1. How do you create a string in JavaScript?

A) By enclosing a set of characters in curly braces {}

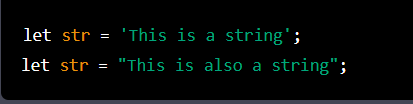
B) By enclosing a set of characters in square brackets []

C) By enclosing a set of characters in single or double quotes '' or ""

D) By enclosing a set of characters in parentheses ()

Answer: C

Explanation: To create a string in JavaScript, you need to enclose a set of characters in single or double quotes. For example:



1. How do you access a specific character in a string in JavaScript?

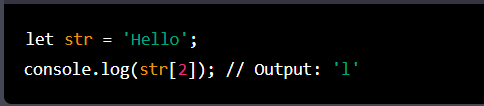
A) By using the length property and the index of the character

B) By using the indexOf() method and the index of the character

C) By using square brackets and the index of the character

D) By using the charAt() method and the index of the character

Answer: C

Explanation: To access a specific character in a string, you can use square brackets and the index of the character. The index of the first character is 0, the index of the second character is 1, and so on. For example:

1. How do you concatenate two strings in JavaScript?

A) By using the + operator

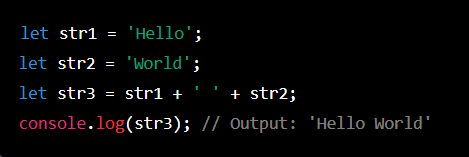
B) By using the concat() method

C) By using the join() method

D) By using the append() method

Answer: A

Explanation: To concatenate two strings in JavaScript, you can use the + operator. This will join the two strings together and create a new string. For example:



1. How do you find the length of a string in JavaScript?

A) By using the length() method

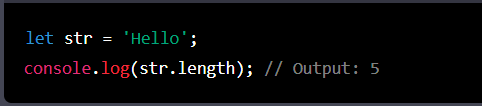
B) By using the size() method

C) By using the count() method

D) By using the length property

Answer: D

Explanation: To find the length of a string in JavaScript, you can use the built-in length property. This property returns the number of characters in the string. For example:



1. How do you convert a string to lowercase in JavaScript?

A) By using the toLower() method

B) By using the toLowerCase() method

C) By using the lower() method

D) By using the lowerCase() method

Ans:B

Explanation: To convert a string to lowercase in JavaScript, you can use the toLowerCase() method. This method will return a new string with all the characters in lowercase.

1. code is used for?
2. Backspace
3. Form Feed
4. New Line
5. Carriage Return

Ans : D

Explanation: : Carriage Return

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string.

A. substring()

B. substr()

C. strlen()

D. slice()

Ans : D

Explanation: slice() extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string.

8. JavaScript counts positions from?

A. 0

B. 1

C. -1

D. Can not say

Ans : A

Explanation: JavaScript counts positions from zero.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot accept negative indexes.

A. slice()

B. substring()

C. both a and b

D. none of the above

Ans : B

Explanation: substring() is similar to slice(). The difference is that substring() cannot accept negative indexes.

10. Some browsers do not allow spaces behind the character.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Can be yes or no

D. Can not say

Ans : A

Explanation: The method is not the preferred method. It might not have universal support. Some browsers do not allow spaces behind the character.

11. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a special variable, which can hold more than one value

A. string

B. integer

C. character

D. array

Ans : D

Explanation: An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value.

12. It is a common practice to declare arrays with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword.

A. var

B. let

C. const

D. none of the above

Ans : C

Explanation: It is a common practice to declare arrays with the const keyword.

13. Spaces and line breaks are not important.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

C. Can be true or false

D. Can not say

Ans : A

Explanation: True, Spaces and line breaks are not important.

14. Array indexes start with \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. -1

B. 0

C. 1

D. Can not say

Ans : B

Explanation: Array indexes start with 0. [0] is the first element. [1] is the second element.

15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator in JavaScript returns "object" for arrays.

A. and

B. or

C. not

D. typeof

Ans : D

Explanation: The typeof operator in JavaScript returns "object" for arrays.

16. What is true about Arrays?

A. JavaScript does not support associative arrays

B. You should use objects when you want the element names to be strings

C. You should use arrays when you want the element names to be numbers

D. All of the above

Ans : D

Explanation: All of the above are true about Arrays.

17. The easiest way to add a new element to an array is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method

A. add()

B. insert()

C. push()

D. set()

Ans : C

Explanation: The easiest way to add a new element to an array is using the push() method.

18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method also joins all array elements into a string.

A. toString()

B. join()

C. pop()

D. shift()

Ans : B

Explanation: The join() method also joins all array elements into a string.

19. Array elements can be deleted using the JavaScript operator?

A. pop

B. shift

C. delete

D. All of the above

Ans : D

Explanation: Array elements can be deleted using the JavaScript operator delete.Using delete leaves undefined holes in the array.Use pop() or shift() instead.

20. arrays always use numbered indexes.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Can be yes or no

D. Can not say

Ans : A

Explanation: Yes, arrays always use numbered indexes.

21. A programming language can be called object-oriented if it provides \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basic capabilities to developers

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Ans : D

Explanation: A programming language can be called object-oriented if it provides four basic capabilities to developers : Encapsulation, Aggregation, Inheritance and Polymorphism

22. The capability to store one object inside another object known as?

A. Encapsulation

B. Aggregation

C. Inheritance

D. Polymorphism

Ans : B

Explanation: Aggregation : the capability to store one object inside another object.

23. The syntax for adding a property to an object is?

A. objectProperty == propertyValue;

B. objectProperty = propertyValue;

C. objectName.objectProperty = propertyValue;

D. objectName.objectProperty == propertyValue;

Ans : C

Explanation: The syntax for adding a property to an object is : objectName.objectProperty = propertyValue;

24. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator is used to create an instance of an object.

A. this

B. self

C. find

D. new

Ans : D

Explanation: The new operator is used to create an instance of an object. To create an object, the new operator is followed by the constructor method.

25. JavaScript provides a special constructor function called Object() to build the object.

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

C. Can be true or false

D. Can not say

Ans : A

Explanation: True, JavaScript provides a special constructor function called Object() to build the object.

26. what will be the output of below code?

NOTE: The code is executed on 2019-5-9

var todaysDate = new Date()

console.log( todaysDate.toLocaleString() );

A. 2019-05-09T09:29:53.181Z

B. 2019-5-9

C. 15:00:34

D. 2019-5-9 15:02:35

Ans : D

Explanation: This option is correct because, toLocaleString() will convert a date and time to a string by using the current or specified locale.

27. ........ serializes only the enumerable own properties of an object.

A. JSON.Parse()

B. JSON.Stringify()

C. JSON.Null()

D. JSON.Objectify()

Ans : B

Explanation: JSON.Stringify() serializes only the enumerable own properties of an object.

28. Object ......... is the process of converting an objects state to a string from which it can later be restored.

A. prototype

B. class

C. serialization

D. extensible

Ans : C

Explanation: Object serialization is the process of converting an object's state to a string from which it can later be restored.

29. If para1 is the DOM object for a paragraph, what is the correct syntax to change the text within the paragraph?

A. "New Text"?

B. para1.value="New Text";

C. para1.firstChild.nodeValue= "New Text";

D. para1.nodeValue="New Text";

Ans : B

Explanation: para1.value="New Text"; is the correct syntax to change the text within the paragraph.

30. what will be the output of below code?

const event = new Date(Date.UTC(2012, 11, 20, 3, 0, 0));

console.log (event.toLocaleString('en-IN', { timeZone: 'UTC' }));

A. 20/12/2012, 3:00:00

B. 12/20/2012, 3:00:00

C. 20/12/2012, 3:00:00 am

D. 2012/12/20, 3:00:00 am

Ans : C

Explanation: 20/12/2012, 3:00:00 am will be the output of below code.

31. What will be printed in the console on execution of the following JS code:

var array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15];

var myArr= array.filter(v => v % 3 === 0);

console.log(myArr);

A. myArr

B. [3, 6, 9, 12, 15]

C. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

D. [1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14]

Ans : B

Explanation: This option is correct because, filter function will iterate through the array and will create an array of values if the condition is true. Hence all the elements divisible by three will be printed.

32. What will be printed in the console on execution of the following JS code:

var array = [2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10];

var myArr= array.filter(v => v / 2 === 0);

console.log(myArr);

A. myArr

B. [2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10]

C. [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]

D. [7]

Ans : C

Explanation: This option is correct because, filter function will iterate through the array and will create an array of values if the condition is true. Hence all the elements divisible by two will be printed.

33. What will be printed in the console on execution of the below code?

var materials = [

'Hydrogen',

'Helium',

'Lithium',

'Beryllium'

];

console.log(materials.map (material => material.length));

A. [8, 6, 7, 9]

B. 4

C. [4]

D. 8, 6, 7, 9

Ans : A

Explanation: This option is correct because, map function will create a new array having length of each material in the array.

34. What will be printed in the console on execution of the below code?

var materials = [

'Table',

'Chair',

'Boxes',

'Press'

];

console.log(materials.map (material => material.length));

A. [5,5,5,5]

B. [5]{4}

C. [5]

D. Both A and B

Ans : A

Explanation: This option is correct because, map function will create a new array having length of each material in the array.

35. what will be the output of below code?

var val = "JavaScript String"

splittedVal = val.split('a',2)

console.log(splittedVal);

A. [ 'J', 'v' ]

B. [ 'J' ,'v','Script']

C. [ 'J', 'v', 'Script String' ]

D. [ 'JavaScript String' ]

Ans : A

Explanation: This option is correct because, split method will split a string into substrings using the specified separator and return them as an array.