

# Latest JavaScript Interview Questions and Answers PDF

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## Introduction

Below is the list of latest and updated JavaScript interview questions and their answers for freshers as well as experienced users. These interview questions will help you to prepare for the interviews, So let's start....

## JavaScript Interview Questions for both Experienced Programmers and Freshers

### 1) What is JavaScript?

Ans: JavaScript is a scripting language most often used for client-side web development.

### 2) What is the difference between JavaScript and Jscript?

Ans: Both JavaScript and Jscript are almost similar. JavaScript was developed by Netscape. Microsoft reverse engineered Javascript and called it JScript.

### 3) How do we add JavaScript onto a web page?

Ans: There are several ways for adding JavaScript on a web page, but there are two ways which are commonly used by developers

If your script code is very short and only for single page, then following ways are the best:

a) You can place `<script type="text/javascript">` tag inside the `<head>` element.

## Code

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```
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
    var name = "Vikas Ahlawta"
    alert(name);
</script>
</head>
```

b) If your script code is very large, then you can make a JavaScript file and add its path in the following way:

## Code

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```
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
<script type="text/javascript" src="myjavascript.js"></script>
</head>
```

#### 4) Is JavaScript case sensitive?

Ans: Yes!

A function `getElementById` is not the same as `getElementbyID`.

#### 5) What are the types used in JavaScript?

Ans: String, Number, Boolean, Function, Object, Null, Undefined.

#### 6) What are the boolean operators supported by JavaScript? And Operator: &&

Or Operator: ||

Not Operator: !

#### 7) What is the difference between "==" and "==="?

Ans:

"==" checks equality only,

"===" checks for equality as well as the type.

#### 8) How to access the value of a textbox using JavaScript?

Ans: ex:-

### Code

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
Full name: <input type="text" id="txtFullName"
name="FirstName" value="Vikas Ahlawat">
</body>
</html>
```

There are following ways to access the value of the above textbox:

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```
var name = document.getElementById('txtFullName').value;

alert(name);
```

or:

we can use the old way:

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```
document.forms[0].mybutton.

var name = document.forms[0].FirstName.value;

alert(name);
```

**Note:** This uses the "name" attribute of the element to locate it.

### 9) What are the ways of making comments in JavaScript?

Ans:

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```
ex:- var x=10;  
    // is used for block comments
```

ex:-

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```
var x= 10;
```

### 10) How will you get the Checkbox status whether it is checked or not?

Ans:

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```
var status = document.getElementById('checkbox1').checked;  
alert(status);
```

will return true or false.

### 11) How to create arrays in JavaScript?

Ans: There are two ways to create array in JavaScript like other languages:

a) The first way to create array

Declare Array:

#### Code

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```
var names = new Array();  
Add Elements in Array:-  
names[0] = "Vikas";  
names[1] = "Ashish";  
names[2] = "Nikhil";
```

b) This is the second way:

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```
var names = new Array("Vikas", "Ashish", "Nikhil");
```

### 12) If an array with name as "names" contain three elements, then how will you print the third element of this array?

Ans: Print third array element `document.write(names[2]);`

Note:- Array index starts with 0.

### 13) How do you submit a form using JavaScript?

Ans: Use `document.forms[0].submit();`

#### 14) What does isNaN function do?

Ans: It returns `true` if the argument is not a number.

Example:

#### Code

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```
document.write(isNaN("Hello")+ "<br>");
document.write(isNaN("2013/06/23")+ "<br>");
document.write(isNaN(123)+ "<br>");
```

The output will be:

Hide Copy Code

```
true
true
false
```

#### 15) What is the use of Math Object in JavaScript?

Ans: The math object provides you properties and methods for mathematical constants and functions.

ex:-

#### Code

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```
var x = Math.PI; var y = Math.sqrt(16); var z = Math.sin(90);    Returns the sine of
90
```

#### 16) What do you understand by this keyword in JavaScript?

Ans: In JavaScript the `this` is a context-pointer and not an object pointer. It gives you the top-most context that is placed on the stack. The following gives two different results (in the browser, where by-default the `window` object is the 0-level context):

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```
var obj = { outerWidth : 20 };

function say() {
    alert(this.outerWidth);
}

say();say.apply(obj);
```

#### 17) What does "1"+2+4 evaluate to?

Ans: Since `1` is a string, everything is a string, so the result is `124`.

#### 18) What does 3+4+"7" evaluate to?

Ans: Since `3` and `4` are integers, this is number arithmetic, since `7` is a string, it is concatenation, so `77` is the

result.

### 19) How do you change the style/class on any element using JavaScript?

Ans:

#### Code

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```
document.getElementById("myText").style.fontSize = "10";
```

-or-

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```
document.getElementById("myText").className = "anyclass";
```

### 20) Does JavaScript support foreach loop?

Ans: JavaScript 1.6(ECMAScript 5th Edition) support foreach loop,

See example here <http://jsfiddle.net/gpDWk/>

### 21) What looping structures are there in JavaScript?

Ans: for, while, do-while loops

### 22) What is an object in JavaScript, give an example?

Ans: An object is just a container for a collection of named values:

```
// Create the man object
```

#### Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var man = new Object();  
man.name = 'Vikas Ahlawat';  
man.living = true;  
man.age = 27;
```

### 23) How you will add function as a property in a JavaScript object? Give an example.

Ans:

#### Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var man = new Object();  
man.name = 'Vikas Ahlawat';  
man.living = true;  
man.age = 27;  
man.getName = function() { return man.name;}
```

```
console.log(man.getName());
```

#### 24) What is the similarity between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> statement?

1st:- `var myString = new String('male');` // An object.

2nd:- `var myStringLiteral = 'male';` // Primitive string value, not an object.

Ans: Both will call `String()` constructor function

You can confirm it by running the following statement:

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```
console.log(myString.constructor, myStringLiteral.constructor);
```

#### 25) What will be the output of the following statements?

##### Code

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```
var myString = 'Vikas' var myStringCopy = myString; var myString = null;
console.log(myString, myStringCopy);
```

Ans:

#### 26) Consider the following statements and tell what would be the output of the logs statements?

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```
var price1 = 10;
var price2 = 10;
var price3 = new Number('10'); console.log(price1 === price2);
console.log(price1 === price3);
```

Ans:

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```
console.log(price1 === price2); console.log(price1 === price3);
```

#### 27) What would be the output of the following statements?

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```
var object1 = { same: 'same' };
var object2 = { same: 'same' };
console.log(object1 === object2);
```

Ans: // Logs false, JavaScript does not care that they are identical and of the same object type.

When comparing complex objects, they are equal only when they reference the same object (i.e., have the same address). Two variables containing identical objects are not equal to each other since they do not actually point at the same object.

#### 28) What would be the output of the following statements?

##### Code

Hide Copy Code

```
var object1 = { same: 'same' };  
var object2 = object1;  
console.log(object1 === object2);
```

Ans: // Logs true

### 29) What is this?

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```
var myArray = [[[]]];
```

Ans: Three dimensional array

### 30) Name any two JavaScript functions which are used to convert nonnumeric values into numbers?

Ans:

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```
Number()  
parseInt()  
parseFloat()
```

## Code

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```
var n1 = Number("Hello world!"); var n2 = Number(""); var n3 =  
Number("000010"); var n4 = Number(true); var n5 = Number(NaN);
```

### 31) Does JavaScript Support automatic type conversion, If yes give example.

Ans: Yes! Javascript support automatic type conversion. You should take advantage of it, It is most common way of type conversion used by Javascript developers.

Ex.

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```
var s = '5';  
var a = s*1;  
var b = +s;  
typeof(s); typeof(a); typeof(b);
```

\*Question(31) suggested by [Florian Rappl](#)