TW-005 TEAM LEAD VERSION (Sprint-3 Week-2)

Meeting Agenda

▶ Icebreaking

▶ Questions

▶ Interview Questions

▶ Coding Challenge

▶ Video of the week

▶ Retro meeting

▶ Case study / project

Teamwork Schedule

Ice-breaking 5m

- Personal Questions (Study Environment, Kids etc.)
- Any challenges (Classes, Coding, studying, etc.)
- Ask how they're studying, give personal advice.
- Remind that practice makes perfect.

Team work 5m

- Ask what exactly each student does for the team, if they know each other, if they care for each other, if they follow and talk with each other etc.

Ask Questions 15m

1. In the code below, what is the purpose of the *id* attribute?

```
<p id="warning">Be careful when installing this product.</p>
```

A. It establishes that id is a unique identifier in the document, used for styling CSS, scripting, and linking within a webpage.
B. It establishes that id is a unique identifier in the document, used for styling CSS and with Javascript code.
C. It establishes that id may be used for styling CSS several times per page.
D. It establishes that id is a unique identifier in the website, used for styling CSS, scripting, and linking within a webpage.

Answer: A

2. What do media queries allow us to do?

A. Stream video on our site.
B. Use different CSS based on screen size.
C. Do responsive design.
D. Changes all document sizes and feature.

Answer: B

3. What is the difference between `<input type="submit" value="click me">` and `<button type="submit">Click me</button>`?

A. There is no difference. Both will render a button that submits a form.
B. Both will submit a form. However, the `<button>` can have content other than text, like an image or nested HTML elements, while the `<input>` cannot.
C. `<input type="button">` has been deprecated in HTML5. You should use the `<button>` tag instead.
D. Both will submit a form. However, the `<input>` can have content other than text, like an image or nested HTML elements, while the `<button>` cannot.

Answer: B

4. You're adding error handling to the code shown. Which code would you include within the if statement to specify an error message?

```
function addNumbers(x, y){
    if (isNaN(x) || isNaN(y)) {
    }
}
```

A. exception('One or both parameters are not numbers')
B. catch('One or both parameters are not numbers')
C. error('One or both parameters are not numbers')
D. throw('One or both parameters are not numbers')

Answer:D

5. Which method converts JSON data to a JavaScript object?

A. JSON.fromString();
B. JSON.parse()
C. JSON.toObject()
D. JSON.stringify()

Answer: B

6. Review the code below. Which statement calls the addTax function and passes 50 as an argument?

```
function addTax(total) {
  return total * 1.05;
}
```

A. addTax = 50;
B. return addTax 50;

C. addTax(50);
D. addTax 50;

Answer: C

7. Which Object method returns an iterable that can be used to iterate over the properties of an object?

A. Object.get()
B. Object.loop()
C. Object.each()
D. Object.keys()

Answer: D

8. What is the value of dessert.type after executing this code?

```
const dessert = { type: 'pie' };
dessert.type = 'pudding';
```

A. pie
B. The code will throw an error
C. pudding
D. undefined
Answer: C

9. Which of the following operators can be used to do a short-circuit evaluation?

A. ++
B. --
C. -+
D. ||

Answer:D

10. Which variable is an implicit parameter for every function in JavaScript?

A. Arguments
B. args
C. argsArry
D. argsList

Answer:A

11. What does the following expression evaluate to?

```
[] == []
```

A. True
B. undefined
C. False
D. []

Answer: C

12. How many prototype objects are in the chain for the following array?

```
let arr = [];
```

A. 3
B. 2
C. 0
D. 1

Answer: C

Interview Questions 15m

1. Could you name some built-in methods in JavaScript?

Answer:Following are some of the inbuilt methods in JavaScript:

- anchor() – Creates an HTML anchor to be used as a hypertext target
- ceil() – returns the smallest integer that is greater than or equal to the given number
- concat() – Combines two strings and returns the newer string
- constructor() – Returns the function that created the corresponding instance of the object
- Date() – Returns the present date and time
- Date.parse() – Parses a string representation of a date and time, and then returns the internal millisecond representation for the same
- exec() – Searches for a match in the string parameter
- filter() – Creates a new array with all the elements of the array for which the filtering function returns true
- fontcolor() – Displays a string in the specified color
- link() – Creates an HTML hypertext link that requests another URL
- localeCompare() – Returns a number that indicates whether a reference string comes before, after, or is the same as the given string in the sort order
- match() – Used for matching a regular expression against a string
- pop() – Removes and returns the last element from an array
- reduce() – Applies a function simultaneously for two values of the array in order to reduce them to a single value
- round() – Rounds off the value of the given number to the nearest integer and returns the same

- slice() – Extracts a certain section of a string and returns the remaining string
- some() – returns true if at least one element of the array satisfies the provided testing function
- toLocaleString() – Return a string value of the current number in a format that depends on the browser's locale settings
- sup() – Displays a string as a superscript
- toSource() – Returns a string containing the source of the Boolean object
- toUpperCase() – Converts a text to uppercase
- valueOf() – Returns the primitive value of the specified object

2. What are the escape characters in JavaScript?

Answer:In JavaScript, we use escape characters, typically backslash (\ ) while working with special characters, such as ampersands (&), apostrophes ('), double quotes (" "), and single quotes (' '). Whatever enclosed within the escape characters gets displayed by the JavaScript.

Six additional escape characters are also available in JavaScript:

- \b – Backspace
- \f – Form feed
- \n – New line
- \r – Carriage return
- \t – Horizontal tabulator
- \v – Vertical tabulator
  These aren't in anyway executed in the HTML or JS code. These were originally designed for controlling fax machines, teletypes, and typewriters.*

3. Who developed JavaScript ?

Answer: JavaScript was developed by Brendan Eich in 1995. He introduced JavaScript while he was a member of Netscape Communications. Brenden was motivated by Java, Self, and Scheme and decided to create JavaScript.

4. Can you tell us some limitations of JavaScript?

Answer:Everything has its own pros and cons. Likely, JavaScript has some limitations also. They are:

- Although JavaScript offers a client-side service, well, client-side JS doesn't approve users to write or read files. This policy has been established due to some security concerns.
- JS can sometimes be translated in different ways by several browsers. While the server-side JS will offer the same result all the time, client-side scripting language may vary slightly from time to time.
- JavaScript is not applicable for network applications because it doesn't offer any support for such applications.
- JavaScript doesn't come with any multiprocessor essentials.

5.Can you tell us about the errors in JavaScript?

Answer: There are three types of errors in JavaScript, and they are:

- Logical Errors: Logical errors happen in JavaScript when there is poor logic placed in the script. This type of logic is the hardest to track down as it doesn't get detected during run-time execution.
- Run-time Errors: Run time errors occur in JavaScript when there is a misplacement of command in the HTML language. It happens during the execution period of a program.
- Syntax Errors: One of the vital mistakes is load time error that occurs during the loading of a web page. It happens due to any wrong syntax placed in the program. This type of error is also known as parsing errors.

6. Is JavaScript case-sensitive?

Answer:Yes, it is. Developers should keep case-sensitivity in mind when working with keywords, functions, variables, and other data identifiers. It's crucial to follow consistent capitalization rules.

7. How to use a prompt box in JS?

Answer: The prompt box facilitates entering text in JavaScript – essentially, it's a dedicated field for typing in text symbols.

Coding Challenge 20m

- Coding Challenge: CC-03 CSS Grid

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Coffee Break 10m

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Video of the Week 5m

- JavaScript Frameworks

Retro Meeting on a personal and team level 5m

Ask the questions below:

- What went well?
- What could be improved?
- What will we commit to do better in the next week?

Case study/Project 15m

Case study should be explained to the students during the weekly meeting and has to be completed in one weeks by the students. Students should work in small teams to complete the case study.

- Project week activities will continue.No new project for this week.

Closing 5m

-Next week’s plan

-QA Session
