**1) What is JavaScript?**

JavaScript is a text-based programming language used both on the client-side and server-side that allows you to make web pages interactive.

### 2) What is the difference between Java & JavaScript?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Java** | **JavaScript** |
| Java is an OOP programming language. | JavaScript is an OOP scripting language. |
| It creates applications that run  in a virtual machine or browser. | The code is run on a browser  only. |
| Java code needs to be compiled. | JavaScript code are all in the  form of text. |

### 3) ****What are the data types supported by JavaScript?****

### The data types supported by JavaScript are:

### Undefined

### Null

### Boolean

### String

### Symbol

### Number

### Object

### 4) ****What are the features of JavaScript?****

### Lightweight

### Interpreted programming language

### Good for the applications which are network-centric

### Complementary to Java

### Complementary to HTML

### Open source

### Cross-platform

### 5) Is JavaScript a case-sensitive language?

### Yes, JavaScript is a case sensitive language. Here keywords, variables, function names, and any other identifiers must always be typed with a consistent capitalization of letters.

### 6) List some advantages of javaScript?

### Server interaction is less.

### Feedback to the visitors is immediate.

### Interactivity is high.

### Interfaces are richer.

### 7) Difference between “ == “ and “ === “ operators.

Both are comparison operators. The difference between both the operators is that “==” is used to compare values whereas, “ === “ is used to compare both values and types.

**8) Explain Hoisting in javascript.**

Hoisting is the default behaviour of javascript where all the variable and function declarations are moved on top. The scope can be both local and global.

**9) What is the purpose of ‘This’ operator in JavaScript?**

The JavaScript this keyword refers to the object it belongs to. This has different values depending on where it is used. In a method, this refers to the owner object and in a function, this refers to the global object.

**10) How to create an array in JavaScript?**

There are 3 ways to create an array in JavaScript.

* By array literal
* By creating an instance of Array
* By using an Array constructor

Let's see a simple code to create an array using object literal.

var emp=["Shyam","Vimal","Ratan"];

**11) Is javascript a statically typed or a dynamically typed language?**

JavaScript is a dynamically typed language. In a dynamically typed language, the type of a variable is checked during run-time in contrast to a statically typed language, where the type of a variable is checked during compile-time.

For example, a variable that is assigned a number type can be converted to a string type:

var a = 23;

var a = "Hello World!";

**12) What is NaN property in JavaScript?**

NaN property represents the “Not-a-Number” value. It indicates a value that is not a legal number.

typeof of NaN will return a Number.

To check if a value is NaN, we use the isNaN() function,Eg:

* isNaN("Hello") // Returns true
* isNaN(345) // Returns false
* isNaN('1') // Returns false, since '1' is converted to Number type which results in 0 ( a number)
* isNaN(true) // Returns false, since true converted to Number type results in 1 ( a number)
* isNaN(undefined) // Returns true

**3) Explain Higher Order Functions in javascript.**

Functions that operate on other functions, either by taking them as arguments or by returning them, are called higher-order functions.

Higher-order functions are a result of functions being first-class citizens in javascript. Example:

function higherOrder(fn) {

fn();

}

higherOrder(function() { console.log("Hello world") });