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1. Where does the following JavaScript code execute?

1 / 1 point

```
1 <p>One Paragraph</p>
2
3 <script type="text/javascript">
4   document.write("<p>Hello world</p>")
5 </script>
6
7 <p>Second Paragraph</p>
```

- ☐ On the network
- ☐ In the web server
- ☐ In the database server
- ☒ In the browser

✔ Correct

2. What happens when JavaScript runs the alert() function?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ JavaScript execution is paused and a dialog box pops up
- ☐ A message is sent back to the Django code to be logged on the server
- ☐ JavaScript checks to see if there are any unprocessed events
- ☐ JavaScript pops up a dialog box and execution continues until the </alert> tag is encountered

✔ Correct

3. Which of the following is NOT a way to include JavaScript in an HTML document?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ On a tag using an attribute like onclick=""
- ☐ By including a file containing JavaScript using a <script> tag
- ☐ By including the code between <script> and </script> tags
- ☒ By including the code the <?javascript and ?> tags

✔ Correct

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4. In the following code, what does the "return false" accomplish?

1 / 1 point

```
1 <a href="#js-01.htm" onclick="alert('Hi'); return false;">Click Me</a>
```

- ☒ It keeps the browser from following the href attribute when "Click Me" is clicked
- ☐ It is necessary to insure that the onclick code is at least two lines of code
- ☐ It sets the default for the alert() dialog box
- ☐ It suppresses the pop-up dialog that asks "Are you sure you want to navigate away from this page?"

✔ Correct

5. What happens in a normal end user's browser when there is a JavaScript error?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ JavaScript skips the line in error and continues executing after the next semicolon (;)
- ☐ JavaScript prints a traceback indicating the line in error
- ☒ Nothing except perhaps a small red error icon that is barely noticeable
- ☐ JavaScript logs the error to the Django error log

✔ Correct

6. Where can a developer find which line in a web page of JavaScript file is causing a syntax error?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ By looking at a file on the hard disk of the system where the browser is running
- ☐ By doing a "View Source" to see the HTML source code
- ☒ In the developer console in the browser
- ☐ In the Django error log

✔ Correct

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7. What does the following JavaScript do?

1 / 1 point

```
console.log("This is a message");
```

☐ Puts the message in the browser console and pauses JavaScript execution

☒ Puts the message in the browser/developer console and continues JavaScript execution

☐ Sends the message to console.log.com

☐ Puts the message in the Django console log

✔ Correct

8. Which of the following is not a valid comment in JavaScript?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ # This is a comment
- ☐ /* This is a comment */
- ☐ // This is a comment

✔ Correct

9. Which of the following is not a valid JavaScript variable name?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ _data
- ☐ \$data
- ☒ 3peat
- ☐ \$_data

✔ Correct

10. What is the difference between strings with single quotes and double quotes in JavaScript?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Double-quoted strings do variable substitution for variables that start with dollar sign (\$)
- ☐ Single-quoted strings do not treat \n as a newline
- ☐ Double-quoted strings cannot be used in JavaScript
- ☒ There is no difference

Correct

11. What does the following JavaScript print out?

1 / 1 point

```
toys = ['bat', 'ball', 'whistle', 'puzzle', 'doll']; console.log(toys[1]);
```

- ☐ whistle
- ☐ doll
- ☐ bat
- ☐ puzzle
- ☒ ball

Correct

12. What value ends up in the variable x when the JavaScript below is executed?

1 / 1 point

```
x = 27 % 2;
```

- ☐ 27
- ☐ 54
- ☐ 0
- ☒ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 13.5

Correct

13. What is the meaning of the "triple equals" operator (===) in JavaScript?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Both sides of the triple equals operator are converted to boolean before comparison
- ☒ The values being compared are the same without any type conversion
- ☐ Both sides of the triple equals operator are converted to strings before comparison
- ☐ Both sides of the triple equals operator are converted to integers before comparison

Correct

14. How do you indicate that a variable reference within a JavaScript function is a global (i.e., not local) variable?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Declare the variable globally before the function definition in the code
- ☐ Use the keyword "global" to declare the variable in the function
- ☐ Use the keyword "global" when declaring the variable outside the function
- ☐ Use the keyword "var" to declare the variable in the function

Correct

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