**JAVASCRIPT BASIC & DOM**

1. **What is JavaScript?**

**Ans:** **JavaScript is a programming language that developers use to make interactive webpages. From refreshing social media feeds to displaying animations and interactive maps, JavaScript functions can improve a website's user experience. As a client-side scripting language, it is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web. For example, when browsing the internet, anytime you see an image carousel, a click-to-show dropdown menu, or dynamically changing element colors on a webpage, you see the effects of JavaScript.**

1. **What is the use of isNaN function?**

**Ans:** The JavaScript **isNaN()**Function is used to check whether a given value is an illegal number or not. It returns true if the value is a NaN else returns false. It is different from the Number.isNaN() Method.

**Parameter Values:** This method accepts a single parameter as mentioned above and described below:

**value:** It is a required value passed in the isNaN() function.

**Return Value:** It returns a Boolean value i.e. returns true if the value is NaN else returns false.

**Example:**In this example, we will check various values for **isNan()**and the output will be in boolean format.

1. **What is negative Infinity?**

**Ans:** The **negative infinity** in JavaScript is a constant value that is used to represent a value that is the lowest available. This means that no other number is lesser than this value. It can be generated using a self-made function or by an arithmetic operation.

* Negative infinity results in **-0**(different from 0) when divided by any other number.
* When divided by itself or positive infinity, negative infinity return NaN
* Negative infinity, when divided by any positive number (apart from positive infinity) is negative infinity.
* Negative infinity, divided by any negative number (apart from negative infinity) is positive infinity.
* If we multiply negative infinity with NaN, we will get NaN as a result.
* The product of 0 and negative infinity is Nan.
* The product of two negative infinities is always a positive infinity.
* The product of both positive and negative infinity is always negative infinity.

1. **Which company developed JavaScript?**

**Ans:** JavaScript was invented by 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.

1. **What are undeclared and undefined variables?**

**Ans:** In JavaScript, undeclared and undefined variables are different from null variables in the following ways:

* Undeclared

A variable is undeclared if it has not been declared using a keyword like var, let, or const. Accessing an undeclared variable will cause a ReferenceError.

* Undefined

A variable is undefined if it has been declared but not assigned a value. undefined is a primitive data type that represents the absence of a value.

* Null

A variable is null if it has been declared and assigned a value of null, which represents the intentional absence of a value. null is also a primitive data type.

1. **Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?**

**Ans:** Javascript is a very important language when it comes to learning how the browser works. Often there are times we would like to add dynamic elements/content to our web pages. This post deals with all of that.

**Creation of new element:** New elements can be created in JS by using the **createElement()** method.

1. **What is the difference between ViewState and SessionState?**

**Ans:** The basic difference between these two is that the 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, making it easy to manage content from this end too. ViewState: It is maintained at only one level that is page-level.

1. **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.

1. **How can the style/class of an element be changed?**

**Ans:** There are two methods to do so – using the <style></style> tags within your HTML document or adding the code in a separate CSS stylesheet. This method is more convenient since you don't need to switch between files to modify the CSS class selectors and the elements.

1. **) How to read and write a file using JavaScript?**

**Ans:** Files can be read and written by using java script functions – fopen(),fread() and fwrite().  
  
The function fopen() takes two parameters – 1. Path and 2. Mode (0 for reading and 3 for writing). The fopen() function returns -1, if the file is successfully opened.

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

**Ans :** There are three types of loops in most programming languages: for , while , and do-while loops. The for loop is used when the number of iterations is known beforehand. The while loop is used when you don't know how many times the loop needs to execute beforehand.

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

**Ans:** There's a function called parseInt() in JavaScript, this is used for parsing a string as an argument and it returns an integer of the specified radix (basically the base of the numerical system) as output.

There are several methods to convert a string to a number in JavaScript. The most common ones include the Number() function, the parseInt() function, the parseFloat() function, and the unary plus (+) operator. Each method has its own use cases and can be used depending on the specific requirements of your code.

The parseInt method parses a value as a string and returns the first integer.

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

**Ans:** The delete operator has different functions in C++ and JavaScript:

* C++

The delete operator deallocates the memory associated with an object created using the new operator. The object's destructor is called before the memory is deallocated, if the object has a destructor.

* JavaScript

The delete operator removes a property from an object, including its value. The property is no longer accessible after deletion and returns undefined. The delete operator has no effect on variables or functions.

In general, an operator is a construct in a programming language that behaves like a function. Operators can perform arithmetic, comparison, logical, assignment, field access, and scope resolution operations.

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

**Ans:** The correct answer is option (A) Radio Explanation: When we use radio button, there is no popup comes as it is used to select a opt

**There are mainly six types of popups that you can test using Selenium.**

* Alert popups
* Confirm popups
* File upload popups
* Hidden division popups
* Prompt popups
* New window popups

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

**Ans:** This is where the JavaScript:void(0) will come in handy. When you use JavaScript void 0, it will return an undefined primitive value. This will prevent the browser from opening a new or reloading the web page and allowing you to call the JavaScript through it.

In JavaScript, javascript:void(0) is a common expression used within hyperlinks to prevent the default behavior of the link, such as reloading the page or navigating to a new page. This expression is frequently encountered but often misunderstood by many developers.

When used as a function return type, the void keyword specifies that the function doesn't return a value. When used for a function's parameter list, void specifies that the function takes no parameters.

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

**Ans:** The simplest way to refresh a page in JavaScript is to use the location. reload() method. This method reloads the current web page from the server, discarding the current content and loading the latest content.

location. href = "url"; Location. href = "url"; location = "url"; The above-mentioned syntaxes are equivalent to each other you can use any of the syntaxes for your purpose of redirecting the users to another web page.

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

**Ans:** There is no append support without reparsing the whole innerHTML. This makes changing innerHTML directly very slow. innerHTML does not provide validation and therefore we can potentially insert valid and broken HTML in the document and break it.

* Client-Side Security Risk. ...
* Code Visibility. ...
* Different Interpretation Across Browsers. ...
* Single Inheritance. ...
* Issues with Debugging. ...
* Time-Consuming, especially with low network. ...
* Disabling JavaScript can hinder a web page.