Pro Angular

Chapter 06: JavaScript and TypeScript: Part 2

INSTRUCTOR: MD. HABIBUL HAQ
domain.habib@gmail.com

14 July 2019

Q1. How do you define a constructor in a class in TypeScript?
By defining a function with the name same as the class
A. By defining a method named new
B. By defining a method named constructor
C. By defining a method named this

Answer: C
[Page: 90]

Q2. Which one correctly defines a readable/writable property fullName in a class?
A. fullName { get { /*..*/ } set { /*..*/}}
B. getFullName() { /*…*/ }
setFullName(value){ /*..*/}
C. get fullName {{ /*…*/ }
set fullName { /*…*/ }
D. get fullName() {{ /*…*/ }
set fullName(value) { /*…*/ }

Answer: D
[Page: 92
Syntax
Getter: get propertyName() {return data; }
Setter: set propertyName(value) {data = value; }]

Q3. Which keyword is used in the class definition to indicate that the class is derived from another superclass?
A. inherits
B. extends
C. derived
D. A colon (:) character

Answer: B
[Page: 93]

Q4. _____are used to manage the dependencies in a web application?
A. JavaScript modules
B. JavaScript classes
C. JavaScript functions
D. JavaScript files

Answer: A
[Page: 93]

Q5. You have defined a class Trainee in src/trainee.model.ts file
How do you make sure that class can be used outside of the file in which it is defined?
A. Add the @Injectable decorator in the class
B. Add the @Component decorator in the class
C. Add the @Export decorator in the class

D. Add the export keyword before the class definition

Answer: D
[Page: 94]

Q6. You have defined a class Trainee in src/trainee.model.ts file
What should you do to use the class in another TypeScript file?

A. Add the class in the impots array in app.module.ts file for bootstrapping
B. Add the import declaration in the file where you want to use the class
C. Create a class and inject the trainee class in the constructor
D. None of the above

Answer: B
[Page: 94
import { Trainee } from "./trainee.module"]

Q7. Which one is the correct typescript variable with type annotation?

A. mumber count;
B. number:count
C. count:number
D. count as number

Answer: C
[Page: 98]

Q8. Which typescript function declaration of the following does not properly annotate types that it accepts a string and returns a number?

A. function wordCount(s){ return s.length;}
B. function wordCount(s:string):number{ return s.length;}
C. let wordCount:(s:string)=>number = function(s) { return s.length;}
D. let wordCount:(s:string)=>number = (s) => s.length;}

Answer: A
[Page: 98]

Q9. In typescript, to declare multiple types for a variable, you use_____

A. a comma (,) character to separate types
B. a colon (:) character to separate types
C. a bar (|) character to separate types
D. an ampersand (&) character to separate types

Answer: C
[Page: 101
let m: number|boolean]

Q10. What is a union type in typescript?

A. A variable for which type is unknown until runtime
B. A variable for which type is determined from the assignment expression
C. A variable which can contain multiple types of value
D. A variable which can contain a set of distinct values

Answer: C
[Page: 101]

Q11. Which variable declaration is not valid?

A. X:any
B. X:number, string
C. X:number|bool
D. X:string[]

Answer: B

[Page: 101]

Q12. Which one is the type assertion syntax in typescript?

A. (type)variable
B. <type>variable
C. variable<type>
D. variable instanceOf type

Answer: B
[Page: 101
<type>variable or variable as type]

Q13. Which code block is **not** valid?

A. let count:number = Number ("21")+1;
B. let count:number = <number>("21")+1;
C. let count:number =("21" as number)+1;
D. let count:number = "21"+1;

Answer: D
[Page: 101]

Q14. What is a tuple?

A. fixed-length arrays, where each item in the array is of a specified type
B. fixed-length arrays, where all the items in the array are of specified type
C. key/value pair collection
D. sorted collection

Answer: A
[Page: 102]