<ol> <li>"extracting data from objects and arrays" resembles?</li> </ol>
a) elision
b) spread
c) ellipsis
d) destructuring
Ans: d
2. In typescript properties by default which are not assigned will?
a) null
b) empty
c) undefined
d) throws exception
Ans: c
3. What is the minimum ECMA script version that is required for using Destructuring?
a) ES3
b) ES4
c) ES5
d) ES6
Ans: d
<ol> <li>Explanation: In ECMAScript 5 and earlier, the need to fetch information from objects and arrays could lead to a lot of</li> </ol>
code that looks the same, just to get certain data into local variables. That's why ECMAScript 6 adds destructuring for
both objects and arrays.
3

Deccansoft Software Services	Typescript Syllabus
Is destructuring is similar in JS and TS?	
a) yes	
b) no	
Ans: a	
Explanation: destructuring in similar in both JS and TS, beca depends on the ECMA Script version.	use TS is the superscript of JS. That
4	
5. Skipping elements during destructuring is known as	;?
a) holes b) elision	
c) ellipsis	
d) spread	
Ans: b	
5	
6. Is nested destructuring is possible when destructing	g ?
a) yes	
Disability 402 Contactor Towns Description Dead	Undershad FOO O1C TELANICANIA

b) no

Ans: a

\_\_\_\_\_6

7. What is the expected output for the following code?

```
function sample2() {
  let user = {
     department: "DP1",
     name: "SandeepSoni",
  }
  let {department: name} = user;
  console.log(name);
}
sample2();
```

- a) Compile time error
- b) DP1
- c) SandeepSoni
- d) Run time error

Ans: b

\_\_\_\_\_

8. what is the expected output for the following example?

```
function sample2() {
  let user = {
     department: "DP1",
     name: "SandeepSoni",
  }
  let {myDepartment: department} = user;
  console.log(department);
}
sample2();
a) Compile time error
```

- b) DP1
- c) SandeepSoni
- d) Run time error

Ans: a

Explanation: the LHS of the expression when destructing will check with the type match i.e, the curly braces {} is not

just a block, its an object that resembles the properties of the object which is going to be destructed. So in the

curly braces you can only define the properties which are existed in the destructing object. Here myDepartment is not

a property of user object ,that is why it will

9. What is the expected output for the following program?

```
function helloworld(){
const person = { firstName: 'Hello', lastName: 'World' };
  const { middleName: firstName} = person;
  console.log(firstName);
}
helloworld();
a) null (or) undefined
b) Hello
c) Compile time error
d) Run time error
Ans: a
    10. What is the expected output for the following program?
function helloworld(){
const person = { firstName: 'Hello', lastName: 'World' };
  const { middleName: firstName = 'Hello world'} = person;
  console.log(firstName);
}
helloworld();
a) null (or) undefined
b) Hello
```

**Typescript Syllabus** 

- c) Compile time error
- d) Hello world

Ans: d

Explanation: If the declaration is initialized with default value then default value will be remained till it was assigned

with other value.

- 11. Which of the following are the use cases of destructing?
- a) when you are writting module import statements.
- b) when working things like regular expressions.
- c) to define default options when you have a method with a bunch of options.
- d) when there is a method that returns object.
- e) all of the above.
- f) None.

Ans: e