JavaScript Basics Questions :-

Enumerate the differences between Java and JavaScript?

Java is a complete programming language. In contrast, JavaScript is a coded program that can be introduced to HTML pages. These two languages are not at all inter-dependent and are designed for the different intent. Java is an object - oriented programming (OOPS) or structured programming language like C++ or C whereas JavaScript is a client-side scripting language.

Following are the JavaScript Data types:

- Number
- String
- Boolean
- Object
- Undefined

What is the use of isNaN function?

isNaN function returns true if the argument is not a number otherwise it is false.

13. What is 'this' keyword in JavaScript?

'This' keyword refers to the object from where it was called.

17. What is === operator?

=== is called as strict equality operator which returns true when the two operands are having the same value without any type conversion

8. Explain how can you submit a form using JavaScript?

To submit a form using JavaScript use document.form[0].submit();

```
document.form[0].submit();
```

25. Explain the difference between "==" and "==="?

"==" checks only for equality in value whereas "===" is a stricter equality test and returns false if either the value or the type of the two variables are different.

28. What do mean by NULL in Javascript?

The NULL value is used to represent no value or no object. It implies no object or null string, no valid boolean value, no number and no array object.

What is an undefined value in JavaScript?

Undefined value means the

- Variable used in the code doesn't exist
- Variable is not assigned to any value
- Property doesn't exist

32. What is the use of Void(0)?

Void(0) is used to prevent the page from refreshing and parameter "zero" is passed while calling.
Void(0) is used to call another method without refreshing the page.

35. What is the difference between an alert box and a confirmation box?

An alert box displays only one button which is the OK button.
But a Confirmation box displays two buttons namely OK and cancel.

42. What are the two basic groups of dataypes in JavaScript?

They are as –

- Primitive
- Reference types.

Primitive types are number and **Boolean** data types. Reference types are more complex types like **strings** and **dates**.

46. Which keyword is used to print the text in the screen?

document.write("Welcome") is used to print the text – Welcome in the screen.

56. What is the way to get the status of a CheckBox?
The status can be acquired as follows -
alert(document.getElementById('checkbox1').checked);
If the CheckBox will be checked, this alert will return TRUE

71. What is the method for reading and writing a file in JavaScript?
This can be done by Using JavaScript extensions (runs from JavaScript Editor), example for opening of a file -

```
fh = fopen(getScriptPath(), 0);
```

81. Why it is not advised to use innerHTML in JavaScript?
innerHTML content is refreshed every time and thus is slower. There is no scope for validation in innerHTML and, therefore, it is easier to insert rouge code in the document and, thus, make the web page unstable.

Angular Major interview Questions :-

2. Name the building blocks of Angular.

The Angular application is made using the following:
Modules
Component
Template
Directives
Data Binding
Services
Dependency Injection
Routing

14. What is a RouterOutlet?

RouterOutlet is a substitution for templates rendering the components. In other words, it represents or renders the components on a template at a particular location.

22. What does a Subscribe method do in Angular 4?

It is a method which is subscribed to an observable. Whenever the subscribe method is called, an independent execution of the observable happens.

23. Differentiate between Observables and Promises.

Observables are lazy, which means nothing happens until a subscription is made. Whereas Promises are eager; which means as soon as a promise is created, the execution takes place. Observable is a stream in which passing of zero or more events is possible and the callback is called for each event. Whereas, promise handles a single event.
Why Typescript with Angular?

Typescript is a superset of Javascript. Earlier, Javascript was the only client-side language supported by all browsers. But, the problem with Javascript is, it is not a pure Object Oriented Programming Language. The code written in JS without following patterns like Prototype Pattern becomes messy and finally leading to difficulties in maintainability and reusability. Instead of learning concepts (like patterns) to maintain code, programmers prefer to maintain the code in an OOP approach and is made available with a programming language like Typescript was thus developed by Microsoft in a way that it can work as Javascript and also offer what javascript cannot ie;

- pure OOPS as Typescript offers concepts like Generics, Interfaces and Types (a Static Typed Language) which makes it is easier to catch incorrect data types passing to variables.
- TS provides flexibility to programmers experienced in java, .net as it offers encapsulation through classes and interfaces.
- JS version ES5 offers features like Constructor Function, Dynamic Types, Prototypes. The next version of Javascript ie ES6 introduced a new feature like Class keyword but not supported by many browsers.

- TS offers Arrow Functions (=>) which is an ES6 feature not supported by many browsers directly but when used in TS, gets compiled into JS ES5 and runs in any browser.
- TS is not the only alternative to JS, we have CoffeeScript, Dart(Google).