**Module (JAVASCRIPT BASIC & DOM)-4**

**(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.

Javascript is used to make any website dynamic and interactive. It is the most used programming language in the world

**(2) What is the use of isNaN function?**

* Ans.:- The isNaN function accepts a value and determines whether the given value is a number or not.If so, this method returns true else it returns false. You can also call this method using Number object.

**(3) What is negative Infinity?**

* **Ans.:-** The Negative infinity is a constant value that is used to represent a value lowest of all. This means there is no other value lesser than this value. Negative infinity is a special numeric value that is returned when arithmetic operation or mathematical function generates a negative value greater than the largest representable number in javascript.

**(4)** **Which company developed JavaScript?**

* **Ans.:-** Javascript was initially known as LiveScript. It was developed by Netscape in 1995. Netscape was the company which developed world’s full fledged web browser and the creator was brendon Eich.

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

**(5)** **What are undeclared and undefined variables?**

* **Ans.:-**
* **Undeclared:** A variable is undeclared if it has not been declared with an appropriate keyword (i.e. var, let or const). Accessing an undeclared variable will throw a ReferenceError.
* **Example:-**
* <script>
* console.log(A);
* // ReferenceError: A is not defined
* </script>
* **Undefined:**  A variable is undefined if it hasn't been assigned a value. undefined is a primitive data type in JavaScript and represents the absence of a value, intentional or otherwise.
* **Example:-**
* <script>
* let A;
* console.log(A);
* // undefined
* </script

**(6)** **Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?**

* **Ans.:-**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<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>Adding New Elements</title>

</head>

<script type="text/javascript">

function addNode() { var newP = document.createElement("p");

var textNode = document.createTextNode(" This is a new text node");

newP.appendChild(textNode); document.getElementById("firstP").appendChild (newP); }

</script>

</head>

<body> <p id="firstP">firstP<p> </body>

</html>

**(7)** **What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?**

* **Ans.:-**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * **ViewState** | * **SessionState** |
| * Maintained at page level only | * Maintained at session level. |
| * View state can only be visible from a single page and not multiple page. | * Session state value availability is in all pages available in a user session. |
| * Information stored on the client’s end only. | * Information in session state stored in the server. |
| * View state will retain values in the event of a postback operation occurring. | * In session state, user data remains in the server. The availability of the data is guaranteed until either the user closes the session or the browser is closed. |
| * View state is used to allow the persistence of pageinstance –spacific data. | * Session state is used for the persistence of user-specific data on the server’s end. |

**(8)** **What is === operator?**

* **Ans.:-** In Javascript === is strict equality operator. Used to compare two variable and check both value and datatype. If both datatypes and value matches of two variables it will return Boolean result (True or False).
* **Example:-**
* **Input:**

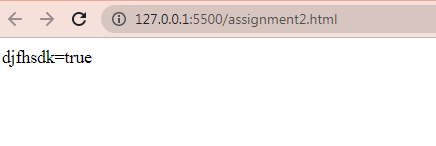
<script>

Let a = 10

Document.write (“dfhkfh=”, a===10)

</script>

* Output:-



**(9)** **How can the style/class of an element be changed?**

**Ans.:-**

* **Style:-** JavaScript can change Css styles such as color, font size etc. of elements using some methods such as getElementById( ), getElementByClassName( ) etc.
* **Class:-** Use the classList Property

In modern browsers you can use the DOM element's classList property to add, remove or toggle CSS classes to the HTML elements dynamically with JavaScript.

* **Example:-**
* **Input:-**

<!-- CSS style start -->

<style>

.one{

color: red;

}

.colorblack{

color: chartreuse;

}

</style>

<!-- CSS style start -->

</head>

<body>

<p class="one">Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Distinctio, vero?</p>

<button id="click">click</button>

<!-- javascript start -->

<script>

const button=document.getElementById('click');

const para = document.querySelector('p');

button.addEventListener("click",function () {

para.className="colorblack"

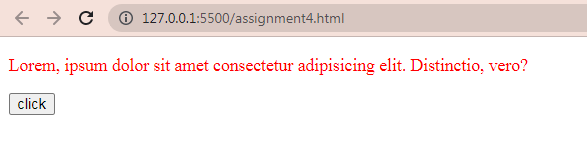
})

</script>

<!-- javascript start -->

</body>

* **Output:-**

****

**(10)** **How to read and write a file using JavaScript?**

* **Ans.:-**

There are two ways to do it:

1. Using JavaScript extensions (runs from JavaScript Editor),

2. Using a web page and ActiveX objects (Internet Explorer only)

**(11)** **What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?**

* **Ans.:-**  javascript supports different kinds of loops:

1. For :-loops through a block of code a number of times.
2. For/in :- loops through the properties of an object.
3. For/of :- loops though the values of an iterable object.
4. While :- loops though a block of code while a specified condition is true.
5. 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?**

* **Ans.:-**

Users can use functions in JavaScript to convert a string into an integer. There are many ways to convert a string into an integer value. One is by using JavaScript functions like Number( ), parseFloat( ), parseInt( ).

**(13)** **What is the function of the delete operator?**

* **Ans.:-** The delete operator in JavaScript is used to delete an object’s property.

In JavaScript, the delete operator is the only way to remove properties from an object. When you use delete, it’ll return true when it removes a property and false otherwise. The delete operator shouldn’t be used on predefined JavaScript object properties.

* **Example:-**
* **Input:-**

<body>

<script>

let user = {

firstName: "paresh",

lastName: "solanki",

salary :30000

}

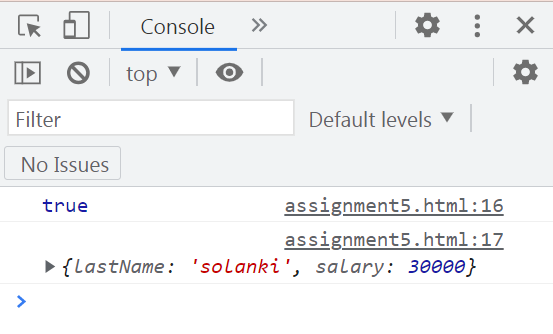
console.log (delete user.firstName);

console.log(user);

</script>

</body>

* **Output:-**

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**(14)** **What are all the types of Pop up boxes available in JavaScript?**

* **Ans.:-**
* **Alert Box:** The alert( ) function displays a message to the user to display some information to users. This alert box will have the OK button to close the alert box.
* **Example:-**
* **Input:-**

<body>

<button onclick="a()">paresh</button>

<p id="one"></p>

<script>

// alert box start

function a() {

alert("fhfjhjh")

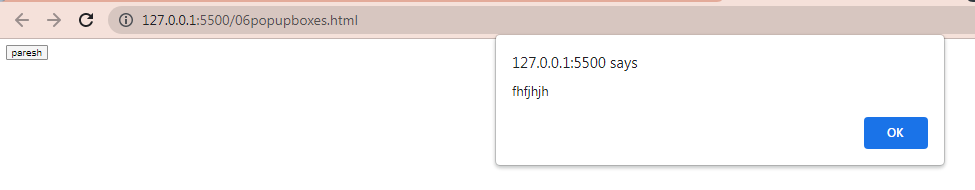
}

// alert box End

</script>

</body>

* **Output:-**

****

* **Confirm Box:** Use the confirm( ) function to take the user's confirmation before starting some task. For example, you want to take the user's confirmation before saving, updating or deleting data.
* **Example:-**
* **Input:-**

<body>

<button onclick="a()">paresh</button>

<p id="one"></p>

<script>

// confirm box start

function a() {

var txt;

if(confirm("sdjvksjk")){

txt = "knmd"

}

else{

txt = "dkfn"

}

document.getElementById("one").innerHTML=txt

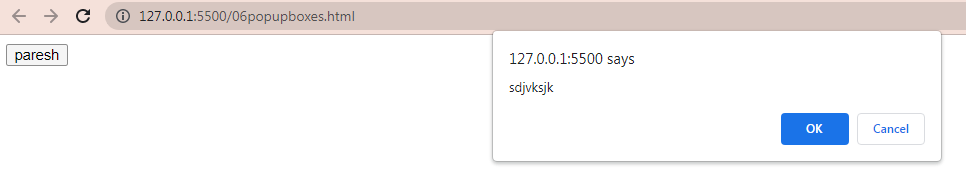
}

// confirm box End

</script>

</body>

* **Output:-**

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* **Prompt Box:** Use the prompt() function to take the user's input to do further actions. For example, use the prompt() function in the scenario where you want to calculate EMI based on the user's preferred loan tenure.
* **Example:-**
* **Input:**

<body>

<button onclick="a()">paresh</button>

<p id="one"></p>

<script>

// prompt box start

function a() {

var txt;

var person = prompt("Enter your name","Tops")

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

txt ="plz enter your name"

}

else{

txt="hii" +person+ "how are you "

}

document.getElementById("one").innerHTML=txt

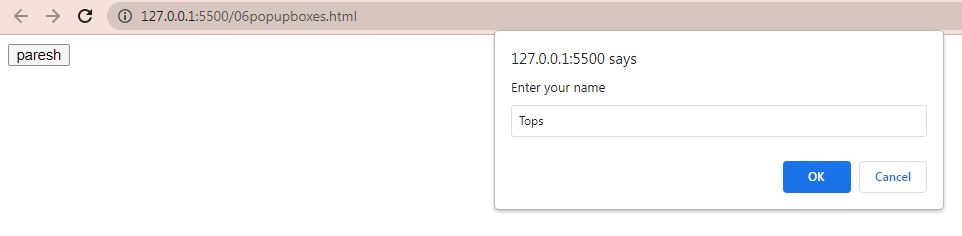
}

// prompt box End

</script>

</body>

* **Output:**

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

* **Ans.:-** javascript void(0) is an operator that executes an expression without reloading the web page and removes unwanted effects from the web page. It always returns an undefined primitive value.

**(16)** **How can a page be forced to load another page in JavaScript?**

* **Ans.:-** We can use window.location property inside the script tag to forcefully load another page in Javascript. It is a reference to a Location object that is it represents the current location of the document. We can change the URL of a window by accessing it.

**(17)** **What are the disadvantages of using innerHTML in JavaScript?**

* **Ans.:-**
* If we use innerHTML then the entire innerHTML content is re-parsed and build into elements. Therefore it's much slower
* The process of using inner HTML is much slower than the rest of the variables as its content is slowly built into different elects and takes time to get re-parsed.
* While using the inner HTML, the content gets replaced in JavaScript.
* Appending to inner HTML can't be used properly.