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1. What quality makes it possible for you to run JavaScript applications without compiling?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ JavaScript is an interpreted language.
- ☐ All modern browsers support JavaScript.
- ☐ The language syntax resembles Java.
- ☐ You can use a text editor to develop JavaScript applications.

✓ **Correct**

JavaScript is an interpreted language, and you do not need to compile JavaScript applications before running them.

2. True or false: With client-side JavaScript, Node.js applications process and route web service requests from the client.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ **Correct**

With server-side JavaScript, Node.js applications process and route web service requests from the client.

3. Which of the following applications intercepts the call when JavaScript sends a web service request to the Node.js server?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ JSON
- ☐ CSS
- ☒ REST Web Service
- ☐ Enterprise Java

✓ **Correct**

On the server, a Representational State Transfer (REST) web service intercepts the call.

4. What is the best description of Node.js?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ A package for a script file that corresponds to a module
- ☐ A multithreaded application environment that handles operations through events
- ☒ A server-side programming framework that uses JavaScript as its programming language
- ☐ A simple web server that listens to HTTP requests and returns HTTP response messages

✓ **Correct**

Node.js is a server-side programming framework that uses JavaScript as its programming language.

5. How do you handle operation results with Node.js?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Write callback functions to handle results when the operations complete
- ☐ Create an instance of a web server application
- ☐ Specify a relative path to the Node.js script from the module directory
- ☐ Use blocking on asynchronous I/O operations

✓ **Correct**

Instead of blocking on I/O operations, you write asynchronous callback functions to handle results when they complete.

6. What do you use the `http.createServer` function for?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ To create an instance of a web server
- ☐ To import a Node.js module
- ☐ To specify a main script for your module
- ☐ To develop an anonymous function to handle requests and responses



Correct

You use the `http.createServer` function to create an instance of a web server application.

7. What is the correspondence between a Node.js module and a script file?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ None
- ☒ 1:1
- ☐ 4:1
- ☐ 2:1



Correct

Every JavaScript file is a module in Node.js, and a module corresponds to a script file.

8. What do you use the `require` function for?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ To import a Node.js module
- ☐ To develop an anonymous function to handle requests and responses
- ☐ To specify a main script for your module
- ☐ To create an instance of a web server



Correct

You can use the `require` function to import a Node.js module.

9. What does adding a property to the implicit exports object do?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ An anonymous function is blocked on the Node.js server.
- ☐ A function returns an object that represents an instance of your module.
- ☒ A function becomes available to Node.js applications that import your module.
- ☐ A function returns details about your module.



Correct

To make a function or a value available to Node.js applications that import your module, you add a property to exports.

10. What happens when a module does not have a `package.json` file?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Node.js assumes that the main class is named `index.js`.
- ☐ There is no module manifest.
- ☐ The `require` statement assumes that scripts have a file extension of `.js`.
- ☐ The relative path to the Node.js script changes to an absolute path from the module directory.



Correct

If a module does not have a `package.json` file, Node.js assumes that the main class is named `index.js`.