1)for the given JSON iterate over all for loops (for, for in, for of, forEach)?

Answer:

"JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a data format that represents objects and data structures in a human-readable text format. JSON itself does not support loops as it is just a way of representing data. However, if we have a JSON object in JavaScript, we can use various looping constructs to iterate over its properties.

Here's an example JSON object that we can use for demonstration purposes:

javascript

const myObj = {

"name": "John",

"age": 30,

"city": "New York"

};

The for...in loop can be used to iterate over the keys of the object:

for (let key in myObj) {

console.log(key + ': ' + myObj[key]);

}

Output:

name: John

age: 30

city: New York

The for...of loop can be used to iterate over the values of the object:

javascript

for (let value of Object.values(myObj)) {

console.log(value);

}

Output:

John

30

New York

The Array.forEach() method can be used to iterate over the key-value pairs of the object:

javascript

Object.entries(myObj).forEach(([key, value]) => {

console.log(key + ': ' + value);

});

Output:

name: John

age: 30

city: New York

Note: The forEach method is available only for arrays. To use it with an object, we need to first convert the object to an array of key-value pairs using the Object.entries() method.

The for loop can also be used to iterate over the keys of the object, but it requires an additional check to ensure that only own properties of the object are iterated:

for (let key in myObj) {

if (myObj.hasOwnProperty(key)) {

console.log(key + ': ' + myObj[key]);

}

}

Output:

name: John

age: 30

city: New York

Note: The hasOwnProperty() method is used to check if the property belongs to the object itself and not to its prototype chain. This is important because for...in loop also iterates over the properties inherited from the object's prototype chain.

2)create your own resume data in JSON format?

Answer:

Var Resume= {

“name”:” Karthikeyan M”,

“degree”: ”B.E”,

“date of birth”:”25-jan-2001”,

Year of passing:”2022”,

“skill”: ”leadership, team work, strategic thinking”

“SSLC %”:”91%”,

“HSC %”:”81%”,

“CGPA %”:”75%”,

“linguistic abilities”:”tamil,english”,

3) Read about the difference between window, screen and document in javascript?

Answer:

In JavaScript, there are three terms that are often used when referring to the browser display: window, screen, and document. Although they may seem similar, each term refers to a different aspect of the browser display.

Window:

A window in JavaScript represents a browser window that contains a web page. The window object provides access to the browser window's properties and methods. The window object is the top-level object in the browser's object hierarchy and is global in scope.

For example, you can use the window object to open a new window or to get the dimensions of the current window. The window object also contains properties such as location, history, and navigator that provide information about the current browser window.

Screen:

The screen object represents the physical display screen of the device where the browser is running. It contains information about the screen's dimensions, pixel depth, and other display properties.

For example, you can use the screen object to get the width and height of the screen or to determine the color depth of the screen.

Note that the screen object is not a property of the window object, but it is a global object in JavaScript.

Document:

The document object represents the current web page loaded in the browser window. It provides access to the HTML elements and their properties, such as the content, style, and attributes.

For example, you can use the document object to get or modify the content of an HTML element or to create new elements dynamically. The document object is also used to respond to user events such as clicking on a button or submitting a form.

In summary, window, screen, and document are three important objects in JavaScript that represent different aspects of the browser display. The window object represents the browser window, the screen object represents the physical screen, and the document object represents the current web page loaded in the browser window.