

Pro Angular

Chapter 05: JavaScript and TypeScript: Part 1

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Q1. Which code will **not** work?

- A.

```
function f() { /*...*/ }  
f();
```
- B.

```
f();  
function f() { /*...*/ }
```
- C.

```
let f= function () { /*...*/ }  
f();
```
- D.

```
f();  
let f= function () { /*...*/ }
```

let f= function () { /*...*/ } because it is expression function.

Answer: D

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Ref. function hoisting at page 68]

Q2. How do you define **rest** parameters in function?

- A. First parameter of function prefixed with three periods, ...
- B. **Last parameter of function prefixed with three periods, ...**
- C. Any parameter of function prefixed with three periods, ...
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

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Q3. Which function of the following uses rest parameters?

- A.

```
function applicant(name, post, qualifications='') { /*...*/ }
```
- B.

```
function applicant(name, post, qualifications=[]) { /*...*/ }
```
- C.

```
function applicant(name, post, qualifications=null) { /*...*/ }
```
- D. **function applicant(name, post, ...qualifications) { /*...*/ }**

Answer: D

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Q4. What is an arrow function?

- A. a function contains a single statement
- B. a function that does not accept any parameter
- C. a function contains that does not return a value (void function)
- D. **an alternative way of defining functions and are often used as arguments to other functions**

Answer: D

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Q5. Consider the code below

```
let p = (name, gender) => {  
  var m = 'Have a good day';  
  if(gender == 'M')  
  {  
    var m = 'Mr. ' + name;  
    console.log(m);  
  }  
}
```

```

    }
    else
    {
        var m = 'Mrs. ' + name;
        console.log(m);
    }
    console.log(m);
}
p('Alam', 'M');

```

What will be the output?

- A. Mr. Alam
Have a good day
- B. Have a good day
Have a good day
- C. Mr. Alam
Mr. Alam
- D. Code will not work

Answer: C

[var is scoped to function so even if it is declared in the inner block]

Q6. Consider the code below

```

let p = (name, gender) => {
    Let m = 'Have a good day';
    if(gender == 'M')
    {
        let m = 'Mr. ' + name;
        console.log(m);
    }
    else
    {
        Let m = 'Mrs. ' + name;
        console.log(m);
    }
    console.log(m);
}
p('Alam', 'M');

```

What will be the output?

- A. Mr. Alam
Have a good day
- B. Have a good day
Have a good day
- C. Mr. Alam
Mr. Alam
- D. Code will not work

Answer: A

[let is scoped to the block it is declared]

Q7. Which one uses templated string correctly?

- A. var course = "ESAD"; var label = "Your Course " + course;
- B. var course = "ESAD"; var label = \$"Your Course {course}";
- C. var course = "ESAD"; var label = "Your Course \${course}";
- D. var course = "ESAD"; var label = `Your Course \${course}`;

Answer: D

Q8. You have an array variable

let colors= ['Red', 'Green', 'Blue']

Which one prints array items correctly using forEach function?

- A. colors.forEach(x=> console.log(x));
- B. colors.forEach(x=> console.log(colors[x]));
- C. colors.forEach((x,i)=> console.log(x[i]));
- D. colors.forEach(x=> console.log(i));

Answer: A

[Syntax

array.forEach(function(value){...}

array.forEach(function(value, index){...})

Q9. Which one useful to expand an array so that its contents can be combined with other arrays?

- A. forEach function
- B. join function
- C. Spread operator let colors4 = [...colors, 'Yellow']; --- '...colors' is spread operator
- D. Arrow function

Answer: C

Q10. You have an array variable

let colors= ['Red', 'Green', 'Blue']

You want to create another array with all the items in colors array and some extra items.

Which code does this correctly?

- A. let colors4 = colors.join('Yellow');
- B. let colors4 = colors.concat('Yellow');
- C. let colors4 = [colors, 'Yellow'];
- D. let colors4 = [...colors, 'Yellow'];

Answer: D