**Devyn Heuer**

**JavaScript 2**

**1. Why is it important to write clean code?**

So it is easier for you when you come back to the code to understand what is going on.

Easier for others to work on and understand your code.

Neat and tidy can help you find errors and mistakes more easily.

**2. What is the difference between good comments and bad comments?**

Descriptive comments and comments that suit the format of the code are good.

Bad comments are not precise and can often leave to confusion

**3. What is an array?**

It is an object that can hold store a collection of multiple items in a single variable.

**4. What are arrays useful for?**

Help maintain large sets of data under a single variable name to avoid confusion that can occur when using several variables

**5. How do you access an array element?**

By referring to the index number of the item in square brackets: e.g. array[index]

**6. How do you change an array element?**

Use the indexOf() method to get the index of the element you want to replace.

**7. What are some useful array properties?**

indexOf()

.pop()

.push()

**8. What are some useful array methods?**

forEach()

filter()

includes()

map()

**9. What are loops useful for?**

To repeat an action/task based on a condition.

**10.What is the break statement?**

When the program reaches this statement it will leave the loop. It terminates the loop.

**11. What is the continue statement?**

The continue statement terminates execution of the statements in the current iteration of the current or labeled loop, and continues execution of the loop with the next iteration.

**12.What is the DOM?**

Document Object Model is an interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure, and style of a document. It’s a tree-like representation of the contents of a webpage.

**13.How do you target the nodes you want to work with?**

You use “selectors” to target the nodes you want to work with.

**14.How do you create an element in the DOM?**

createElement(tagName)

**15.How do you add an element to the DOM?**

appendChild()

**16.How do you remove an element from the DOM?**

removeChild()

**17.How can you alter an element in the DOM?**

You create a reference to the element which allows you to make alterations to it.

**18.When adding text to a DOM element, should you use textContent or innerHTML?**

textContent.

**19.Where should you include your JavaScript tag in your HTML file when working**

**with DOM nodes?**

It is typically recommended to be placed in the head section. But depending on when you want your code to load it can also be placed in the body section of the html file.

**20.How do “events” and “listeners” work?**

They wait for user interaction. Which can be mouse movements, hovering, and clicking. They can then run your specified code based off of those actions.

**21.What are three ways to use events in your code?**

Inline event handlers, event handler properties, and event listeners.

**22.Why are event listeners the preferred way to handle events?**

Because you can add multiple event listeners to the same event.

**23.What are the benefits of using named functions in your listeners?**

It allows you to not have to repeat code. It becomes and object that gives you access to more properties. Doing this also allows you to delete the event listener later on, which you would not be able to do with an anonymous function.

**24.How do you attach listeners to groups of nodes?**

Using the forEach() method to iterate through the group.

**25.What is the difference between the return values of querySelector and**

**querySelectorAll?**

querySelector returns the first element that matches the selector.

querySelectorAll returns all the elements that match the selector.

**26.What does a “nodelist” contain?**

Element nodes.

Attribute nodes.

Text nodes.

**27.Explain the difference between “capture” and “bubbling”.**

With bubbling, the event is first captured and handled by the innermost element and then propagated to outer elements. With capturing, the event is first captured by the outermost element and propagated to the inner elements.

**28.What is the difference between objects and arrays?**

They are essential the same thing in JavaScript however arrays are mostly faster than objects.

**29.How do you access object properties?**

By using dot notation or bracket notation.

Object.properties

Object[properties]