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HTML Questions & Answers – Essential JavaScript and jQuery – 1

This set of HTML Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Essential JavaScript and jQuery - 1".

External scripts can't take the tag _____

a) <script>

- b) <form>
- c) <h1>
- d) <title>

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: We used external JavaScript code by saving is as .js extension, we can't use <script> tag in external JavaScript file. For using external script, we can use src attribute and put file name inside it with <script> tag.

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Syntax is <script src="external_file.js"></script>.

When one wants to write a message in console, console.log() is used. The window.alert() alerts message in box on window.

| 2. For displaying data in JavaScript, we can't use a) document.write() b) console.log() c) innerHTML |
|---|
| d) document.getElementById() View Answer Answer: d |
| Explanation: We can display data in many ways in JavaScript.They are innerHTML, console.log(), window.alert(), document.write. document.getElementById(id) is a method used for accessing HTML element by JavaScript. Here id defines the HTML element. |
| 3. For testing we should use a) document.write() b) console.log() c) window.alert() d) innerHTML View Answer |
| Answer: a Explanation: For testing we used document.write() in JavaScript. If we use document.write() after HTML document, it will delete all existing HTML. This method can only be used for testing purposes. <pre> <script> document.write(9*6); </script> </pre> |
| 4. Which of the following keyword stops the execution of JavaScript? a) break b) return |
| c) debugger d) trycatch View Answer |
| Answer: c Explanation: By using debugger keyword execution of JavaScript stops, and is debugger function is defined it is called at the moment, break is the keyword used to terminate a loop or a switch, return is used for exit from a function, trycatch handle the errors. |
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| 5. Arrays in JavaScript are written within a) {} b) []. c) "" d) () |
| View Answer Answer: b Explanation: Arrays in JavaScript are written in square brackets. The elements of array are separated by commas. Index of array items starts from 0. E.g. var fruits= ["apple", "orange", "banana", "pine-apple"]; objects in JavaScript are written inside curly brackets. |
| 6. typeof "null" in JavaScript is a) number b) string |
| c) object d) undefined View Answer Answer: c Explanation: typeof "null" in JavaScript is an object. Basically null indicates nothing like it is a thing that does not exist. It is like a bug in JavaScript that its typeof comes to be an object. For emptying an object we can set it to null. |
| 7. Negative positions for string do not work in a) Internet Explorer 8 b) Chrome |

| d) Opera View Answer |
|--|
| Answer: a |
| Explanation: While using slice(), substr() and substring() method we pass numbers as parameters respective to the string. E.g var tesstr.slice(-10)10 is indicates negative position. It does not work in Internet Explorer or older versions. |
| |
| 8. For converting string to array we can use method. a) charAt() |
| b) charCodeAt() |
| c) split() d) toLowerCase() |
| View Answer |
| Answer: c |
| Explanation: For converting any string to an array we use split() method. E.g. var tr="t,o,I,k,I"; tr.split(","); tr.split("," |
| lower case string. |
| |
| 9. JavaScript numbers are stored as a) integers |
| b) double precision floating point |
| c) double d) floating point |
| View Answer |
| Answer: b |
| Explanation: The numbers according to international IEEE 754 standard are stored as a double precision floating point. It stores the numbers in 64-bit format, stored in bits from 0 to 51, exponent in bits is from 52 to 62 and signs in a bit is 63. |
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| 10. The integers in JavaScript are precise up to |
| 10. The integers in JavaScript are precise up to a) 12 digits b) 10 digits |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits View Answer Answer: d Explanation: The integers in JavaScript have accuracy up to 15 digits. E.g. var y=111111111111; // value of y will be 1111111111111. For |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits View Answer Answer: d |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits View Answer Answer: d Explanation: The integers in JavaScript have accuracy up to 15 digits. E.g. var y=111111111111; // value of y will be 1111111111111. For |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits View Answer Answer: d Explanation: The integers in JavaScript have accuracy up to 15 digits. E.g. var y=1111111111111; // value of y will be 1111111111111. For decimal the maximum number of decimals is 17. |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits View Answer Answer: d Explanation: The integers in JavaScript have accuracy up to 15 digits. E.g. var y=1111111111111; // value of y will be 1111111111111. For decimal the maximum number of decimals is 17. |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits View Answer Answer: d Explanation: The integers in JavaScript have accuracy up to 15 digits. E.g. var y=11111111111111; // value of y will be 1111111111111. For decimal the maximum number of decimals is 17. 11. Typeof "infinity" will return a) string b) number c) object d) undefined |
| a) 12 digits b) 10 digits c) 23 digits d) 15 digits View Answer Answer: d Explanation: The integers in JavaScript have accuracy up to 15 digits. E.g. var y=11111111111111; // value of y will be 1111111111111. For decimal the maximum number of decimals is 17. 11. Typeof "infinity" will return a) string b) number c) object |

| View Answer |
|---|
| Answer: b Explanation: base 10 decimals are displayed as numbers by default by JavaScript. We can use toString() method for converting numbers as any of the base among 16, 2, 8. E.g var number= 1256; number.toString(6); number.toString(16); number.toString(2). |
| 13. Which method is not used for converting variables to number? a) parseInt() b) Number() c) parseFloat() d) valueOf() View Answer Answer: d Explanation: There are mainly three methods with the help of those we can convert variables to numbers. The methods are the parseFloat() |
| method, the Number() method, the parseInt() method. These are global JavaScript methods. valueOf() method return number as a number only. |
| a) random number between 0 and 1 b) random number between 1 and 10 c) random number between 1 and 100 d) random number between 0 and 10 View Answer Answer: a Explanation: Math.random() generate any random number between 0 and 1. If we use Math.random() with Math.floor() it returns any random integer. E.g. Math.floor(Math.random * 1000); It will generate any random number between 0 and 999. For the sake of convenience we can also |
| define a random function. 15. What is the Boolean value of "" in JavaScript? |
| a) true |
| b) on |
| c) off |
| d) false View Answer |
| Answer: d Explanation: For an empty string (""), the Boolean value is false. E.g. var t= ""; Boolean(t); //it will return false. For -0(minus zero), the Boolean value is false. The Boolean value of undefined is also false. For null and false the Boolean value is also false. |
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Syntax is var number=9; while(number != Infinity) { number= number + number; }

12. By default JavaScript displays the numbers as _

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1. Simple Java Programs (https://www.sanfoundry.com/simple-java-programs/)

a) base 16b) base 10c) base 6d) base 2