6.1

a). “//” begins a single-line comment.

b). Every JavaScript statement should end with a(n) “;”.

c). The “if” statement is used to make decisions.

d). The “window” object displays alert dialogs and prompt dialogs.

e). Key words are reserved for use by JavaScript.

f). Methods “write” and “writeln” of the document object write HTML5 text into an HTML5 document.

6.2

a). False; Comments won’t be printed.

b). False; Lowercase letter and uppercase letter in JavaScript is different.

c). True

d). False; “\*”, “/”, “%” have same level of precedence; “+”, “-“, have same level of precedence, but its precedence is lower than the former.

e). False; It convert string to integer.

6.3

a). var c, thisIsAVariable, q76354, number;

b). value = winsow.prompt(“Enter an integer: ”, “0”);

c). var age = parseInt(stringValue);

d). if (number != 7) {

window.alert(“The variable number is not equal to 7”);

}

e). document.writln(“This is JavaScript”);

6.11

a). x = 2

b). The value of x + x is 4

c). x =

d). 5 = 5

6.13

a, d, e

7.1

a) All scripts can be written in terms of three types of control statements: sequence, selection and repetition.

b) The “if…else” double-selection statement is used to execute one action when a condition is true and another action when that condition is false.

c) Repeating a set of instructions a specific number of times is called “counter-controlled” repetition.

d) When it’s not known in advance how many times a set of statements will be repeated, a(n) sentinel (or a(n) signal, dummy or flag) value can be used to terminate the repetition.

7.9

a) if ( age >= 65 ) {

document.writeln( "Age greater than or equal to 65" );

}

else {

document.writeln( "Age is less than 65" );

}

b) var x = 1;

var total = 0;

while ( x <= 10 ) {

total += x;

++x;

}

c) var x = 1;

var total = 0;

while ( x <= 100 ) {

total += x;

++x;

}

d) var y = 5;

while (y> 0 ) {

document.writeln( y );

--y;

}

8.1

a) False. The default case is optional. If no default action is needed, then there’s no need for a default case.

b) False. The break statement is used to exit the switch statement. The break statement is not required for the last case in a switch statement.

c) False. Both of the relational expressions must be true for the entire expression to be true when using the && operator.

d) True.

8.12

a). true

b). false

c). true

d). false

e). true

f). false

g). false