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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*// is used for line comments*

ex:- var x=10; *//comment text*

*/\**

*\*/* is used for block comments

ex:-

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var x= 10; */\* this is*

*block comment example.\*/*

**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:

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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; *// Returns PI*

var y = Math.sqrt(16); *// Returns the square root of 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();*//will alert window.outerWidth*

say.apply(obj);*//will alert obj.outerWidth*

**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**

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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**

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var man = new Object ();

man.name = 'Vikas Ahlawat';

man.living = true;

man.age = 27;

man.getName = function() { return man.name;}

console.log(man.getName()); *// Logs 'Vikas Ahlawat'.*

**24) What is the similarity between the 1st and 2nd 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' *// Create a primitive string object.*

var myStringCopy = myString; *// Copy its value into a new variable.*

var myString = null; *// Manipulate the value*

console.log(myString, myStringCopy);

Ans: *// Logs 'null Vikas'*

**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'); *// A complex numeric object because new was used.*

console.log(price1 === price2);

console.log(price1 === price3);

Ans:

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console.log(price1 === price2); *// Logs true.*

console.log(price1 === price3); */\* Logs false because price3*

*contains a complex number object and price 1*

*is a primitive value. \*/*

**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**

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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:

Hide   Copy Code

Number()

parseInt()

parseFloat()

**Code**

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var n1 = Number(“Hello world!”); *//NaN*

var n2 = Number(“”); *//0*

var n3 = Number(“000010”); *//10*

var n4 = Number(true); *//1*

var n5 = Number(NaN); *//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); *//"string"*

typeof(a); *//"number"*

typeof(b); *//"number"*

|  |
| --- |
| 1) What is JavaScript?  **JavaScript** is *a scripting language*. It is different from Java language. It is object-based, lightweight and cross platform. It is widely used for client side validation. [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-tutorial)  2) What is the difference between JavaScript and jscript?  Netscape provided the JavaScript language. Microsoft changed the name and called it JScript to avoid the trademark issue.In other words, you can say JScript is same as JavaScript, but it is provided by Microsoft.  3) How to write a hello world example of JavaScript?  A simple example of JavaScript hello world is given below. You need to place it inside the body tag of html.   1. **<script** type="text/javascript"**>** 2. document.write("JavaScript Hello World!"); 3. **</script>**   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-example)  4) How to use external JavaScript file?  I am assuming that js file name is message.js, place the following script tag inside the head tag.   1. **<script** type="text/javascript" src="message.js"**></script>**   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/external-javascript-file)  5) Is JavaScript case sensitive language?  Yes.  6) What is BOM?  **BOM** stands for *Browser Object Model*. It provides interaction with the browser. The default object of browser is window.  [Browser Object Model](http://www.javatpoint.com/browser-object-model)  7) What is DOM? What is the use of document object?  **DOM** stands for *Document Object Model*. A document object represent the html document. It can be used to access and change the content of html.  [Document Object Model](http://www.javatpoint.com/browser-object-model)  8) What is the use of window object?  The window object is automatically created by the browser that represents a window of a browser.  It is used to display the popup dialog box such as alert dialog box, confirm dialog box, input dialog box etc.  [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/window-object)  9) What is the use of history object?  The history object of browser can be used to switch to history pages such as back and forward from current page or another page. There are three methods of history object.   1. history.back() 2. history.forward() 3. history.go(number): number may be positive for forward, negative for backward.   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-history-object)  10) How to write comment in JavaScript?  There are two types of comments in JavaScript.   1. Single Line Comment: It is represented by // (double forward slash) 2. Multi Line Comment: It is represented by slash with asterisk symbol as /\* write comment here \*/   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-comment)  11) How to create function in JavaScript?  To create function in JavaScript, follow the following syntax.   1. function function\_name(){ 2. //function body 3. }   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-function)  12) What are the JavaScript data types?  There are two types of data types in JavaScript:   1. Primitive Data Types 2. Non-primitive Data Types   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-data-types)  13) What is the difference between == and ===?  The == operator checks equality only whereas === checks equality and data type i.e. value must be of same type.  14) How to write html code dynamically using JavaScript?  The innerHTML property is used to write the HTML code using JavaScript dynamically. Let's see a simple example:   1. document.getElementById('mylocation').innerHTML="<h2>This is heading using JavaScript</h2>";   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-innerHTML)  15) How to write normal text code using JavaScript dynamically?  The innerText property is used to write the simple text using JavaScript dynamically. Let's see a simple example:   1. document.getElementById('mylocation').innerText="This is text using JavaScript";   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-innerText)  16) How to create objects in JavaScript?  There are 3 ways to create object in JavaScript.   1. By object literal 2. By creating instance of Object 3. By Object Constructor   Let's see a simple code to create object using object literal.   1. emp={id:102,name:"Rahul Kumar",salary:50000}   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-objects)  17) How to create array in JavaScript?  There are 3 ways to create array in JavaScript.   1. By array literal 2. By creating instance of Array 3. By using an Array constructor   Let's see a simple code to create array using object literal.   1. var emp=["Shyam","Vimal","Ratan"];   [More details...](http://www.javatpoint.com/javascript-array)  18) What does the isNaN() function?  The isNan() function returns true if the variable value is not a number.  19) What is the output of 10+20+"30" in JavaScript?  3030 because 10+20 will be 30. If there is numeric value before and after +, it is treated is binary + (arithmetic operator).  20) What is the output of "10"+20+30 in JavaScript?  102030 because after a string all the + will be treated as string concatenation operator (not binary +). |