

In functional programming, the data and functions that work on that data are combined inside objects.

False, in functional programming, data and functions that operate on it are clearly separated, not combined inside objects.

Do you recall these comparison operators == and ===? Yes

Consider the following code:

```
function myDay() {  
    console.log('Morning');  
    console.log('Afternoon');  
    console.log('Evening');  
    myDay();  
}
```

Which one of the following best describes what will happen if you run this code?

The function will run in an infinite loop.

The function will run over and over, as there is no condition to stop it.

You decide to create a variable within the local scope while scripting a new JavaScript file. Is this variable accessible to code at the global scope level?

No, Variables created within the local scope cannot be read by code at the global scope level. They are accessible only to functions located within the local scope.

You are performing an update to some code and you need to create a variable named quantity, which calculates the total number of items. You need this variable to be accessible only inside a for loop. You declare the variable using the let keyword and it is within a for loop that performs the calculation of the total number of items. Does this variable declaration address your needs?

Yes, when you use let and const to declare a variable, it is scoped to the block - even within if statements and loops, like the for or while loops. Therefore, the quantity variable you create will only exist within the for loop.

Which one of the following statements is true when declaring variables using either var, let or const?

Variables declared with const must be assigned during declaration.

You are coding in OOP style. Why would you want to use the "this" keyword?

To refer to the object itself without specifying the object's name.

The "this" keyword is an alias for the name of the object.

You are working with classes in JavaScript. Which of the following instructions should you adhere to? Check all that apply.

- Build your classes using the “class” keyword.

- Any class is built using the “class” keyword.
- Create an instance of the class using the keyword new and that class' name, followed by opening and closing parentheses, and optional arguments, based on how the class itself is defined.
 - For example, if a class named Car doesn't take any arguments, you'd instantiate it like this: new Car()
- Add a constructor function to accept your parameters.
 - The constructor function assigns passed-in parameters to the future object's properties.

True or false? In JavaScript, you can use a prototype object to hold properties that can be shared with various other objects.

True, The prototype is an object that can have properties to be shared by multiple other objects.

True or False. In JavaScript, it's possible to extract the properties from objects into distinct variables using destructuring.

True, In JavaScript, it's possible to extract the properties from objects into distinct variables using destructuring.

When working with objects, the for-of loop and for-in loop can be used to iterate over the object's properties. Which of the following statements are correct? Choose all that apply.

- The for-of loop will iterate over the object's own properties only when using the Object.keys() method to return an array to loop over.
- The for-of loop will not iterate over the object and its prototype properties.

In what ways can template literals be used to write JavaScript code more efficiently? Check all that apply:

- You can create multi-line strings.
- You can interpolate variables.
- You can combine strings with less code.
- Template literals can be used to create multi-line strings, interpolate variables, and to combine strings with simpler code.

Which one of these data structures consists of iterable key-value pairs?

Maps, Maps are made up of iterable key value pairs.

The spread operator allows you to pass all array elements into a function without having to type them all individually. Is this true or false?

True, the spread operator will include all of the array elements with much less code.

The rest operator allows you to take items from an array and use them to create a separate sub-array. True or false?

True, the rest operator can be used to destructure existing array items, rather than typing them out again.

Which of the following statements about modules in JavaScript are true? Choose all that apply.

- Modules were added to ECMAScript ES6 specification
 - Modules were added to JavaScript in version ES6.

- To use an ES6 module in a browser, you need to set the script type attribute to “module”
 - To use an ES6 module in a browser, the script's type attribute must be set to “module”.
- Modules allow for code to be reused and more easily replaced.
 - Modules were added to JavaScript in version ES6 and allow for code to be imported, reused and more easily replaced.

True or false? Editing the local DOM of a webpage does not affect the document stored on the webserver.

True, The DOM is an in-memory representation of the active HTML document. Any changes made are local and do not affect the document stored on the webserver.

Which of the following are JavaScript DOM selectors? Check all that apply.

querySelector(), querySelectorAll(), getElementById(), and getElementsByClassName() are JavaScript DOM selectors, while setAttribute() is not a DOM selector.

You are using JavaScript code on your website to listen out for events. Which of the following are examples of events that your code can listen out for? Check all that apply.

- Button click
- Icon tap
 - Button click and Icon tap are an example of an event that your code can listen out for.

You can convert a JSON file to a JavaScript object so that you can work with that object's properties.

True, when working with JSON it is common to convert it back to a JavaScript object to work with its properties. To do this you need to use the global built-in JSON object and its parse method.