScript. They designed JScript to execute on

Internet Explorer and named it so avoid trademark issues. (JavaScript Oracle Corporation trademark.

Q 10. How are JavaScript and ECMAScript related?

Ans. JavaScript is a programming language, used for web development, that conforms to the ECMAScript specifications. ECMAScript specification contains rules and guidelines that explain how to create a script and what you need to remember

while doing so.

Q 11. Have you used a browser for debugging yes, then how it is done?

Ans. Yes, a Browser's Console Window can easily debug the code since JavaScript is an interpreted language. We can test any code in the console and the JavaScript interpreter shows an error message specifying the type and location of the error.

Q 12. What will be the output of the following program?

Justify your output.

```
1.
2.

3.
4.
```

Ans. When the above code executes in the browser, we get a **SyntaxError: Unexpected Identifier**. This is because a function name (identifier) cannot have a space between its name. This syntax violates the rules of defining an identifier.

Q 13. Are the results of 6 + 4 + '45' and 6 + 4 + 45 the same?

Ans. No, the results for the

two statements very differ from each other. 6 + 4 45 gives the result 55, which is the expected answer for addition of numbers. But, 6 + 4 + '45' returns 1045 as a result. This is because 45 is a string and 6 and 4 are numbers. The presence of the string specifies that the + operator is a string operator for concatenation rather than an arithmetic operator.

Note – The above JavaScript interview question is

very popular
in JavaScri
interviews.
Practice it
thoroughly

Q 14. Exp
the differe
popup box
JavaScrip
provides and
state the
major
difference
between
them.

Ans.
JavaScript
provides three
popup boxes,
namely alert
boxes, prompt
boxes, and
confirmation
boxes.

- The
  alert()
  method
  shows an
  alert
  message
  that
  provides
  the user
  with some

informatio n with OK button

- The **confirm** method shows when t user ne to validate or accept something . You have two options, **OK** and **Cancel**, to select from.

- The **prompt()** method provides the user with a text input area to enter data, along with two buttons: **OK** and **Cancel**.

Q 15. Explain Strict mode in JavaScript?

Ans. Any JavaScript program (function) starts with statement 'strict" uses the strict mode through the entire program (function). The strict mode generates silent errors and is stricter than normal mode JavaScript. This means that this mode points out more error messages in a program than usual for the statements that don't confer with the rules of JavaScript.

Any queries in the JavaScript interview questions, now? Mention them in the comment section.

Q 16. What are the downfalls of using innerHTML property in JavaScript?

Ans. The innerHTML property in JavaScript code has some security risks associated with it. This is because this property can easily add malicious code in your program. Another problem is that this property resets the previous markup along

with the text. So you can retain the previous markup on you change the element content using this property.

Q 17. Will the two functions below return the same thing? Why or why not?

```
1.  fn
2.  {
3.
    re
4.
    Ba
    'h
5.
6.  }
```

```
1.  fn
2.  {
3.
    re
4.
5.
    Ba
    'h
6.
7.  }
```

Ans. The above functions will not return the same thing.

When you call these functions i your consc window, **fun1()** retu **{Bar: "hello"}** w **fun2()** retu **undefined** This is because JavaScript doesn't require **semicolon (;)** and ends the statement when the script moves on to a new line in the program. This is why the second function returns no value and the interpreter skips the **Bar: 'hello'** block as it's written after the return statement.

Note –

Aspirants generally commit mistakes in the above JavaScript interview question. Answer the question with full concentration during the interview.

Q 18. How can you hide JavaScript codes from old browsers that don't support JavaScript?

Ans. You can do this by wrapping the whole JavaScript code in an HTML comment. This means that you start the script with an HTML

comment, add a JavaScrip AD comment a end the HTML comment a the end of closing <script> ta the followi manner:

```
1.    <
2.
3.
      //
      co
4.
5.    <
```

Q 19. How can you delete an object property?

Ans. You can delete an object property with the help of dot notation. The syntax is as follows:

delete objectName.p ropertyName

Q 20. What is undefined **in JavaScrip**

Ans. This Chrome's to display uninitialize indexes in array. When an index of an array has no value stored or somehow the value was deleted, the array index has no data value.

Suppose I have an array **arr = [1, 2, 3]**. If I add any value at position 4, position 3 is left empty. When I display the array **arr** in Chrome's developer console, I get the value: **[1, 2, 3,**

undefined x 1, 5]. You might see other versi of this synt like undefined, empty, etc. other brow consoles. I **undefined x 1**, **1** indicates the number of consecutive undefined or empty values in the array.

Q 21. If the global and local variables have the same name, which one takes precedence over the other?

Ans. When global and local variables have the same name, the local variable gets

precedence. When we access the variable, JavaScript interpreter will use the value of the local variable to perform tasks.
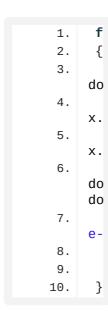
Q 22. What is the role of a NaN in JavaScript?

Ans. NaN (Not-a-Number) is a property of a global object. This property is non-configurable and non-writable and we avoid overriding this property. The use of NaN is rare in a program but, we can use it to determine if the result we get is a

number or not (using isNaN() method).

Q 23. Write the JavaScript code to validate email.

```
1.    f
2.    {
3.
      do
4.
      x.
5.
      x.
6.
      do
      do
7.
      e-
8.
9.
10.   }
```

Q 24. Explain the use of the 'debugger' keyword in JavaScript.

Ans. A debugger statement (a statement containing the debugger keyword) stops the

execution of a JavaScript program and calls the debugging function, if available. The code will not run if debugging disabled. This statement functions in the same manner as setting a breakpoint in the code. You can activate debugging with the help of your console window.

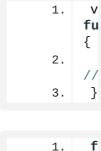**Q 25. What are the advantages of using external JavaScript?**

Ans. Using an external JavaScript file helps the programmer

separate the HTML and JavaScript content of webpages. Thus, you don't need access the HTML file alter the JavaScript code. This avoids confusion for the developer and makes debugging easier.

Q 26. Are the functions given below different?

```
1.    v
      fu
      {
2.
      //
3.    }
```

```
1.    f
      n
2.
      //
3.    }
```

Ans. The above functions are different in

terms of their syntax but perform th same tasks The first is anonymous function defined as function expression while the second is a function declaration. Both provide different features to perform tasks in a program but they yield the same result for the same input and code. Also, the JavaScript interpreter defines the function expression at run-time and the function declaration at parse-time.

Q 27. Explain the code below.

```
1.

2.
```

Ans. The f line of the code create new Date object in the program that stores the current date into the variable "date". The second line prints the current date and time; the output looks like this:

Mon Jul 22 2019 12:22:31 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Q 28. What are self-invoking functions in

**JavaScript?
Give an
example.**

Ans. A
function th
invokes/sta
without be
called is se
invoking ir
JavaScript.
You cannot
self-invoke a
function
declaration,
but function
expressions
invoke
automatically
if the
expression is
followed by
**parenthesis (
).**

**Q 29. Can
you add/
remove or
modify
HTML and
JavaScript
directly from
the browser?
If yes, then
how?**

Ans. Yes, you can add/remov modify the HTML and JavaScript code from browser. Y can manipulate browser's DOM (Document Object Model) directly on the page using the browser's Element window. You can see the complete code there; select the element you want to delete (**Delete element**) or the location where you want to add an HTML tag (**Edit as HTML**). Then right-click on that element and select delete/ add an

element. If you want to modify an element, you can choose **Add/ Edit Attribute** from the options or the **Edit as HTML** option to edit the elements in the DOM tree.

Q 30. Write one example code where you confront a ReferenceError.

Ans. One situation where you will always get an error is when you use undeclared variables in your program. You can test this by accessing the console and typing any

variable name you want it there. Since the interpreter has no idea what the data you typed means, it will throw a ReferenceError in the console window.

Note – This JavaScript interview question test your programming skills. Practice it nicely.

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Summary

With this, we come to the end of our

preparation guide on JavaScript interview questions and answers. We tried to cover all the core concepts of JavaScript language in this article. After completing the JavaScript interview questions by DataFlair, you must be feeling confident for facing the interview. Aren't you?

If you have any issues or queries in any topic, feel free to comment. Our team will help you.

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There's a s… mi… in Qu… n 1 Th… Ba… obj… sho… be the new line. Right now, both the functions look same apart from the function names. Based on the answer it looks like you wanted to have Bar object on the new line rather than

immedi
ate
afte
retu

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