

61-75

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61. What is for-in loop in JavaScript?
- The for-in loop is used to loop through the properties of an object
 - The syntax for the for-in loop is -

```
for (variable name in object){  
    statement or block to execute  
}
```

In each repetition, one property from the object is associated with the variable name. The loop is continued all the properties of the object are depleted.

62. What are the important properties of an anonymous function in JavaScript?
- A function that is declared without any named identifier is known as an anonymous function. In general, an anonymous function is inaccessible after its declaration
 - Anonymous function declaration -

```
var anon = function() {  
    alert('I am anonymous');  
};  
anon();
```

63. What is the difference between .call() and .apply()?
- The function .call() and .apply() are very similar in their usage except a little difference. .call() is used when the number of the function's arguments are known to the programmer, as they have to be mentioned as arguments in the call statement. On the other hand, .apply() is used when the number is not known. The function .apply() expects the argument to be an array
 - The basic difference between .call() and .apply() is in the way arguments are passed to the function. Their usage can be illustrated by the given example.

```
var someObject = {  
    myProperty : 'Foo',  
  
    myMethod : function(prefix, postfix) {  
  
        alert(prefix + this.myProperty + postfix);  
    }  
};  
someObject.myMethod('<', '>'); // alerts '<Foo>'  
var someOtherObject = {  
  
    myProperty : 'Bar.'  
  
};  
someObject.myMethod.call(someOtherObject, '<', '>'); // alerts '<Bar>'
```

```
};
someObject.myMethod.call(someOtherObject, '<', '>'); // alerts '<Bar>'

someObject.myMethod.apply(someOtherObject, ['<', '>']); // alerts '<Bar>'
```

64. What is the event bubbling?
 - a. JavaScript allows DOM elements to be nested inside each other. In such cases, if the handler of the child is clicked, the handler of the parent will also work as if it were clicked too.
65. Is JavaScript case sensitive? Give its example.
 - a. Yes, JavaScript is case-sensitive. For example, a function parseInt is not the same as the function Parseint
66. What boolean operators can be used in JavaScript?
 - a. The 'And' Operator (&&), 'Or' Operator (||), and the 'Not' Operator (!) can be used in JavaScript.
67. How can a particular frame be targeted, from a hyperlink, in JavaScript?
 - a. This can be done by including the name of the required frame in the hyperlink using the 'target' attribute.

```
<a href="/newpage.htm" target="newframe">>New Page</a>
```

68. What is the role of break and continue statements?
 - a. The break statement is used to come out of the current loop. In contrast, the continue statement continues the current loop with a new recurrence.
69. Write the point of difference between a web garden and a web farm?
 - a. Both web-garden and web-farm are web hosting systems. The only difference is that web-garden is a setup that includes many processors in a single server. At the same time, web-farm is a larger setup that used more than one server.
70. How are object properties assigned?
 - a. Assigning properties to objects is done in the same way as a value is assigned to a variable. For example, a form object's action value is assigned as 'submit' in the following manner - Document.form.action="submit"
71. What is the method for reading and writing a file in JavaScript?
 - a. This can be done by Using JavaScript extensions (runs from JavaScript Editor), for example, for the opening of a file -

```
fh = fopen(getScriptPath(), 0);
```

72. How are DOM utilized in JavaScript?
 - a. DOM stands for Document Object Model and is responsible for how various objects in a document interact with each other. DOM is required for developing web pages, which includes objects like paragraphs, links, etc. These objects can be operated to include actions like add or delete. DOM is also required to add extra capabilities to a web page. On top of that, the use of API gives an advantage over the other existing models.
73. How are event handlers utilized in JavaScript?
 - a. Events are the actions that result from activities, such as clicking a link or filling a form by the user. An event handler is required to manage the proper execution of all these events. Event handlers are an extra attribute of the object. This attribute includes the event's name and the action taken if the event takes place.

74. What is the role of deferred scripts in JavaScript?
- a. The HTML code's parsing during page loading is paused by default until the script has not stopped executing. If the server is slow or the script is particularly heavy, then the web page is delayed
 - b. While using Deferred, scripts delays execution of the script till the time the HTML parser is running. This reduces the loading time of web pages, and they get displayed faster.
75. What are the various functional components in JavaScript?
- a. The different functional components in JavaScript are-
 - i. **First-class functions:** Functions in JavaScript are utilized as first-class objects. This usually means that these functions can be passed as arguments to other function, returned as values from other functions, assigned to variable, or can also be stored in data structures.
 - ii. **Nested functions:** The functions, which are defined inside other functions, are called Nested functions. They are called every time the main function is invoked.