

TW-006 TEAM LEAD VERSION (Sprint-4 Week-2)



CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

Meeting Agenda

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

Teamwork Schedule

Ice-breaking

5m

- Personal Questions (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. Which property references the DOM object that dispatched an event?

- A. self
- B. object
- C. target
- D. source

Answer:C

2. Which statement creates a new function called discountPrice?

A.

```
let discountPrice(price) {  
  return price * 0.85;  
};
```

B.

```
let discountPrice = function (price) {  
  return price * 0.85;  
};
```

C.

```
let function = discountPrice(price) {  
  return price * 0.85;  
};
```

D.

```
discountPrice = function (price) {  
  return price * 0.85;  
};
```

Answer: B

3. An is a JavaScript function that runs as soon as it is defined.

- A. Generator function
- B. Arrow function
- C. Regular Function
- D. Immediately Invoked Function Expression

Answer: D

4. For the following class, how do you get the value of 42 from an instance of X?

```
class X {  
  get Y() { return 42; }  
}
```

- A. x.get('Y')
- B. x.Y
- C. x.Y()
- D. x.get().Y

Answer: B

5. Why is it usually better to work with Objects instead of Arrays to store a collection of records?

- A. Objects are more efficient in terms of storage.
- B. Adding a record to an object is significantly faster than pushing a record into an array.
- C. Most operations involve looking up a record, and objects can do that better than arrays.
- D. Working with objects makes the code more readable.

Answer: B

6. Which statement references the DOM node created by the code shown?

```
<p class="pull">lorem ipsum</p>
```

- A. Document.querySelector('class.pull')
- B. document.querySelector('.pull');
- C. Document.querySelector('pull')
- D. document.querySelector('#pull')

Answer: B

7. What is the result of running this code?

```
sum(10,20);  
diff(10,20);  
function sum(x,y){  
    return x+y;  
}  
  
let diff = function(x,y){  
    return x-y  
}
```

- A. 30, ReferenceError, 30, -10
- B. ReferenceError
- C. 30, -10
- D. ReferenceError, -10

Answer: B

8. The following program has a problem. What is it?

```
var a;  
var b = (a = 3) ? true: false
```

- A. The condition in the ternary is using the assignment operator.
- B. You can't define a variable without initializing it.
- C. You can't use a ternary in the right-hand side of an assignment operator.
- D. The code is using the deprecated var keyword.

Answer: A

9. Which method do you use to attach one DOM node to another?

- A. attachNode()
- B. getNode()
- C. appendChild()
- D. querySelector()

Answer: C

10. What type of scope does the end variable have in the code shown?

```
var start = 1;
if (start === 1) {
  let end = 2;
}
```

- A. conditional
- B. block
- C. global
- D. function

Answer: B

11. Which statement selects all img elements in the DOM tree?

- A. document.querySelector('img')
- B. document.querySelectorAll('img')
- C. document.querySelectorAll('< img >')
- D. document.querySelector('< img >')

Answer: B

Interview Questions

15m

1. What is JavaScript 'Strict Mode'?

Answer: 'Strict mode' is a restricted variant of JavaScript. Usually, this language is 'not very strict' in throwing errors. But in 'Strict mode' it will throw all types of errors, even the silent errors. Thus, the process of

debugging becomes easier. And the chances for making a mistake for the developer is reduced.

2. What is the difference between 'var' and 'let' keyword?

Answer:

- [Check on stackoverflow](#)

3. What is the use of the 'debugger' keyword in JavaScript code?

Answer: Using the 'debugger' keyword in the code is like using breakpoints in the debugger.

To test the code, the debugger must be enabled for the browser. If debugging is disabled for the browser, the code will not work. During debugging of the code, the remaining part should stop executing, before it goes to the next line.

4. What is JavaScript Hoisting?

Answer: While using the 'JavaScript Hoisting' method, when an interpreter runs the code, all the variables are hoisted to the top of the original /current scope. If you have a variable declared anywhere inside the code, then it is brought to the top.

This method is only applicable to the declaration of a variable and is not applicable for the initialization of a variable. Functions are also hoisted to the top, whereas function explanations are not hoisted to the top.

Basically, where we declared the variable inside the code doesn't matter much.

Coding Challenge

20m

- [Coding Challenge: Check Triangle \(JS-CC-012\)](#)

Video of the Week

5m

- [A day in the life of a Google Software Engineer](#)
- [What Is React \(React js\) & Why Is It So Popular?](#)

Retro Meeting on a personal and team level

5m

Ask the questions below:

- What went well?
- What went wrong?
- What is the improvement areas?

Case study/Project

15m

Case study should be explained to the students during the weekly meeting and has to be completed in one weeks by the students. Students should work in small teams to complete the case study.

- [Team Members Page \(HC-006\)](#)

Closing

5m

-Next week's plan

-QA Session
