Javascript Module Exercises

1. Determine what this Javascript code will print out (without running it):

x = 1;

var a = 5;

var b = 10;

var c = function(a, b, c) {

document.write(x); x=1

document.write(a);

var f = function(a, b, c) {

b = a;

document.write(b);

b = c;

var x = 5;

}

f(a,b,c);

document.write(b);

var x = 10;

}

c(8,9,10);

document.write(b);

document.write(x);

}

**Output is: undefined 8 8 9 10 1.**

2. Define Global Scope and Local Scope in JavaScript.

In Java Script, Global scope is a variable declared in outside of a function, becomes Global. And global variable has a global scope, all scripts and function on a web page can access it.

In Local scope, variables declared within a JavaScript function. Local variable has a function scope. They can only be accessed from within the function.

3. Consider the following structure of Javascript code:

// Scope A

function XFunc () {

// Scope B

function YFunc () {

// Scope C

};

};

(a) Do statements in Scope A have access to variables defined in Scope B and C?

(b) Do statements in Scope B have access to variables defined in Scope A?

(c) Do statements in Scope B have access to variables defined in Scope C?

(d) Do statements in Scope C have access to variables defined in Scope A?

(e) Do statements in Scope C have access to variables defined in Scope B?

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4. What will be printed by the following (answer without running it)?

var x = 9;

function myFunction() {

return x \* x;

}

document.write(myFunction());

x = 5;

document.write(myFunction());

5.

var foo = 1;

function bar() {

if (!foo) {

var foo = 10;

}

alert(foo);

}

bar();

What will the alert print out? (Answer without running the code. Remember ‘hoisting’.)?

6. Consider the following definition of an add( ) function to increment a counter variable:

var add = (function () {

var counter = 0;

return function () {

return counter += 1;

}

})();

Modify the above module to define a count object with two methods: add( ) and reset( ). The count.add( ) method

adds one to the counter (as above). The count.reset( ) method sets the counter to 0.

7. In the definition of add( ) shown in question 6, identify the "free" variable. In the context of a function closure,

what is a "free" variable?

8. The add( ) function defined in question 6 always adds 1 to the counter each time it is called. Write a definition

of a function make\_adder(inc), whose return value is an add function with increment value inc (instead of 1). Here

is an example of using this function:

add5 = make\_adder(5);

add5( ); add5( ); add5( ); // final counter value is 15

add7 = make\_adder(7);

add7( ); add7( ); add7( ); // final counter value is 21

9. Suppose you are given a file of Javascript code containing a list of many function and variable declarations. All of

these function and variable names will be added to the Global Javascript namespace. What simple modification to

the Javascript file can remove all the names from the Global namespace?

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10. Using the Revealing Module Pattern, write a Javascript definition of a Module that creates an Employee Object

with the following fields and methods:

Private Field: name

Private Field: age

Private Field: salary

Public Method: setAge(newAge)

Public Method: setSalary(newSalary)

Public Method: setName(newName)

Private Method: getAge( )

Private Method: getSalary( )

Private Method: getName( )

Public Method: increaseSalary(percentage) // uses private getSalary( )

Public Method: incrementAge( ) // uses private getAge( )

11. Rewrite your answer to Question 10 using the Anonymous Object Literal Return Pattern.

12. Rewrite your answer to Question 10 using the Locally Scoped Object Literal Pattern.

13. Write a few Javascript instructions to extend the Module of Question 10 to have a public address field and

public methods setAddress(newAddress) and getAddress( ).

14. What is the output of the following code?

const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {

reject(“Hattori”);

});

promise.then(val => alert(“Success: “ + val))

.catch(e => alert(“Error: “ + e));

15. What is the output of the following code?

const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {

resolve(“Hattori”);

setTimeout(()=> reject(“Yoshi”), 500);

});

promise.then(val => alert(“Success: “ + val))

.catch(e => alert(“Error: “ + e));

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16. What is the output of the following code?

function job(state) {

return new Promise(function(resolve, reject) {

if (state) {

resolve('success');

} else {

reject('error');

}

});

}

let promise = job(true);

promise.then(function(data) {

console.log(data);

return job(false);})

.catch(function(error) {

console.log(error);

return 'Error caught';

});