

1. What is JavaScript?

JavaScript is a scripting or programming language that allows you to implement complex features on web pages — every time a web page does more than just sit there and display static information for you to look at — displaying timely content updates, interactive maps, animated 2D/3D graphics, scrolling video jukeboxes, etc.

2. What is the use of isNaN function?

The JavaScript isNaN() Function is used to check whether a given value is an illegal number or not. It returns true if the value is a NaN else returns false. It is different from the Number. isNaN() Method.

Parameter Values: This method accepts a single parameter as mentioned above and described below:

value: It is a required value passed in the isNaN() function.

Return Value: It returns a Boolean value i.e. returns true if the value is NaN else returns false.

3. What is negative Infinity?

NEGATIVE_INFINITY is a special numeric value that is returned when an arithmetic operation or mathematical function generates a negative value greater than the largest representable number in JavaScript (i.e., more negative than -Number.MAX_VALUE) .

4. Which company developed JavaScript?

JavaScript was created at Netscape Communications by Brendan Eich in 1995. Netscape and Eich designed JavaScript as a scripting language for use with the company's flagship web browser, Netscape Navigator. Initially known as LiveScript, Netscape changed the name to JavaScript so they could position it as a companion for the Java language, a

product of their partner, Sun Microsystems. Apart from some superficial syntactic similarities, though, JavaScript is in no way related to the Java programming language.

5. What are undeclared and undefined variables?

What is “Undeclared”?

When a variable is “undeclared,” it means that it has not been declared or defined in the current scope. In other words, it hasn’t been given a value or a type. This can happen if you try to use a variable without declaring it first, or if you misspell the variable name.

What is “Undefined”?

Unlike “undeclared” variables, “undefined” variables have been declared in the current scope, but have not been given a value. In other words, they have been initialized, but their value is not defined.

6. Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?

Javascript is a very important language when it comes to learning how the browser works. Often there are times we would like to add dynamic elements/content to our web pages. This post deals with all of that.

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

7. What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?

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. ViewState: It is maintained at only one level that is page-level.

8. What is === operator?

Operators are used to performing specific mathematical and logical computations on operands. In other words, we can say that an operator operates the operands. In JavaScript, operators are used to compare values, perform arithmetic operations, etc.

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

we will learn how we can change the style/class of an element. If you want to build a cool website or app then UI plays an important role. We can change, add or remove any CSS property from an HTML element on the occurrence of any event with the help of JavaScript. There are two common approaches that allow us to achieve this task.

- ❖ style.property
- ❖ Changing the class itself

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

file=fopen(getScriptPath(),0); The function fread() is used for reading the file content.

str = fread(file,flength(file) ; The function fwrite() is used to write the contents to the file.

file = fopen("c:\MyFile.txt", 3);// opens the file for writing.

11. What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?

Different Kinds of Loops

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?

In JavaScript parseInt() 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.

13. What is the function of the delete operator?

The delete operator removes a property from an object. If the property's value is an object and there are no more references to the object, the object held by that property is eventually released automatically.

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

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

When an alert box pops up, the user will have to click "OK" to proceed.

syntax: -window.alert("sometext");

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

JavaScript void 0 means returning undefined (void) as a primitive value. You might come across the term “JavaScript:void(0)” while going through HTML documents. It is used to prevent any side effects caused while inserting an expression in a web page.

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

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. There are different ways – window.location.href property, window.location.assign() and window.location.replace() methods, to set the URL of a new page using the location object. We will discuss each of the property and methods in detail in this tutorial.

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

The use of innerHTML very slow: The process of using innerHTML is much slower as its contents are 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. To do so one has to keep track of the event handlers and attach it to new elements manually. This may cause a memory leak on some browsers.

Content is replaced everywhere: Either you add, append, delete or modify contents on a webpage using innerHTML, all contents are replaced, also all the DOM nodes inside that element are reparsed and recreated.

Appending to innerHTML is not supported: Usually, += is used for appending in JavaScript. But on appending to an HTML tag using innerHTML, the whole tag is re-parsed.

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