Question1 : What is JavaScript?

-JavaScript is a scripting language that enables you to create dynamically updating content, control multimedia, animate images, and pretty much everything else.

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Question2 : Enumerate the differences between Java and JavaScript?

-JAVA

> This is OOP or Object-Oriented programming language

>A stand-alone language operation

>Used to perform complex tasks

>Large amount of memory is required

JAVASCRIPT

>This is an object based scripting language

>Not stand-alone, incorporated into HTML program for

>Complex tasks cannot be executed

>Memory consumption is lesser

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Question3 : What is the use of is NaN function?

--In JavaScript NaN is short for "Not-a-Number". The isNaN() method returns true if a value is NaN. The isNaN() method converts the value to a number before testing it.

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Question4 : Which is faster between JavaScript and an ASP script?

In between JavaScript and ASP script, JavaScript is faster than ASP script. Because, JavaScript is restricted to browser side scripting, it cannot process server-side functions like connecting to a database and performing operations on it.

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Question5 : Which company developed JavaScript?

**JavaScript** was invented by **Brendan Eich** in 1995.

It was developed for **Netscape 2**, and became the **ECMA-262** standard in 1997.

After Netscape handed JavaScript over to ECMA, the Mozilla foundation continued to develop JavaScript for the Firefox browser.

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Question6 : What are undeclared and undefined variables?

[**Undefined**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/undefined) variable means a variable has been declared but does not have a value.

* **Undeclared** variable means that the variable does not exist in the program at all.

Ex:

**var** a**;**

**console.log(a);**

**Output:-Undefined**

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Question7 : Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?

document.createElement("<*tagName*>");

// Where <*tagName*> can be any HTML

// tagName like div, ul, button, etc.

// newDiv element has been created

For Eg: let newDiv = document.createElement("div");

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Question8 : What is a prompt box?

\_It is also one of the type of popup boxes in JavaScript which is often to take input a value before entering a page from the user. To proceed after entering an input value in the prompt, the user will have to click either “OK” or “Cancel”.

Ex:

window.prompt("some message");

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Question9 : What is ‘this’ keyword in JavaScript?

In JavaScript, the thiskeyword refers to an **object**.

**Which** object depends on how this is being invoked (used or called).

The this keyword refers to different objects depending on how it is used:

-In an object method, this refers to the object.

-Alone, this refers to the global object.

-In a function, this refers to the global object.

-In a function, in strict mode, this is undefined.

-In an event, this refers to the element that received the event.

-Methods like call(), apply(), and bind() can refer this to any object.

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Question10 : What is the working of timers in JavaScript?

A timer is used to execute some task after a particular time interval. Basically, with the help of a timer in JavaScript, we can delay the code execution. With the help of the timer function in JavaScript, we can achieve asynchronous functionality also.

Suppose we are delaying the execution of some function with the help of timer function then that function will not get executed when the JavaScript engine will encounter it. It would be stored somewhere else and when the timer expired then that function would be executed.

JavaScript provides two functions to delay the execution of tasks. These are timer functions.

* setTimeout function
* setInterval function

Working of timers in JavaScript: Now let’s discuss how the timer function actually runs.

We will understand it with an example.

Example:

**function** print() {

    console.log("Welcome to Tops");

}

setTimeout(print, 5000);

console.log("Hello World!");

Output:

Hello World!

Welcome to Tops

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Question11 : Which symbol is used for comments in Javascript?

Single line comments start with //.  
Multi-line comments start with /\* and end with \*/.

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Question12 : What is === operator?

The strict equality (===)operator checks whether its two operands are equal, returning a Boolean result. Unlike the [equalit](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Operators/Equality) operator, the strict equality operator always considers operands of different types to be different.

Ex:-

console.log(1 === 1);

// Expected output: true

console.log('hello' === 'hello');

// Expected output: true

console.log('1' === 1);

// Expected output: false

console.log(0 === false);

// Expected output: false

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Question13 : How you can submit a form using JavaScript?

When we click on the link, the function submitForm() will get executed. This function will get the element object using DOM [getElementById()](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dom-getelementbyid-method/) method by passing the form id to this method, then the form will be submitted by using [submit()](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dom-form-submit-method/) method.

Ex:-

<**form** id="form\_\_submit" action="form.php" method="post">

        <**label**>NAME: </**label**><**br** />

        <**input** type="text" name="name" /><**br** />

        <**label**>AGE: </**label**><**br** />

        <**input** type="number" name="age" /><**br** />

        <**label**>CITY: </**label**><**br** />

        <**input** type="text" name="city" /><**br** /><**br** />

        <**a** href="#" onclick="submitForm()">Submit Here</**a**>

    </**form**>

    <**script**>

        function submitForm() {

            let form = document.getElementById("form\_\_submit");

            form.submit();

        }

    </**script**>

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Question14 : How can the style/class of an element be changed?

The browser provides an interface to interact with style sheets — in your JavaScript code you can access a list of your style sheets by using document.styleSheets. document.styleSheets will return a list of all of the style sheets applied to a page, including external style sheets referenced with a link element and internal style sheets residing inside style elements. If your style elements have id attributes, you can reference them quickly with document.getElementById(*element\_id*).

You can also add new style sheets to the page — you can use the document.createElement function to create a new style element. This is useful when you want to give site visitors the option of changing your site styles dynamically, using some button controls perhaps. Here is a quick example of how you could create a new style sheet:

Ex:-

var sheet = document.createElement('style')

sheet.innerHTML = "div {border: 2px solid black; background-color: blue;}";

document.body.appendChild(sheet);

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Question15: How to read and write a file using JavaScript?

The [fs.readFile()](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/node-js-fs-readfile-method/) and [rs.writeFile()](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/node-js-fs-writefile-method/) methods are used to read and write of a file using javascript. The file is read using the fs.readFile() function, which is an inbuilt method. This technique reads the full file into memory and stores it in a buffer.

Syntax:

fs.readFile( file\_name, encoding, callback\_function )

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Question16 : What are all the looping structures in JavaScript explain all loop?

Loops are handy, if you want to run the same code over and over again, each time with a different value.

JavaScript supports different kinds of loops:

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

For loop Ex:-

for (let i = 0, len = cars.length, text = ""; i < len; i++) {  
  text += cars[i] + "<br>";  
}

For In loop Ex:-

const person = {fname:"John", lname:"Doe", age:25};  
  
let text = "";  
for (let x in person) {  
  text += person[x];  
}

For...of Ex:-

const cars = ["BMW", "Volvo", "Mini"];  
  
let text = "";  
for (let x of cars) {  
 text += x;  
}

While Loop:-

while (i < 10) {  
 text += "The number is " + i;  
 i++;  
}

Do...While LoopEx:-

do {  
 text += "The number is " + i;  
 i++;  
}  
while (i < 10);

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Question17 : What is called Variable typing in Javascript?

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Question18 : How can you convert the string of any base to an integer in JavaScript?

n JavaScript [**parseInt()**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript-parseint-function/) function (or a method) is used to convert the passed-in string parameter or value to an integer value itself. This function returns an integer of the base which is specified in the second argument of the parseInt() function.

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Question19 : Difference between “==” and “===”?

The main difference between the == and === operator in javascript is that the == operator does the type conversion of the operands before comparison, whereas the === operator compares the values as well as the data types of the operands.

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Question20 : What would be the result of 3+2+”7”

Ans:-57.

Question21: What do you mean by NULL in Javascript?

Null is an *object in JavaScript* and represents primitive data types. A null value in JavaScript is used for referring absence of any object value and if any function or variable returns null, then we can infer that the object could not be created. If we pass null as the default parameter to any function type it would take the ‘null’ as a value passed to it.

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Question22 : What is the function of the delete operator?

This article is going to discuss the delete operator available in JavaScript. Delete is comparatively a lesser-known operator in JavaScript. This operator is more specifically used to delete JavaScript object properties.

The JavaScript [**pop()**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript-array-pop-method/), [**shift()**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript-array-shift-method/), or [**splice()**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript-array-splice-method/) methods are available to delete an element from an array. But because of the key-value pair in an object, deleting is more complicated. Note that, the delete operator only works on objects and not on variables or functions.

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In Javascript, popup boxes are used to display the message or notification to the user. There are three types of [pop-up boxes in JavaScript](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript-dialogue-boxes/) namely Alert Box, Confirm Box and Prompt Box.

Question24 : How can a page be forced to load another page in JavaScript?

Approach: We can use [***window.location***](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript-window-location-and-document-location-objects/) 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.

Ex:-

<script>

window.location = <Path / URL>

</script>

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Question25 : What are escape characters?

Escape Characters are the symbol used to begin an escape command in order to execute some operation. They are characters that can be interpreted in some alternate way than what we intended to. Javascript uses ‘\‘ (backslash) in front as an escape character.

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Question26 : What are JavaScript Cookies?

A cookie is an amount of information that persists between a server-side and a client-side. A web browser stores this information at the time of browsing.

A cookie contains the information as a string generally in the form of a name-value pair separated by semi-colons. It maintains the state of a user and remembers the user's information among all the web pages.

Question27 : What a pop()method in JavaScript is?

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Question28 : What is break and continue statements?

You have already seen the break statement used in an earlier chapter of this tutorial. It was used to "jump out" of a switch()statement.

The break statement can also be used to jump out of a loop:

Ex:-

for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
  if (i === 3) { break; }  
  text += "The number is " + i + "<br>";  
}

The continue statement breaks one iteration (in the loop), if a specified condition occurs, and continues with the next iteration in the loop.

This example skips the value of 3:

Ex:-

for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
 if (i === 3) { continue; }  
 text += "The number is "+ i +"<br>";  
}

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Question30 : What is the use of a type of operator?

In JavaScript, thetypeof operator returns the data type of its operand in the form of a string. The operand can be any object, function, or variable.

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Question31 : Which keywords are used to handle exceptions?

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