1. what is javascript?

(ans) javascript is a scripting language used to develop web pages. developed in netscape, js allows developers to create a dynamic and interactive web page to interact with visitors and execute complex actions. It also enables users to load content into document without reloading the entire page. Javascript is a client site scripting language, it is a case sensitive scripting language.

1. what is the use of isNaN function?

(ans) the isNaN() function determines whether a value is NaN, first converting the value to a number if necessary. IsNaN() method returns true if a value is Not-a-Number. Number.isNaN() returns true if a number is not-a-number. In other words:isNaN() converts the value to a number before testing it.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <div id="one"></div>

    <script>

        let result =

        "Is '123' NaN? " + isNaN('123') + "<br>" +

        "Is 'Hello' NaN? " + isNaN('Hello') + "<br>"

        document.getElementById("one").innerHTML=result;

        </script>

</body>

</html>

1. What is negative infinity?

(ans) NEGATIVE\_INFINITY is a special numeric value that is returned when an arithmetic operation or mathematical functions generates a negative value greater than the largest representable number in javascript . example: more negative than- number.MAX\_VALUE. Javascript displays the NEGATIVE\_INFINITY value as-infinity.

1. Which company developed javascript?

(ans)javascript was created at netscape communications by Brendan eich in 1995. Netscape and eich designed javascript as a scripting language for use with the company’s flagship web browser, netscape navigator.

1. What are undeclared and undefined variables?

(ans) undefined: it occurs when a variable has been declared but has not been assigned any value. Undefined is not a keyword. A method or statement also returns undefined if the variable that is being evaluated does not have a assigned value. A function returns undefined if a value was not returned.

Undeclared: it occurs when we try to access any variable that is not initialized or declared earlier using the var or const keyword. Undeclared variables do not exist until the code assigning to them is executed. Undeclared variables are configurable, For example can be deleted.

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</head>

<body>

    <script>

    function one() {

         'use strict';

        x = "hello";

    }

    one()

</script>

</body>

</html>

1. Write the code for adding new elements dynamically?

(ans) the code for adding new elements dynamically:

document.createElement(“<tag name>”);// where<tag name> can be any html // tag name like ul, div, button, etc. // newDiv element has been created for Eg: let newDiv = document.createElement(“div”); once the element has been created, let’s move on to the setting of attributes of the newly created elements.

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<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        body {

            height: 100%;

            width: 100%;

        }

        .button {

            display: flex;

            align-items: center;

            justify-content: center;

        }

        .tasks {

            display: flex;

            justify-content: center;

            align-items: center;

            flex-direction: column;

            margin-top: 20px;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="button">

        <button id="addTask">Add task</button>

    </div>

    <div class="tasks"></div>

    <script>

        let task = document.getElementsByClassName("tasks");

        let addTask = document.getElementById("addTask");

        addTask.addEventListener('click', function () {

            for (let i = 0; i < task.length; i++) {

                let newDiv = document.createElement("div");

                newDiv.setAttribute("class", "list");

                newDiv.innerText = "New Div created";

                task[i].append(newDiv);

            }

        })

    </script>

</body>

</html>

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 the content from this end too. Viewstate: it is maintained at only one level that is page-level. Eg: the contents of a particular user’s shopping cart is session data. Cookies can be used for session state. View state on the other hand is information specific to particular web page. It is stored in a hidden field so that it isn’t visible to the user.

1. What is === operator?

(ans) the strict equality (===) operator checks whether it’s 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.

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    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <div id="one"></div>

    <script>

        let x = 5===5;

        document.getElementById("one").innerHTML = (x );

        </script>

</body>

</html>

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

(ans)(1) to change the class of an element:

(i)the add() method: it adds one or more classes.

(ii)the remove() method: it removes one or more classes.

(iii)the toggle()method: if the class does not exit it adds it and returns true.

(2) to change the style of an element:

Every html element in the javascript DOM contains a javascript object property called style. The style object contains many properties that correspond to css properties, so you can set properties on the style object to change element css styles directly.

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</head>

<body>

    <h1>Validate Pan Number</h1>

    <input type="text" id="one" />

    <p></p>

    <button id="submit">Validate</button>

    <script>

        const btn = document.getElementById("submit");

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

            const one1 = document.getElementById("one").value;

            const one2 = document.querySelector("p");

            let result = /([A-Z]){5}([0-9]){4}([A-Z]){1}$/;

            if (result.test(one1.toUpperCase())) {

                one2.innerHTML = "It's correct";

                one2.style.color = "green";

            } else {

                one2.innerHTML = "It's wrong!";

                one2.style.color = "red";

            }

        });

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. How to read and write a file using javascript?

(ans) to read and write a file using javascript:

1. File=fopen (getScriptPath(),0); the function fread() is used for reading the file content.
2. Str = fread(file,flength[file]); the function fwrite() is used to write the content of the file.
3. File=fopen (“c:\Myfile.txt”,3);// opens the file for writing.

1. What are all the looping structures in javascript?

(ans) there are 7 kind of loops you will find in javascript. We have listed them in an order that will help you to get a clear view about their working process and usage.

 for (let i = 0; i <5; i++) {

            document.write("hello world"+"<br>")

            console.log("hello world");

        }

        for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {

            if (i==2 || i==4) {

                continue

            }

            document.write(i+"<hr>")

        }

for (let i = 0; i <10; i++) {

            if (i==2) {

                break

            }

            document.write(i+"<hr>")

        }

           i=0

            while (i<5) {

           document.write("hello world"+"<br>")

           document.write(i+"<hr>")

            i++

        }

        i=6

        do {

            document.write("hii")

            i++

        } while (i<5);

1. How can you convert the string of any base to an integer in javascript?

(ans) in javascript parselnt () (or a method) is used to convert the passed - in string parameter or value to an integer value itself. This function returns an integer of the base which is specified in the second argument of the parselnt() function. To convert a string into integer parselnt(), number(), and unary operator(+) function is used in javascript. The parselnt() function returns NaN (not a number) when the string does’nt contain number. If a string with a number is sent, then only that number will be returned as output.

//parseint()

        var  a = 50

        var  b= 50.25

        var c = "string"

        var d = "50string"

        var e = "50.25string"

        document.writeln(Number.parseInt(a)+"<br>")

        document.writeln(Number.parseInt(b)+"<br>")

        document.writeln(Number.parseInt(c)+"<br>")

        document.writeln(Number.parseInt(d)+"<br>")

        document.writeln(Number.parseInt(e)+"<br>")

1. What is the function of the delete operator?

(ans) the delete operator removes a property from an object. If the property’s value is an object and there are no more references to the object, the object held by that property is eventually released automatically.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<div id="one"></div>

<script>

var person = {

  firstname: "sam",

  lastname: "green",

  age: 30,

  eyecolor: "blue"

};

delete person.age;

document.getElementById("one").innerHTML =

person.firstname + " is " + person.age + " years old.";

</script>

</body>

</html>

1. What are all the types of pop up boxes available in javascript?

(ans) javascript has three of pop up boxes:

1. Confirm box.
2. Alert box.
3. Prompt box.

 function a() {

1. var text
2. var per= prompt("please enter your name")
3. if (per=="" || per==null) {
4. text="please enter your name"
5. } else {
6. text="hello"+per+"<br>"+"how are you"
7. }
8. document.getElementById("one").innerHTML=text
9. }
10. </script>

function a() {

            alert("how are you")

        }

function a() {

            var text

            if (confirm("how are you")) {

                text="yes"

            } else {

                text="no"

            }

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

        }

(15)what is the use of void(0)?

(ans) javascript void (0) means returning undefined (void) as a primitive value. You might come across the term “javascript:void(0)” while going through html documents. It is used to prevent any side effects caused while inserting an expression in web page. The importance of the void keyword come into role when we just need to evaluate an expression instead of returning it’s value. it means, by using it, we can prevent the browser from displaying the result of the execution of the expression.

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    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <div id="one"></div>

    <script>

        <a href="javascript:void(0)" id="one">login</a>

    </script>

</body>

</html>

(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.

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    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        window.location = <Path/url >

    </script>

</body>

</html>

(17) what are the disadvantages of using innerhtml in javascript?

(ans) disadvantages of using innerhtml:

It is very slow because as innerhtml already parses the content even we have to parse the content again so that’s why it takes time. When we have used the event handlers then the event handlers are not automatically attached to the new elements created by innerhtml. Innerhtml does not provide proper validation, so any valid html code can be used. This may cause javascript document to break. Even broken html can be used, which may caused unexpected problems.

 var n1 = parseInt(prompt("enter first number "))

        var n2 = parseInt(prompt("enter second number "))

        var sum = n1+n2

        document.getElementById("one").innerHTML= "sum of two num is:"+sum

        document.getElementById("one").innerHTML= "sum of"+n1+"&"+n2+"is"+sum

        document.getElementById("one").innerHTML=`sum of ${n1} and ${n2} is ${sum}`