**1. What is JavaScript?**

**Ans:** JavaScript is the Programming Language for the Web. JavaScript can update and change both HTML and CSS. JavaScript can calculate, manipulate and validate data. JavaScript is a scripting language for creating dynamic web page content. It creates elements for improving site visitors’ interaction with web pages, such as dropdown menus, animated graphics, and dynamic background colors.

**2. What is the use of is NaN function?**

**Ans:** In Javascript NaN stands for **"Not-a-Number"**. Hence here, isNaN() is a method in Javascript used to check whether a value is a number or not.

The method isNaN in JavaScript returns true if the given value is Not-a-Number, else it returns false.

**3. What is negative Infinity?**

**Ans:** The **negative infinity** in JavaScript is a constant value that is used to represent a value that 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.

**4. Which company developed JavaScript?**

**Ans:** The first JavaScript engine was created by Brendan Eich at Netscape Communications Corporation, for the Netscape Navigator Web browser.

**5. What are undeclared and undefined variables?**

**Ans:** **Undefined:**It occurs when a variable has been declared but has not been assigned any value. Undefined is not a keyword.

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

**6. Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?**

**Ans:** Creation of new element: New elements can be created in JS by using the createElement() method.

Syntax: 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");

**7. What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?**

**Ans:** **ViewState:** It is maintained at only one level that is page-level. Changes made on a single page is not visible on other pages. Information that is gathered in view state is stored for the clients only and cannot be transferred to any other place. View state is synonymous with serializable data only.

**SessionState:** It is maintained at session-level and data can be accessed across all pages in the web application. The information is stored within the server and can be accessed by any person that has access to the server where the information is stored.

Usage:

* SessionState: It can be used to store information that you wish to access on different web pages.
* ViewState It can be used to store information that you wish to access from same web page.

**8. What is === operator?**

**Ans:** The equality operator in JavaScript is used to compare if two values are equal. The comparison is made by == and === operators in JavaScript. 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.

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

**Ans:**

**Approach 1:**Changing CSS with the help of the style property:

**Syntax:**

document.getElementById("id").style.property = new\_style

Approach 2: Changing the class itself – We can use two properties that can be used to manipulate the classes.

1. The classList Property: The classList is a read-only property that returns the CSS class names of an element as a DOMTokenList object.

Syntax:

document.getElementById("id").classList

You can use the below-mentioned methods to add classes, remove classes, and toggle between different classes respectively.

* The add() method: It adds one or more classes.
* The remove() method: It removes one or more classes.
* The toggle() method: If the class does not exist it adds it and returns true. It removes the class and returns false. The second boolean argument forces the class to be added or removed.

**2. The className Property:**This property is used to set the current class of the element to the specified class.

* **Syntax:**
* document.getElementById("id").className = class

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

**Ans:** 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 )

The fs.writeFile() function is used to write data to a file in an asynchronous manner. If the file already exists, it will be replaced.

**Syntax:**

fs.writeFile( file\_name, data, options, callback )

**11. What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?**

**Ans:** 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

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

**Ans:** we will convert a string into an integer in Javascript. In 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**. JavaScript parseInt() function returns Nan( not a number) when the string doesn’t contain a number.

**Syntax:** parseInt(Value, radix)

**13. What is the function of the delete operator?**

**Ans:** The delete operator deletes both the value of the property and the property itself.

After deletion, the property cannot be used before it is added back again.

The delete operator is designed to be used on object properties. It has no effect on variables or functions.

const Employee = {

firstname: 'John',

lastname: 'Doe'

};

console.log(Employee.firstname);

// Expected output: "John"

delete Employee.firstname;

console.log(Employee.firstname);

// Expected output: undefined

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

**Ans:** 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 namely alert box, confirm box and prompt box.

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

**Ans:** In a programming language, void means return nothing. “javascript: void(0)” is similar to Void. Javascript: void(0) means return undefined as a primitive value. We use this to prevent Any negative effects on a webpage when we insert some expression.

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

**Ans:** In JavaScript, we can use window. location object to force a page to load another page. We can use the location object to set the URL of a new page.

**Syntax:**

<script>

window.location = <Path / URL>

</script>

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

**Ans:**

* The use of innerHTML very slow
* Preserves event handlers attached to any DOM elements
* Content is replaced everywhere
* Appending to innerHTML is not supported
* Old content replaced issue
* Can break the document
* Can also be used for Cross-site Scripting(XSS)