MODULE : 6 JAVASCRIPT Basic & Dom

Q.1.What is Javascript?

Ans: JavaScript is a scripting language that enables you to create dynamically updating content, control multimedia, animate images,

and pretty much everything else.

One of many JavaScript HTML methods is getElementById().

The example below "finds" an HTML element (with id="demo"), and changes the element content (innerHTML) to "Hello JavaScript":

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript";

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

Ans: In JavaScript, NaN is short for "Not-a-Number".

In JavaScript, NaN is a number that is not a legal number.

The Global NaN property is the same as the Number.Nan property.

For Example:let x = Number.NaN;

Q.3.What is negative Infinity ?

Ans: 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 JavaScrip.

(i.e., more negative than -Number. MAX\_VALUE) . JavaScript displays the NEGATIVE\_INFINITY value as -Infinity .for.ex:Number.isFinite(123)

Q.4.Which company developed java Script ?

Ans: Brendan Eich in 1995. It was developed for Netscape 2, and became the ECMA-262 standard in 1997.

After Netscape handed JavaScript over to ECMA, the Mozilla foundation continued to develop JavaScript for the Firefox browser.

Mozilla's latest version was 1.8.5.

Q.5.What are underland and undefined variables ?

Ans:JavaScript, an underscore is used to denote private variables or functions

The undefined property indicates that a variable has not been assigned a value, or not declared at all.

Example

Variable not declared:

if (typeof y === "undefined") {

txt = "y is undefined";

} else {

txt = "y is defined";

}

Q.6.Write code for adding new elements dynamically ?

Ans:The createElement() method in JavaScript can be used to create new items dynamically.

The setAttribute() method is used to set the attributes of the newly generated element.

By clicking a button, a modal box appears and collects the required information dynamically.

Q.7.What is the difference between View state and sessionState ?

Ans: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.

============session state ===========

\* Can be persisted in memory, which makes it a fast solution. Which means state cannot be shared in the Web Farm/Web Garden.

\* Can be persisted in a Database, useful for Web Farms / Web Gardens.

\* Is Cleared when the session dies - usually after 20min of inactivity.

============ ViewState==========

\* Is sent back and forth between the server and client, taking up bandwidth.

\* Has no expiration date.

\* Is useful in a Web Fability.

Q.8.What is === operator?

Ans:The strict equality (===) operator checks whether its two operands are equal, returning a Boolean result. Unlike the equality operator

the strict equality operator always considers operands of different types to be different.

<!-- how to operate your data -->

(1)Assignment

<!-- =,+=,-=,\*=,/=,%= -->

(2)Arithmetic

<!-- +,-,/,%,++(increment) --(decrement) -->

(3)comparision

<!-- >,<,>=,<=,-=,!= -->

(4)logical

<!-- &&(and) ,||(or), !(not) -->

(5)bit wise(32 bit system)

<!-- & ,||, > -->

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

Ans:Another way to alter the style of an element is by changing its class attribute.

class is a reserved word in JavaScript, so in order to access the element's class, you use element. className .

Ex: var sheet = document.createElement('style')

sheet.innerHTML = "div {border: 2px solid black; background-color: blue;}";

document.body.appendChild(sheet);

var sheetToBeRemoved = document.getElementById('styleSheetId');

var sheetParent = sheetToBeRemoved.parentNode;

sheetParent.removeChild(sheetToBeRemoved);

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

Ans:We will use normal JavaScript operations to create and save the text file on the user’s computer

Users can use the HTML <a> tag to create a text file from the custom content and save it.

Developers should follow the below syntax to create a text file from the text input and save it.

Create element with <a> tag

const link = document.createElement("a");

Add file content in the object URL

link.href = URL.createObjectURL(file);

Add click event to <a> tag to save file.

link.click();

URL.revokeObjectURL(link.href);

Q.11.• What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?

Ans:Loops are handy, if you want to run the same code over and over again, each time with a different value.

Often this is the case when working with arrays:

text += cars[0] + "<br>";

text += cars[1] + "<br>";

text += cars[2] + "<br>";

text += cars[3] + "<br>";

text += cars[4] + "<br>";

text += cars[5] + "<br>";

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

Ans:To convert a string to an integer parseInt(), Number(), and Unary operator(+) function is used in javascript

parseInt() function returns Nan( not a number) when the string doesn't contain number.

===> If a string with a number is sent, then only that number will be returned as the output.

===> Number.isInteger(123);

Number.isInteger(-123);

Number.isInteger('123');

Q.13.• What is the function of the delete operator?

Ans: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 held by that property is eventually released automatically.

const Employee = {

firstname: 'John',

lastname: 'Doe'

};

console.log(Employee.firstname);

Expected output: "John"

delete Employee.firstname;

console.log(Employee.firstname);

Expected output: undefined

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

Ans:JavaScript has three kind of popup boxes:(1) Alert box, (2)Confirm box, and (3)Prompt box.

===>if (confirm("Press a button!")) {

txt = "You pressed OK!";

} else {

txt = "You pressed Cancel!";

}

==>

let person = prompt("Please enter your name", "Harry Potter");

let text;

if (person == null || person == "") {

text = "User cancelled the prompt.";

} else {

text = "Hello " + person + "! How are you today?";

}

====>

alert("Hello\nHow are you?");

Q.15.• What is the use of Void (0)?

Ans: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.

\*syntex:<a href="javascript:console.log('1');">Link</a>

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

Ans:use window. location object to force a page to load another page.

If you want to open URL with JavaScript, the open() method of Window interface is the best option. The JavaScript

window.open() method opens a new browser window. Use \_blank in the second parameter of window.open()

method to open a URL in a new tab using JavaScript.

===> window.open('https://www.codexworld.com', '\_blank');

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

Ans:HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, through the HTML we can design a block of webpages. Html is a frontend markup language that is used to build

build the content of frontend pages. It means that we can build a structure of web pages.

====>Through HTML we can design the content of any website. It means that we can create headings, buttons, paragraphs, headers, footers, links, etc for any

website.

Example:<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<title>Basic of HTML</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>H1 Heading </h1>

<p>This is a paragraph </p>

<a href = "#">Link</a>

<br><br>

<button>Button</button>

<footer>This is a footer</footer>

</body>

</html>

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