

-X-X-X-X-X-X-FINAL TEST -X-X-|X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X

Question 1 → Entering 'about:blank' in the address bar of your browser will:

- ☐ Open a tab with 'informa^{tion}' about your browser.
- ☐ Clear all inputs on the current page.
- ☐ generate a page with 'informa^{tion}' about the browser's status.
- ☒ generate and load a minimal blank HTML page into the current tab.

Question 2 → Analyze the following code:

let id = "100"; what will appear to the console as a result?

① 101 ② 100 ③ 201 ④ 200

The program will be executed to the end, regardless of whether it is a 32-bit or 64-bit program.

$i_d = i_d + 1$ for each point in the set of the code or not.

Exactly one instruction immediately after the `break` statement.

✓ The program will be passed again.

Question 3 → Select a set of data types, containing only 'Complex' types:

- ☐ Array, Object, String ☐ Boolean, Number, BigInt
☒ Array, Object ☐ Object, String

Question 4 We can replace the declaratⁿ 'let $x = 30 - 3$;' with

- ☐ let $x = 3.000$; ☐ let $x = 0.0003$; ☐ let $x = 0.333$; ☒ let $x = 0.003$

Question 5 → Using the 'string interpolation' technique, we can create the string:

"I do not like travelling by plane"

and store it in the 'msg' variable using the command:

☐ let means = "plane"; ☐ let means = "plane";

☐ let msg = "I do not like travelling ☐ let msg = 'I do not like

by \${means}" ; ☐ travelling by \\${means}';

☐ let means = "plane"; ☒ let means = "plane";

☐ let msg = `I do not like travelling; ☒ let msg = `I do not like

by ~~`\${means}`~~ {means}'; ☐ travelling by ~~`\${means}`~~ {means}';

☐ let msg = `I do not like travelling; ☐ travelling by ~~`\${means}`~~ {means}';

Question 6 → We declare a 'movie' object, with two fields: 'title'

and 'year': To change the value of title field to "Matrix" we

let movie = { need to perform:

title: "Life", ☐ movie {title} = "Matrix";

year: 1999 ☐ title → movie = "Matrix";

☐ movie.title = "Matrix";

☐ movie[title] = "Matrix";

Question 7 → You declare the following array of animals: let animals =

["canary", "dog", "cat"]; Then you call the method

animals.push("hamster");. What will the 'animals' array look

like after calling the method?

☐ ["hamster"] ☒ ["canary", "dog", "cat", "hamster"]

☐ ["canary", "dog", "cat"] ☐ ["hamster", "canary", "dog", "cat"]

Question 8 → A JavaScript code includes the 'console.log("http://

somethingNew.org"); command. Its execut' will:

☐ display on the console informat' about the progress of the

http://somethingNew.org page loading.

☒ display the following message on the console: "http://somethingNew.org

Send a log with informat' about the currently executed script to

the indicated address http://somethingNew.org.

☐ Cause the page http://somethingNew.org to be loaded into the browser.

Question 9 → Analyze the code snippet:

```
let winter = ["December", "January", "February"];
```

```
let index = winter.indexOf("February");
```

What will the 'index' variable have?

☒ 2 ☐ 1 ☐ 3 ☐ 0

Question 10 → In the 'daysOfWeek' variable, you place an array

with the names of the days of the week. Which method will you call to reverse the order of the array elements?

☐ daysOfWeek.order(=1); ☐ daysOfWeek.invert();

☒ daysOfWeek.reverse(); ☐ daysOfWeek = reverse(daysOfWeek);

Question 11 → Review the following code:

```
let msg1 = 'hello';
```

```
let msg2 = msg1.slice(-1);
```

```
console.log(msg2: msg2 + msg1);
```

What will appear on the console?

☐ hello ☐ hello! ☒ h ☐ hee

Question 12 → Analyze the following code:

```
let test = prompt("Run", "code");
```

What value will 'test' variable have if, after running the code,

we immediately press the 'OK' button on the newly created dialog?

☐ OK ☐ Run ☒ code ☐ true

Question 13 → Analyze the following code:

```
let x = false || true;
```

```
let y = "true" && "false";
```

```
let z = false && true;
```

```
console.log(`${x} ${y} ${z}`);
```

What will appear in the console as a result of its execution?

☒ true false false ☐ false false true ☐ false true true ☐ false false false

Question 14 → Analyze the following code:

```
let a = true && 20;
```

```
let b = 0 && 20;
```

```
let c = 0 && 20;
```

```
console.log(`${a} ${b} ${c}`);
```

What will appear in the console as a result of its execution?

☐ true 20 0 ☐ true true false ☒ 20 20 0 ☐ 1 1 0

Question 15 → Examine the following code:

```
let a = 20 + "10";  
let b = 20 + + "10";  
let c = 20 + - "10" + "10";  
let d = "10" - "10" + "100";  
let e = "A" - "B" + 0xA;  
console.log(`${a}${b}${c}${d}${e}`);
```

What will appear on the console as a result?

- ☐ 30, 30, 20, 100, 2
☐ 2010, 2010, 20-2010, 0100, NaN
☐ 30, 31, 39, 100, NaN
☒ 2010, 30, 1010, 0100, NaN

Question 16 → Which of the following loop instructions checks the loop continuation condition only after the iteration has been completed?

- ☐ for...in ☐ while ☐ for ☒ do...while

Question 17 → The following function using a function expression has been defined:

```
let sum = function(a, b) {  
  return (a+b);  
}
```

- ☐ let sum = (a, b) → a+b;
☐ let sum = function(a, b) => {
 return (a+b);
}
☒ let sum = (a, b) => a+b;

What could the definition of the corresponding arrow function look like?

- ☐ let sum = (a, b) => {a+b};
☒ let sum = (a, b) => a+b;

Question 18 → The 'temp' array contains air temperature data measured over a period of time. You want to display the minimal temperature using the following code:

```
temp.forEach(e => min = min > e ? e : min);  
console.log(min);
```

What should the declaration of the 'min' variable look like?

- ☐ let min;
☐ let min = 0;
☒ let min = temp[0];
☐ It's not necessary, as it will be declared automatically on first use.

Question 19 → Examine the following code:

```
let x = [10, 20, 30, 40];  
let y = [50, 60];  
x.reverse.push(y);  
console.log(x.length);
```

Question 20 → Analyze the following code:

```
for (let a = 1; a < 10; a += 2) {  
  console.log(a);  
}  
let counter = 0;  
while (counter < 9) {  
  console.log(counter++);  
}  
let counter = 0;  
while (counter++ < 10) {  
  console.log(counter++);  
}  
let counter = 1;  
while (counter++ < 10) {  
  console.log(counter++);  
}
```

Question 21 → Analyze the following code:

```
let colors = ['red', 'green', 'blue'];  
for (let c of colors) {  
  console.log(c);  
}
```

Question 22 → Analyze the following code:

```
let route = { distance: 131, elevation: 1.4 };  
for (let k in route) {  
  console.log(k);  
}
```

Question 23 → Examine the following code:

```
let a = (n) => {  
  return n > 2 ? n * a(n-1) : 2;  
};  
console.log(a(6));
```


Question 24 → Examine the following code:

```
let x = mult(2)(10);  
console.log(x); // → 20
```

What should the 'mult' function declaration look like if the execution of this code results in a value of '20' in the console?

This is an error in the code and it is not possible to declare such a function correctly.

☐ let mult = function(a, b) {
 return a * b;
}

☒ let mult = function(a) {
 return function(b) {
 return a * b;
 }
}

☐ let mult = function(a, b) {
 return b * mult(b); mult(a);
}

Question 25 → Analyze the following code:

```
let counter = 0;
```

```
let userName = "John";
```

After declaring the 'counter' variable,

we want to add a short comment with information about what the variable is used for.

To do this, we modify the line with the declaration to the form:

☐ let counter = 0; // user

☐ visit counter

☐ let counter = 0; /* user

☐ visit counter

☐ // let counter = 0; user visit

☐ counter

☒ let counter = 0; // user visit

☐ counter

Question 26 → Analyze the following code:

```
x = [40, 10, 30, 20, 50];
```

```
x.sort(cmp);
```

How should the function 'cmp' be declared

if, after the code execution, the elements of the array 'x' are sorted in ascending order?

☒ let cmp = (a, b) => a - b;

☐ let cmp = (a, b) => b < a;

☐ let cmp = (a, b) => b > a;

☐ let cmp = (a, b) => b - a;

Question 27 → Analyze the following code which is missing one line:

```
let counter = 2;
```

```
let interval = setInterval(() =>
```

```
  console.log(counter);
```

```
  // Insert missing line here
```

```
  , 1000);
```

What should the missing line look like if the execution of this code results in the console displaying the values 2, 1, and 0 in sequence?

☐ clearInterval(interval);

☐ if (counter-- >= 0) clearInterval(interval);

☐ while (counter-- >= 0) clearInterval(interval);

☒ if (counter-- <= 0) clearInterval(interval);

Question 28 → Analyze the following code:

```
function execute(todo, a, b) {  
  return todo(a, b);  
}  
let power = (x, y) => x ** y;  
console.log(execute(power, 3, 2));
```

Before declaring the function, we should add one more line of code. Which one, if ~~you~~ the executⁿ of the completed code will result in the console displaying the value '9'?

Question 29 → Analyze the following code:

```
const a = "hello";  
console.log(a.toUpperCase());  
try {  
  console.log(a);  
} catch (error) {  
  console.log(a);  
} finally {  
  console.log(a);  
}
```

What will happen as a result of its execution?

Question 30 → Placing a 'debugger;' statement in the program code will:

- ☐ Put the interpreter into report mode, which will cause the console to print the output all sequentially executed commands.
- ☒ Pause the program with the ability to continue, as long as the executⁿ environment supports "debugging functionality".
- ☐ Stop the program without the ability to continue, as long as the executⁿ environment supports "debugging functionality".
- ☐ Cause the program console to display the completion status of the statement preceding the debugger.