

TW-06 TEAM LEAD VERSION



CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

Meeting Agenda

- ▶ Icebreaking
- ▶ Questions
- ▶ Interview Questions
- ▶ Coffee Break
- ▶ Coding Challenge
- ▶ Video of the week
- ▶ Retro meeting
- ▶ Case study / project

Teamwork Schedule

Ice-breaking

5m

- Personal Questions (Stay at home & Corona, Study Environment, Kids etc.)
- Any challenges (Classes, Coding, studying, etc.)
- Ask how they're studying, give personal advice.
- Remind that practice makes perfect.

Team work

5m

- Ask what exactly each student does for the team, if they know each other, if they care for each other, if they follow and talk with each other etc.

Ask Questions

15m

1. Sass is a ____.

- A. Scripting language
- B. Markup language
- C. CSS pre-processor
- D. Programming Language

Answer: C

2. Sass stands for ____.

- A. Semantically Awesome Stylesheet
- B. Syntactically Awesome Stylesheet
- C. Simple Awesome Stylesheet
- D. Syntax-based Awesome Stylesheet

Answer: B

3. What are the benefits of using SASS?

- A. It is a pre-processing language which provides its own syntax for CSSwrong
- B. It is a superset of CSS which contains all the features of CSS and is an open source pre-processor, coded in Ruby
- C. It is more stable and powerful CSS extension and style documents more clearly and structurally
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

4. In which year was SASS introduced?

- A. 2005
- B. 2006
- C. 2008
- D. 2009

Answer: B

5. Which of the following directive displays the SassScript expression value as fatal error?

- A. @error
- B. @warn
- C. @at-root
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

6. SASS was created by...

- A. Linus Torvalds
- B. Brendan Eich
- C. Hampton Catlin
- D. Guido van Rossum

Answer: C

7. In Sass, which of the following is the correct way to define a variable?

- A. #primary-color: #888;
- B. @primary-color: #888;
- C. %primary-color: #888;
- D. \$primary-color: #888;

Answer: D

8. Which is the correct syntax to declare a variable "myfonts" assigning the two font names?

- A. \$myfonts: Helvetica, and sans-serif;
- B. \$myfonts: Helvetica, sans-serif;
- C. \$myfonts: "Helvetica, sans-serif";
- D. \$myfonts: "Helvetica+sans-serif";

Answer: B

9. Which directive is used to create CSS code that is to be reused throughout the website?

- A. @import
- B. @define
- C. @mixin
- D. All of the above

Answer: C The `@mixin` directive is used to create CSS code that is to be reused throughout the website.

10. Which directive is used to share a set of CSS properties from one selector to another?

- A. @share
- B. @import
- C. @transfer
- D. @extend

Answer: D

11. What is the output of this code block?

```
let daltones = ['joe', 'Jack', 'Willam', 'Averell']
daltones.shift()
daltones.pop()
console.log(daltones)
```

- A. ['joe', 'Jack']
- B. []
- C. ['Jack', 'Willam']
- D. ['joe', 'Averell']

Answer: C

12. What is the output of this code block?

```
let daltones = ['joe', 'Jack', 'Willam', 'Averell']

for(let i =0; i< daltones.length; i++){
  if(i == 1){
    continue;
  }
  console.log(daltones[i]);
}
```

- A. Jack
- B. joe, Jack
- C. joe, Jack, Willam
- D. joe, Willam, Averell

Answer: D

13. What is the new avengers array after this code block?

```
let avengers = ['Iron Man', 'Captain America', 'Black Widow', 'Hulk']  
  
avengers.splice(2,1,'Thor', 'Hawkeye');
```

- A. ['Black Widow']
- B. index error
- C. ['Iron Man', 'Captain America', 'Thor', 'Hawkeye', 'Hulk']
- D. ['Iron Man', 'Captain America', 'Thor', 'Hawkeye', 'Black Widow', 'Hulk']

Answer: C

14. Write a for loop for iterate languages?

```
let fullStack = {  
  languages: ["JavaScript", "React", "HTML"],  
  jira: true,  
  gitHub: true,  
  difficulty: 8,  
}  
  
for (let i = 0; i < fullStack.languages.length; i++) {  
  console.log(fullStack.languages[i]);  
}  
  
//output : JavaScript, React, HTML
```

15. Write a code for get **fullStack** object's keys

```
let fullStack = {
  languages: ["JavaScript", "React", "HTML"],
  jira: true,
  gitHub: true,
  difficulty: 8,
}

for (let key in fullStack){
  console.log(key);
}
//output : languages, jira, gitHub, difficulty
```

16. Write a method to get myCar's age

```
const myCar = {
  make : 'ford',
  model : 'Mustang',
  year : 1965,
  color : 'Black'
}

myCar.age = function(current){
  console.log(current - this.year)
}

myCar.age(2023) //Output: 58
```

Interview Questions

15m

1. What Are The Number Methods in JavaScript?

Answer :

The Number object contains only the default methods that are a part of every object's definition.

- toExponential(): Forces a number to display in exponential notation, even if the number is in the range in which JavaScript normally uses standard notation.
- toFixed(): Formats a number with a specific number of digits to the right of the decimal.
- toLocaleString(): Returns a string value version of the current number in a format that may vary according to a browser's local settings.

- `toFixed():` Defines how many total digits (including digits to the left and right of the decimal) to display of a number.
- `toString():` Returns the string representation of the number's value.
- `valueOf():` Returns the number's value.

2. What Is Javascript Date Object?

Answer :

The Date object is a datatype built into the JavaScript language. Date objects are created with the new `Date()` as shown below.

Once a Date object is created, a number of methods allow you to operate on it. Most methods simply allow you to get and set the year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond fields of the object, using either local time or UTC (universal, or GMT) time.

The ECMAScript standard requires the Date object to be able to represent any date and time, to millisecond precision, within 100 million days before or after 1/1/1970. This is a range of plus or minus 273,785 years, so JavaScript can represent date and time till the year 275755.

Syntax: You can use any of the following syntaxes to create a Date object using `Date()` constructor.

- `new Date()`
- `new Date(milliseconds)`
- `new Date(datestring)`
- `new Date(year,month,date[,hour,minute,second,millisecond])`

3.Explain what is a @extend function used for in Sass?

Answer:

In Sass, the `@EXTEND` directive provides a simple way to allow a selector to inherit the styles of another one. It aims at providing a way for a selector A to extend the styles from a selector B. When doing so, the selector A will be added to selector B so they both share the same declarations. `@EXTEND` prevents code bloat by grouping selectors that share the same style into one rule.

4. Explain how to define a variable in Sass?

Answer: Sass variables are simple: you assign a value to a name that begins with (\$), and then you can refer to that name instead of the value itself.

5. Explain what is the difference between Sass and SCSS?

The difference between Sass and SCSS is that,

Sass is a CSS pre-processor with syntax advancements and an extension of CSS3 Sass has two syntax The first syntax is "SCSS" and it uses the .scss extension The other syntax is indented syntax or just "Sass" and it uses the .sass extension While Sass has loose syntax with white space and no semicolons, the SCSS resembles more to CSS Any CSS valid document can be converted to Sass by simply changing the extension from.CSS to.SCSS.

Coding Challenge

20m

- [Coding Challenge: Capital Letters](#)



Coffee Break

10m



Video of the Week

5m

- [What is Sass?](#)

Retro Meeting on a personal and team level

5m

Ask the questions below:

- What went well?
- What could be improved?
- What will we commit to do better in the next week?

Case study/Project

15m

- To Do App
- Sass Web Site(Solution will be held on Saturday Class)

Closing

5m

- Next week's plan
 - QA Session
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