1. What is JavaScript?

* JavaScript is a programming language that allows web browsers to respond to user interactions and change the content of web pages.

1. What is the use of isNaN function?

* The isNaN() function determines whether a value is NaN , first converting the value to a number if necessary.

1. What is negative Infinity?

* Negative infinity is the concept of a number that becomes infinitely negative, or less than any real number. It is represented by the symbol “-∞”.

1. Which company developed JavaScript?

* Netscape Communications Corporation developed JavaScript in 1995:
* **Creator**: Brendan Eich created JavaScript while working at Netscape.
* **Purpose**: Eich designed JavaScript to make web pages interactive.
* **Initial name**: The language was originally named Mocha, then LiveScript, and finally JavaScript.
* **Design**: Eich combined the syntax of Java, the object-orientation of Self, and the functional style of Scheme.
* **Engine**: Eich also designed the first SpiderMonkey engine to run JavaScript in the Navigator browser.
* JavaScript is now a core technology of the World Wide Web, along with HTML and CSS. It's a client-based and event-driven programming language that's well-suited for web development.

1. What are undeclared and undefined variables?

* In JavaScript, an undeclared variable is a variable that has not been declared with a keyword like “ var, let, or const.” An undefined variable is a variable that has been declared but has not been assigned a value:

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

* 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?

* ViewState: Used for maintaining state in server controls between postbacks. View state is only available within that web form, and is lost if you

navigate away from it.

* SessionState: Used for short-lived data that is specific to a single user, such as temporary data in multi-page forms. Session state data is shared across all web forms.

1. What is === operator?

* The `===` operator in JavaScript is known as the strict equality operator. It checks for equality between two values, but it also considers their types.
* Here’s how it works:
* - If both values are of the same type and value, it returns `true`.
* - If the values are of different types, it returns `false`.
* - It does not perform type coercion, meaning it won’t convert one type to another to check for equality.
* ### Examples:
* ```javascript
* console.log(1 === 1); // true (same type and value)
* console.log(1 === '1'); // false (different types)
* console.log(true === 1); // false (different types)
* console.log(null === undefined); // false (different types)
* ```
* Using `===` is generally recommended over `==` (the loose equality operator) because it avoids unexpected type coercion and makes your code more predictable.

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

* Use the document. querySelector() method to select that element by passing its CSS selector as an argument. This method returns the first element in the document that matches the selector. Access the classList property of the selected element to manipulate its classes.

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

* **filename:** It contains the filename to be read, or the whole path if the file is saved elsewhere.
* **encoding:** It stores the file’s encoding. ‘utf8’ is the default setting.
* **callback function:**This is a function that is invoked after the file has been read. It requires two inputs:
* **err:** If there was an error.
* **data:**The file’s content.
* **Return Value:**It returns the contents contained in the file, as well as any errors that may have occurred.

1. What are all the looping structures in JavaScript?

* for - loops through a block of code a number of times.

for/in - loops through the properties of an object.

for/of - loops through the values of an iterable object.

while - loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true.

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

-> 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.

13.What is the function of the delete operator?

* The delete operator removes a property from an object, including its value. The property is no longer accessible and returns undefined. The delete operator should not be used on predefined JavaScript object properties, as it can crash the application.

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

-> JavaScript has three kind of popup boxes: Alert box, Confirm box, and Prompt box.

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

-> 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

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

-> Navigating to a new page can be done using window. location. assign() . By using assign() , the user will be able to get back to the landing page using the “back” button, as this does not change the browser's history.

17. What are the disadvantages of using innerHTML in JavaScript?

-> It is very slow because as inner HTML already parses the content even we have to parse the content again so that's why it takes time.