Feedback Report - Joel

92%

Overall Performance: 9.2/10 marks

Grade: Good Performance with Minor Areas for Improvement

Question-by-Question Analysis

Question 1: Variable Declaration (Name) 1/1 mark

Your Answer: `let name = "Joel";` **Status:** Excellent work! **Feedback:** Perfect syntax and implementation. Using `let` is absolutely fine for this context, showing good understanding of variable declaration.

Question 2: Variable Declaration (Age) 1/1 mark

Your Answer: `let age = 30;` **Status:** Spot on! **Feedback:** Brilliant! Clean, correct syntax with appropriate data type usage.

Question 3: Boolean Variable 1/1 mark

Your Answer: `let isStudent = true;` **Status:** Perfect! **Feedback:** Excellent understanding of boolean values and proper variable declaration.

Question 4: Conditional Logic (Hiking) 1/1 mark

Your Answer: `if (hikingTime < 6 || keaBirdsSpotted > 3) { console.log("Great progress on the milford track!"); }` **Status:** Outstanding! **Feedback:** Exceptional work! You've perfectly understood: - The logical OR operator (`||`) usage - Correct comparison operators (`<` and `>`) - Proper condition evaluation - Clean code structure with proper bracing

Minor note: "Milford Track" should be capitalised, but this doesn't affect functionality.

Question 5: Temperature Check 0.8/1 mark

Your Answer: `if (temperature > 20) { console.log("Its warm"); }` **Partial Credit Awarded For:** - **Perfect Logic:** Your conditional statement is absolutely correct - **Excellent Syntax:** Proper if statement structure and console.log usage - **Good Understanding:** You clearly understand temperature comparison logic

Issue: With `temperature = 18`, your condition `temperature > 20` evaluates to false, so nothing would be logged. **Expected Behaviour:** The task expected you to use a temperature value above 20 to demonstrate the condition working.

How to Improve: When writing conditional statements, ensure your test values will actually trigger the condition you're testing. Consider using `temperature = 25` or similar.

Question 6: Grade Scoring 1/1 mark

Your Answer:

```
const score = 99;
const topScoreMessage = "Exellent!";
const goodScoreMessage = "Good job!";
const lowScoreMessage = "Keep trying!";

if (score >= 90) {
  console.log(topScoreMessage);
} else if (score >= 70 && score < 90) {
  console.log(goodScoreMessage);
} else {
  console.log(lowScoreMessage);
}
```

Status: Excellent approach! **Feedback:** Brilliant implementation showing advanced programming practices: - Using constants for messages (DRY principle) - Explicit range checking with `&& score < 90` - Clean, readable code structure - Correct logical flow

Minor spelling note: "Excellent" rather than "Exellent", but this doesn't impact functionality.

Question 7: Password Validation 0.7/1 mark

Your Answer:

```
let password = '';
let correctPassword = 'secret123';
if(password === correctPassword) {
    console.log('Accsess granted');
} else {
    console.log('Accsess denied')
}
```

Partial Credit Awarded For: - **Perfect Logic Structure:** Your if/else conditional is absolutely correct - **Excellent Syntax:** Proper use of strict equality (`===`) - **Good Understanding:** You clearly understand password validation concepts - **Clean Code:** Well-formatted and readable implementation

Issue: You've set `password` to an empty string, which will never match `correctPassword = 'secret123'` **Result:** Will always log "Access denied"

How to Improve: To demonstrate the conditional logic working, set `password = 'secret123'` to show the "Access granted" path, or provide both scenarios.

Additional Notes: - "Access" is misspelled as "Accsess" in your console.log statements - Your logic structure is perfect, just needs appropriate test values

Question 8: Function Creation 1/1 mark

Your Answer:

```
function greet(name) {
    console.log(`hello ${name}`);
}
greet("joel");
```

Status: Excellent! **Feedback:** Perfect implementation with: - Correct function syntax - Proper parameter usage - Modern template literal syntax - Appropriate function invocation

Minor style note: Consider capitalising "Hello" for conventional greeting format.

Question 9: Day Check 0.7/1 mark

Your Answer: `if(dayOfWeek == 'friday'){ console.log('TGIF') }` **Partial Credit Awarded For:** - **Correct Logic:** You understood the basic conditional structure - **Good Syntax:** Proper if statement and console.log usage - **Functional Code:** Your code would work correctly with the right case

Issues: - **Case Sensitivity:** You're comparing `'friday'` (lowercase) with `dayOfWeek = 'friday'`, but the expected comparison should be with "Friday" (capitalised)

How to Improve: - Use strict equality (`===`) for precise comparisons - Pay attention to string case sensitivity in JavaScript - Consider setting `dayOfWeek = 'Friday'` to match the expected format

Question 10: Boolean Logic Analysis 1/1 mark

Your Answer: "better stay indoors today… inside the first set of brackets there is a false and a true which makes its false. inside the second set of brackets there is also a true and a false making it also false this makes both statements false." **Status:** Excellent logical reasoning! **Feedback:** Outstanding analysis! You've correctly: - Identified the final output - Broken down each part of the compound condition - Understood how `&&` (AND) operations work - Explained why the overall condition evaluates to false

Your systematic approach to boolean logic is impressive.

Areas of Strength

1. **Logical Operators:** Excellent understanding of `||` and `&&` operators
2. **Code Organisation:** Great use of constants and clean code structure
3. **Boolean Logic Analysis:** Strong analytical skills for complex conditions
4. **Function Implementation:** Proper use of modern JavaScript syntax
5. **Conditional Logic:** Good grasp of if/else if/else structures

Key Areas for Improvement

1. **Test Data Selection:** Choose values that demonstrate your conditions working
2. **String Case Sensitivity:** Pay attention to capitalisation in string comparisons
3. **Strict vs Loose Equality:** Prefer `===` over `==` for precise comparisons
4. **Spelling Accuracy:** Minor spelling corrections in output messages

Recommended Study Resources

1. **JavaScript Equality:** Understanding `==` vs `===`
2. **String Methods:** Study `.toLowerCase()`, `.toUpperCase()` for case handling
3. **Testing Strategies:** Learn to write test cases that cover both true and false conditions
4. **Code Quality:** ESLint setup for catching common issues

Next Steps

1. Practice writing test cases that exercise both branches of conditional statements
2. Focus on string comparison techniques and case sensitivity
3. Build small projects requiring comprehensive input validation
4. Explore JavaScript testing frameworks to improve your testing mindset

Your programming logic is very strong, and with attention to these minor details, you'll write exceptionally robust code. Well done!