

Antwoorden Intermediate JavaScript Programming Techniques 3

Vraag 1 van 24

How can you check if a user's browser has Java enabled or not?

- A. Using the <noscript> tag.
- B. Using the javaEnabled() method of the navigator object.
- C. Using the platform property of the navigator object.
- D. Using the isJavaScriptEnabled property of the navigator object.

Antwoordtoets: B

Feedback:

The **javaEnabled()** method of the **navigator** object can be used to check if a user's browser has Java enabled or not. This method returns a Boolean value in return (true or false). (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

Vraag 2 van 24

Which of the following hierarchical dot notations is an invalid reference?

- A. window.navigator
- B. window.location
- C. document.history
- D. document.forms

Antwoordtoets: C

Feedback:

The **document.history** reference is an invalid reference because the **history** object is a child of the **window** object, not the **document** object. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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Which of the following expressions uses the correct hierarchy?

- A. window.document.forms.length;
- B. navigator.document.forms.length;
- C. history.document.forms.length;
- D. screen.document.forms.length;

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The **document** object is a subordinate of the **window** object. Therefore, the **document** object must be referenced using the **window** object, to execute the **window.document.forms.length**; expression correctly. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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Which line of code will allow you to redirect the browser to the page which you were previously viewing?

- A. `history.back();`
- B. `history.backward();`
- C. `history.go(1);`
- D. `history.forward();`

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The browser maintains a list of recently visited webpage URLs. You can display these pages by clicking the browser buttons. If you want to give the same type of functionality to your own page, you can add similar buttons or links that allow the user to move backward or forward through the stored history of your webpage. To access the previous page in the **history** list, you can use the JavaScript **history** object with the **back()** method, as follows **history.back()**; (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

Vraag 5 van 24

What is the limitation of a Virtual DOM?

- A. The Virtual DOM is a lot slower than the real DOM.
- B. Rendering Virtual DOM takes less system resources than rendering the real DOM does.
- C. With the Virtual DOM, each element in the real DOM will have to be updated when rendering.
- D. Changes made to the Virtual DOM are not directly reflected on the webpage.

Antwoordtoets: D

Feedback:

The Virtual DOM is only a view layer, meaning any changes made to the Virtual DOM are not directly reflected on the webpage. It is a lot faster to render Virtual DOM than the real DOM, because only those elements that have changed, will have to be updated. But, rendering the Virtual DOM takes more system resources than rendering the real DOM does. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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Which of the following objects is used to get information about the user's browser?

- A. navigator
- B. document
- C. window
- D. browser

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The **navigator** object is used to get information about the user's browser. This object has several properties (such as **appCodeName**, **appName**, **appVersion**, **platform**, etc.), and each returns specific information about the browser. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

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What is the one property associated with the history object?

- A. length
- B. go
- C. back
- D. forward

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The **history** object has only one property associated with the **length** property. The **length** property returns an integer value representing the number of links currently referenced by the **history** object. The **history** object has three methods associated with it, namely, **back()**, **forward()**, and **go(x)**. These methods send the user to the appropriate page as specified. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

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Which of the following objects can be used to access cookies?

- A. navigator
- B. window
- C. location
- D. document

Antwoordtoets: D

Feedback:

The **document** object has the **cookie** property, which can be used to access and create cookies in a document. The **window** object is a parent to the **document** object, but it cannot be used directly to reference the **cookie** property as **window.cookie**. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

Vraag 9 van 24

What is the purpose of the navigator object?

- A. To allow navigation in the webpage.
- B. To allow navigation to some other page.
- C. To relay information about the web server being accessed.
- D. To relay information about the web browser being used.**

Antwoordtoets: D

Feedback:

The **navigator** object provides essential information if the code is scripted for different browsers. The **navigator** object reflects information about the browser being used. This object can determine the brand and version of the browser in use, and even identify the operating system used in the PC/laptop of the programmer. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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What is the purpose of the location object?

- A. To get the geographical location of a user.
- B. To get the location of a user in the network.
- C. To specify URLs in the script.
- D. To identify an area on a webpage.

Antwoordtoets: C

Feedback:

The **location** object specifies the URLs in a script. So that buttons can be created instead of text or graphic links to send users to different targets. Users can also tie the change of location to some other portion of the script. The key property of the **location** object you will frequently use is the **href** property, which specifies or returns the hypertext reference for the current or desired URL. The **location** object is subordinate to the **window** object in the JavaScript hierarchy. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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Which code is the JavaScript equivalent of clicking a browser's back button?

- A. `history -= 1`
- B. `history.go(-1);`
- C. `history.go(back);`
- D. `history.rewind();`

Antwoordtoets: B

Feedback:

The correct statement is **history.go(-1);**. The **go(x)** method of the **history** object is used to position the page at a certain position of the URL history. If **x** is a negative integer, a user will be sent back **x** number of pages in the history list. If **x** is a positive integer, the user will be sent forward **x** number of pages in the history list. If **x** is a string value, the user will be sent to the page in the history list with a URL matching **x**. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

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You have opened a window to `http://www.myweb.com/faq/answers.htm?protocol=email`. Consider the following alert:

```
alert(location.protocol);
```

What will this alert display if added to the code of your document?

- A. `http:`
- B. `email`
- C. `protocol=email`
- D. `www`

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The alert will display **http:**. The properties of the **location** object relate to the various pieces of information that form a complete URL. In many applications, accessing this information is extremely important. These properties allow the developer easy access to this data without having to perform rather complex string manipulation. The elements of the URL are identified as follows:

```
protocol://hostname:port/pathname/search#hash
```

where, **protocol** represents **http**, **hostname:port** represents **www.myweb.com**, **pathname** represents **faq/answers**, and **search#hash** represents **protocol=email** in the given URL. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

Vraag 13 van 24

Which of the following statements is NOT true of the window object?

- A. It is the default object in JavaScript.
- B. It is subordinate to the navigator object.
- C. It represents the browser's frame and the elements associated with it.
- D. alert(), prompt(), and confirm() methods are associated with the window object.

Antwoordtoets: B

Feedback:

The **window** object is the highest-level object in the DOM (Document Object Model) hierarchy in JavaScript. It is also the default object. It represents the browser's frame and the elements associated with it. **alert()**, **prompt()**, and **confirm()** methods are associated with this object. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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Which JavaScript object reflects information about the browser being used to view the webpage?

- A. window
- B. document
- C. location
- D. navigator

Antwoordtoets: D

Feedback:

The JavaScript **navigator** object reflects information about the browser being used to view the webpage and script. This object can determine the brand and version of the browser in use, and even identify the user's operating system.

The **window** object represents the frame of the browser and the mechanisms associated with it. The **document** object provides the properties and methods to work with many aspects of the current document. The **location** object allows you to specify URLs in a script. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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What is the default object in JavaScript?

- A. Window
- B. Document
- C. Location
- D. Navigator

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The **window** object is the default object in JavaScript. The **window** object is also the highest-level object in the JavaScript object hierarchy. The **window** object represents the frame of the browser and the mechanisms associated with it, such as scroll bars, navigation bars, menu bars, and so forth. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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Which of the following objects can be used to access information about the current URL in a script?

- A. window
- B. document
- C. location
- D. navigator

Antwoordtoets: C

Feedback:

The **location** object contains information about the current URL in a script. It can be accessed using the **window.location** property. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

Vraag 17 van 24

Which of the following is the container of the form object?

- A. document
- B. window
- C. navigator
- D. array

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

In JavaScript, the **document** object is the **container** of the **form** object. Containership relates to the principle that some objects cannot be used or referenced without a reference to the parent (**container**) object. For example, you cannot reference a **form** element in JavaScript without referring both to the **form** object and the **document** object that contains the **form** object. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

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Which JavaScript object represents the frame of the browser and the mechanisms associated with it?

- A. window
- B. document
- C. image
- D. navigator

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The **window** object represents the frame of the browser and the mechanisms associated with it, such as scroll bars, navigation bars, menu bars, and so forth. The **window** object is the highest-level object in the JavaScript object hierarchy and is also the default object. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

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Which JavaScript object allows you to access previously visited webpage URLs?

- A. History.
- B. Location.
- C. Document.
- D. Navigator.

Antwoordtoets: A

Feedback:

The **history** object allows you to access previously visited webpage URLs. The same information is used by the **history** object when the user clicks the Back or Forward buttons on the browser. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

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Which method will bring a window object to the top?

- A. `window.blur()`
- B. `window.focus()`
- C. `window.moveBy()`
- D. `window.moveTo()`

Antwoordtoets: B

Feedback:

A new browser window can be brought to the forefront by using the **`window.focus()`** method, which causes the window to gain focus and places it on top of any other open windows. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

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Which method of the history object is used to create a new history entry?

- A. `go()`
- B. `replaceState()`
- C. `newState()`
- D. `pushState()`

Antwoordtoets: D

Feedback:

The **`pushState()`** method of the **`history`** object is used to create new history entries. It takes three parameters, namely, a state object, a title, and a URL (an optional parameter). (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>)

Vraag 22 van 24

What is diffing?

- A. Debugging the virtual DOM.
- B. Identifying the Virtual DOM elements that have changed.
- C. Diminishing the Virtual DOM for different browsers.
- D. Updating the real DOM with the Virtual DOM.

Antwoordtoets: B

Feedback:

The process of comparing the new Virtual DOM with its previous version for identifying the elements (or objects) of the Virtual DOM that have changed (or updated) is called diffing. In React, after diffing, only those objects in the real DOM that have changed are updated. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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Which property of the **image** object can be used to check if the image has finished loading?

- A. finished
- B. loaded
- C. complete
- D. onload

Antwoordtoets: C

Feedback:

The **complete** property of the **image** object can be used to check if the referenced image has been loaded completely in the browser window. This property returns a Boolean value. **onload** is an event handler of the **image** object, which is processed when the image has finished loading. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)

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How many arguments does the generic syntax for the window.open() method use?

- A. One.
- B. Three.
- C. Five.
- D. Seven.

Antwoordtoets: B

Feedback:

The generic syntax for the **window.open()** method uses three arguments, namely, a URL, a window name, and a list of window features. (Bron: <https://www.ciwcertified.com/>.)