**Javascript Interview Questions**

1.Which method is used to push a new element into the array in javascript?

Push method adds one or more elements to the end of an array and returns the new length of the array.

2.Define closure

A **closure** is the combination of a function bundled together (enclosed) with references to its surrounding state (the lexical environment). In other words, a **closure** gives you access to an outer function's scope from an inner function.

3.What is the difference between Javascript and Jscript?

Netscape provided the JavaScript language. Microsoft changed the name and called it JScript to avoid the trademark issue. In other words, you can say JScript is the same as JavaScript, but Microsoft provides it.

4.What is BOM?

**BOM** stands for *Browser Object Model*. It provides interaction with the browser. The default object of a browser is a window. So, you can call all the functions of the window by specifying the window or directly. The window object provides various properties like document, history, screen, navigator, location, innerHeight, innerWidth etc.

5.What is the use of window object?

t represents the browser's **window**. All global **JavaScript objects**, functions, and variables automatically become members of the **window object**. Global variables are properties of the **window object**. Global functions are methods of the **window object**.

6.What is the difference between == and ===?

The == operator checks equality only whereas === checks equality, and data type, i.e., a value must be of the same type.

7.What is the use of isNan() function?

The isNan() function returns true if the variable value is not a number.

8.What is the difference between client side and server side javascript other than one being run on server side and other being run on client side?

**Client-side JavaScript** comprises the basic language and predefined objects which are relevant to running JavaScript in a browser. The client-side JavaScript is embedded directly by in the HTML pages. The browser interprets this script at runtime. **Server-side JavaScript** also resembles client-side JavaScript. It has a relevant JavaScript which is to run in a server. The server-side JavaScript are deployed only after compilation.

9.What is the difference between undefined and null values?

**Undefined value:** A value that is not defined and has no keyword is known as undefined value.

**Null value:** A value that is explicitly specified by the keyword "null" is known as a null value.

10.What is the difference between view state and session state?

"View state" is specific to a page in a session whereas "Session state" is specific to a user or browser that can be accessed across all pages in the web application.

11.How many types of pop up boxes are available in JS and name them?

Alert Box

Confirm Box

Prompt Box

12.What is temporal dead zone?

This is what the TDZ is: the term to describe the state where variables are unreachable. They are in scope, but they aren't declared.

13.What is currying?

Currying is a technique of evaluating a function with multiple arguments , into a sequence of functions with a single argument. Currying helps you to avoid passing the same variable again and again. It helps to create a higher order function. It is extremely helpful in event handling.

14.What are the benefits of using “use strict” in JS?

The JavaScript strict mode is used to generates silent errors. It provides "use strict"; expression to enable the strict mode. This expression can only be placed as the first statement in a script or a function.

15.How many types of functions does JS support and name them?

Function expressions in JS are of generally 2 types.They are named functions and anonymous functions.

16.Which built-in method calls a function for each element in the array?

For Each

17.What is the difference between var and let keywords?

The main **difference between let** and **var** is that scope of a variable defined with **let** is limited to the block in which it is declared while variable declared with **var** has the global scope.But we can access variable with **var** from window object if it is defined globally.

18.What are the various data types in JS?

There are two types of data types in JavaScript:

Primitive Data Types - The primitive data types are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Description** |
| String | represents a sequence of characters, e.g., "hello" |
| Number | represents numeric values, e.g., 100 |
| Boolean | represents boolean value either false or true |
| Undefined | represents an undefined value |
| Null | represents null, i.e., no value at all |

Non-primitive Data Types - The non-primitive data types are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Description** |
| Object | represents an instance through which we can access members |
| Array | represents a group of similar values |
| RegExp | represents regular expression |

19.Name some of the error name values in JS?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Error Name** | **Description** |
| ReferenceError | An illegal reference has occurred |
| SyntaxError | A syntax **error** has occurred |
| TypeError | A type **error** has occurred |
| URIError | An **error** in encodeURI() has occurred |

20.What is NEGATIVE\_INFINITY in JS?

The NEGATIVE\_INFINITY property represents negative infinity.

Negative infinity can be explained as something that is lower than any other number.

Eg: Dividing a negative number by 0

21.What do you mean by DOM?

**DOM** stands for *Document Object Model*. A document object represents the HTML document. It can be used to access and change the content of HTML.

22.What is the difference between .call() and .apply() functions?

**call and apply** are very similar—they invoke a function **with a** specified this context, and optional arguments. The only **difference between call and apply** is that **call** requires the arguments to be passed in one-by-one, and **apply** takes the arguments as an array.

23.What do you understand by screen objects?

The **JavaScript screen object** holds information of browser **screen**. It **can** be used to display **screen** width, height, colorDepth, pixelDepth etc. The navigator **object** is the window property, so it **can** be accessed by: window.

24.What are the advantages of using external JS?

Placing scripts in external files has some advantages:

It separates HTML and code

It makes HTML and JavaScript easier to read and maintain

Cached JavaScript files can speed up page loads

25.What are the advantages of javascript?

Speed. Client-side JavaScript is very fast because it can be run immediately within the client-side browser. Unless outside resources are required, JavaScript is unhindered by network calls to a backend server.

Simplicity. JavaScript is relatively simple to learn and implement.

Popularity. JavaScript is used everywhere on the web.

Interoperability. JavaScript plays nicely with other languages and can be used in a huge variety of applications.

Server Load. Being client-side reduces the demand on the website server.

Gives the ability to create rich interfaces.

26.What is the use of “debugger”  keyword in JS?

The debugger keyword is used in the code to force stop the execution of the code at a breaking point and calls the debugging function. The debugger function is executed if any debugging is needed at all else no action is performed.

27.What is Javascript Hoisting?

**Hoisting** is **JavaScript's** default behavior of moving all declarations to the top of the current scope (to the top of the current script or the current function).

28.What are ‘settimeout()’?

**setTimeout()** ) sets a timer which executes a function or specified piece of code once the timer expires.

29.What is the difference between Java and JavaScript?

### **Java**

Java is an object-oriented programming language.

Java was developed at Sun Microsystems in 1995.

Java code can be run in any virtual machine in addition to a web browser.

Java is a standalone language.

Java programs require more memory.

Java is strongly typed and requires all variables to have a declared type.

Java objects are class-based.

### **JavaScript**

JavaScript is an object-based scripting language.

JavaScript was developed by Netscape in 1995.

JavaScript code is written for the web browser.

JavaScript code is maintained inside a web page.

JavaScript is lightweight.

JavaScript is weakly typed and doesn’t require definitions for all variables.

JavaScript objects are prototype-based.

30.Which company developed JS?

The first ever JavaScript was created by Brendan Eich at **Netscape**

31.Which property is used to detect the operating system in a computer?

**userAgent property**

32.What do you mean by “this” in JS?

In **JavaScript this** keyword refers to the object it belongs to. It has different values depending on where it is used: In a method, **this** refers to the owner object. In a function, **this** refers to the global object. In a function, in strict mode, **this** is undefined .

33.What is the meaning of the word callback?

A **callback function** is a **function** passed into another **function** as an argument, which is then invoked inside the outer **function** to complete some kind of routine or action.

34.Explain the terms array slice() and array splice()?

The **splice()** method returns the removed item(s) in an **array** and **slice()** method returns the selected element(s) in an **array**, as a new **array** object. 2. The **splice()** method changes the original **array** and **slice()** method doesn't change the original **array**.

35.What functions can be used to redirect to a page using JS?

**window.location.href**

**Window.location.reload**

36.What is the use of Weakmap in JS?

WeakMap s can be particularly useful constructs when mapping keys to information about the key that is valuable only if the key has not been garbage collected. Because the **references** are weak, WeakMap keys are not enumerable. There is no method to obtain a list of the keys.

37.How to create a cookie using JS?

With **JavaScript**, a **cookie** can be **created** like this: document. **cookie** = "key=value";

38.What is the use of innerHTML?

To access the contents of a tag in HTML

39.How are undeclared and undefined different?

**Undefined**: It occurs when a variable has been declared but has not been assigned with any value.

**Undeclared**: It occurs when we try to access any variable that is not initialized or declared earlier using var or const keyword

40.Name few JS frameworks.

React JS  
Angular JS

Vue JS

Express JS