Trivia Qs:

1. i++
   a. Incrementor
   b. Operator
   c. Iterator
   d. Decrementor

   * Incrementor
   Incrementors/Decrementors are used to increase/reduce the value of a variable by 1

2. var hello = function() {
   console.log(“I am saying Hello”);
   };
   Is an example of a:

   a. Method
   b. Variable
   c. Object
   d. Function

   * Function
   A function contains code that will be executed by an event or by a call to the function. In this case, we would call the function by writing a command: hello(); which would display the text "i am saying hello" in the console.

3. var = donaldTrumpkin is an example of a:
   a. Variable
   b. String
   c. Object
   d. Method

   *Variable
   Variables are used to hold values or expressions

4. In the function below, what does the text '(w, l)' represent?
   var area = function (w, l) { return w * l; };

   a. Variables
   b. Parameters
   c. Strings
   d. Object

   * Parameters
   A parameter is a variable that is processed by the function to generate a given result. In this case, if we run the function as follows: area(2,3); we will get a result of 6. To further clarify, parameters are the variables in the declaration of a function (w,l) while arguments are the specific values that get passed when running the function (2,3)

5. var i; for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
   console.log("i is now equal to " + i);
   }
   a. Function
   b. Object
   c. For Loop
   d. While Loop

   For Loop*
   In JavaScript, there are two different kind of Loops:
   For - Loops through a block of code a specified number of times.
   While - Loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true.

6. For the object below, what does the word ‘name’ represent?

var dog = {name: “Daisy”, age: 6};

a. Property
b. Variable
c. Value
d. String

* Property:
In this object, 'name' is a property. A property is a type of information that describes the object and is always paired with a value.

Objects can written in two different ways, depending on how the properties are defined within them:

1. Object Literal Notation:

```
var dog = {name:"Daisy",age:6);
```

2. Object Constructor Notation

```
var dog = (); dog.name="Daisy"; dog.age=6;
```

In addition to representing properties in two different ways when creating an object, you can also access properties two different ways:

1. Dot Notation

```
var dogName = dog.name
```

2. Bracket Notation:

```
var dogName = dog["name"]
```

7. var dogName = dog[“name”]

    a. Object Literal Notation
    b. Bracket Notation
    c. Dot Notation
    d. Object Literal Notation

    *Bracket Notation
    When you access a property, you are setting a variable equal to the value of a property in a particular object.

    In this example, we are setting variable dogName equal to the value of the 'name' property of the 'dog' object.

8. var numbers = [1,2,3] is an example of:

    a. Array
    b. Function
    c. Object
    d. Method

    *Array
    An array is a special variable which can hold more than one value at a time.

9. var i = 0; while (i < 2) { console.log(“i is now” + i); i++ }

    a. While Loop
    b. Incrementor
    c. For Loop
    d. Function

    *While Loop
    In JavaScript, there are two different kind of Loops:
    For - Loops through a block of code a specified number of times.
    While - Loops through a block of code while a specified condition is true.

10. var dog = {name: “Daisy”, age: 6};

Is an example of creating an object using:

a. Dot notation
b. Object Literal Notation
c. Bracket Notation
d. Object Constructor Notation

*Object Literal Notation

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11.
```
switch (GPA) {
   case 90:
        letterGrade = “A”;
        break;
    case 80:
        letterGrade = “B”;
        break;
    case 70:
        letterGrade = “C”;
        break;
    case 60:
        letterGrade = “D”;
        break;
    case 50:
        letterGrade = “F”;
        break;
   default:
        letterGrade = “A+”;
        break;
}
```

a. If…Else Statement
b. Ternary Operator
c. Else If Statement
d. Switch Statement

* Switch Statement
Switch statements are a shorthand way to write if else statements when there are many different cases, and each case has a different outcome.

"

12.
```
if  (name.length > 0) {
console.log (“Please enter your name.”)
}
else {
console.log(“Hello “ + name);
```

}

is an example of:

a. If Statement
b. If…Else Statement
c. Else If Statement
d. Switch Statement

* If…Else Statement
If the condition (name.length > 0) is true, statement1 will be executed. Otherwise, statement2 will be executed.

13. var dogName = dog.name

is an example of accessing an object's property using:

a. Dot Notation
b. Bracket Notation
c. Object Literal Notation
d. Object Constructor Notation

* Dot Notation
When you access a property, you are setting a variable equal to the value of a property in a particular object.
In this example, we are setting variable dogName equal to the value of the 'name' property of the 'dog' object.

14. console.log("You " + (grade > 50 ? "Passed!" : "Failed!));

is an example of:

a. If Statement
b. If…Else Statement

c. Switch Statement
d. Ternary Statement

* Ternary Statement
Ternary operators are a shorthand way of writing if else statements.

15. Which of the options below are data types:

a. Number, String, Function.
b. String, Boolean, Data,
c. Boolean, Number, Sting.
d. Number, String, Boolean.

*Number, String, Boolean. (Not Sting!)

16. var greeting = function (name) {
console.log(“Hello “ + name);
};

is an example of a:
a. Method
b. Object
c. Function
d. Variable

*Function
A function contains code that will be executed by an event or by a call to the function.

17. var dog = (); dog.name = “Daisy”; dog.age = 6;

is an example of creating an object using:

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```

18. Which built-in method returns the length of a string?

a. length()
b. index()
c. size()
d. value()

* length()

length() method returns the length of the string.

19. Which of the following function of a String object returns the characters in a string between two indexes into the string?

a. slice()
b. split()
c. substr()
d. substring()

* substring()
substring() returns the characters in a string between two indexes into the string.

20. Which built-in method reverses the order of the elements in an array?

a. changeOrder(order)
b. reverse()
c. sort(order)
d. charCodeAt()

* reverse()
reverse() method reverses the order of the elements of an array -- the first becomes the last, and the last becomes the first.