JavaScript 1

1. Name the three ways to declare a variable?

Let, var and const

1. Which of the three variable declarations should you avoid and why?

Var, because when we declare it, it’s declared as a global variable, and we can have the error of using the variable without being declared, it would have a global access with no limitations regarding the block within is

1. What rules should you follow when naming variables?

The name must contain only letters, digits, or the symbols $ and \_, the first character must not be a digit, use camelCase if the name contains multiple words.

1. What should you look out for when using the + operator with numbers and strings?

That it will concatenate the string with the number, making it a whole string, for example console.log(‘example’ + 4) it would be printed as example4

1. How does the % operator work?

It returns the remainder left over when one operand is divided by a second operand, and it will always takes the sign of the dividend.

1. Explain the difference between == and ===.

The == just verify the equality of the values, it convert the variables in order to coincide, while the === is a strict equality and it check the equality without the type conversion

1. When would you receive a NaN result?

When you try an arithmetical operation with a string and a integral, besides the addition, when you try an arithmetical operation with another NaN. It’s when we an operation should have a numerical result, but it change it have a undefined value.

1. How do you increment and decrement a number?

To increment a number, we can add the ++, and to decrement it we can use the –

1. Explain the difference between prefixing and post-fixing increment/decrement operators.

With the prefix the increment operator increments and then returns the value after incrementing, while the post-fixing will increment the operator and return the value before incrementing.

1. What is operator precedence and how is it handled in JS?

Operator precedence it’s what describes the order in which operations are performed in an arithmetic expression. JS handled it in this way: the multiplication is done first, if we use parentheses, operations within this are done first. Operations that have the same precedence are computed from left to right. Postfix increments are executed first than prefix increments, exponentiations are done before multiplications. The assignments are executed after the operations.

1. How do you log information to the console?

With the console.log();

1. What does unary plus operator do to string representations of integers?

It converts strings representations of integers and floats, and also non-string values, Booleans and null

1. What are the eight data types in JavaScript?

Numbers, strings, Booleans, null, undefined, objects, array and functions.

1. Which data type is NOT primitive?

The object data, functions and arrays.

1. What is the relationship between null and undefined?

They are both primitive values, null reference to something that doesn’t exist, while undefined makes reference to something that haven’t been defined yet.

1. What is the difference between single, double, and backtick quotes for strings?

Single quotes and double quotes are pretty the same, it is to specify that the value is a string, while the backtick are extended functionality quotes, they allow us to embed variables into a string

1. What is the term for embedding variables/expressions in a string?

String interpolation

1. Which type of quote lets you embed variables/expressions in a string?

Backticks

1. How do you embed variables/expressions in a string?

Using backticks for the string and the following syntax: ${variable}

1. How do you escape characters in a string?

We need to add a backslash before the character, and then de quote mark

1. What is the difference between the slice/substring/substr string methods?

Slice() extracts parts of a string and then returns those extracted parts in a new string, substr() extracts parts of a string biggening from a specific character, and then return the specified number of characters, and substring() extracts parts of a string and return those extracted parts in a new string. Substring will not take into account the last character specified

1. What are the three logical operators and what do they stand for?

= is for equal

> greater than

< lower than

1. What are the comparison operators?

These are operators that let us compare two values

1. What are truthy and falsy values?

Truthy and falsy values are values considered true or false in a Boolean context.

1. What are the falsy values in JavaScript?

Falsy value are values that are considered false in a Boolean context.

1. What are conditionals?

Conditionals are statements that check some condition in order to know if execute a piece of code or not to.

1. What is the syntax for an if/else conditional?

If(condition) {

Code here

} else {

Code here

}

1. What is the syntax for a switch statement?

switch(expression) {

case x:

code here

break;

case y:

code here

break;

default:

code here

}

1. What is the syntax for a ternary operator?

Condition ? do this if it’s true : do this if it’s false

1. What is nesting?

Nesting is when we enclosure something, like variables or constants, inside a piece of block of code, like a function

1. What are functions useful for?

To run a piece of code whenever we need to use it, so we don’t need to write the same code again and again.

1. How do you invoke a function?

We need to use the name of the function followed by parentheses, like this: myFunction();

1. What are anonymous functions?

Anonymous functions are functions that have no name, these functions are used when a function expects to receive another function as a parameter.

1. What is function scope?

Function scope is when we declare variables inside a function and these variables can only be access inside of this restringed piece of block code, meaning that we cannot call these variables outside the function they were declared

1. What are return values?

These are the values that the function returns once it’s done.

1. What are arrow functions?

An arrow function is basically another way that we can declare a function, they are usually used when we want to write a simpler code, we can declare the parameters we expect to use in the function inside the parentheses, and also specify what class of data type we expect to receive.