1. In the following code, the type attribute can be omitted.

```
1
2          <script type="text/javascript">
3              //Comment
4          </script>
5
```

◉ true

○ false

> ⊘ **Correcto**
> That's correct! type="text/javascript" is the implicit value of the script
> tag when it is omitted.

2. What does the document variable return in JavaScript?

```
1
2          console.log(document);
3
```

○ The entire body tag of the webpage in the browser's memory, as a
  JavaScript object.

◉ The entire webpage in the browser's memory, as a JavaScript object.

○ The HTML code of the downloaded webpage, as a JavaScript string.

> ⊘ **Correcto**
> That's correct! The document object holds the entire structure of the
> active webpage in the browser's memory.

3. What does the following function return?

```
1
2          getElementById('main-heading')
3
```

○ It doesn't return anything.

○ All elements that have the class attribute with a value main-heading

◉ The first element that has the id attribute with a value main-heading

○ The last element that has the id attribute with a value main-heading

✓ **Correcto**
That's correct! The first element with the attribute id="main-header" is returned.

4. After the following code is run, what will happen when the user clicks on a p element in the browser?

1 / 1 punto

```
1
2        document.querySelector('h1').addEventListener('click',
3            function() {
4                console.log('clicked');
5            });
6
```

○ 'clicked' is printed to the console log.

◉ Nothing.

✓ **Correcto**
That's correct! The click event listener is registered on h1 elements.

5. What will be printed when the following code runs?

1 / 1 punto

```
1
2        var result = {
3          value: 7
4        };
5        console.log(JSON.stringify(result));
6
```

○ {}

○ {value: 7}

◉ {"value": 7}

✓ **Correcto**

That's correct! JSON.stringify will turn the object into a string representation. The property name is wrapped in double quotes in the representation.