

Salesforce JS-Dev-101受験対策書、JS-Dev-101試験時間



P.S.TopexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Salesforce JS-Dev-101ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1cbcAK9O49hj1yShqmlhoa2yEeC1RJ0Qa>

TopexamのJS-Dev-101 問題集はあなたがJS-Dev-101認定試験に準備するとき最も欠かせない資料です。この問題集の価値は試験に関連する他の参考書の総合の価値に相当します。このアサーションは過言ではありません。Topexamの問題集を利用してからこのすべてが真であることがわかります。

Salesforce JS-Dev-101 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objects, Functions, and Classes: Covers function, object, and class implementations to meet business requirements, along with the use of modules, decorators, variable scope, and execution flow.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Browser and Events: Covers DOM manipulation, event handling and propagation, browser-specific APIs, and using Browser Developer Tools to inspect code behavior.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Testing: Covers evaluating unit test effectiveness against a block of code and modifying tests to improve their coverage and reliability.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variables, Types, and Collections: Covers declaring and initializing variables, working with strings, numbers, dates, arrays, and JSON, along with understanding type coercion and truthy• falsy evaluations.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Server Side JavaScript: Covers Node.js implementations, CLI commands, core modules, and package management solutions for given scenarios.

>> Salesforce JS-Dev-101受験対策書 <<

JS-Dev-101試験時間、JS-Dev-101認定資格

Topexamは多くのIT職員の夢を達成することであるウェブサイトです。IT夢を持っていたら、速くTopexamに来ましょう。Topexamにはすごいトレーニング即ちSalesforceのJS-Dev-101試験トレーニング資料があります。これはIT職員の皆が熱望しているものです。あなたが試験に合格することを助けられますから。

Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer - Multiple Choice 認定 JS-Dev-101 試験問題 (Q78-Q83):

質問 # 78

Refer to the following array:

```
````javascript
let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
````
```

Which two lines of code result in a second array, `arr2`, created such that `arr2` is a reference to `arr`?

Choose 2 answers

- A. `let arr2 = Array.from(arr);`
- B. `let arr2 = arr;`
- C. `let arr2 = arr.slice(0, 5);`
- D. `let arr2 = arr.sort();`

正解: B、D

質問 # 79

Which three actions can the code execute in the browser console?

- A. Run code that is not related to the page.
- B. View and change the DOM of the page.
- C. View and change security cookies.
- D. Display a report showing the performance of a page.
- E. View, change, and debug the JavaScript code of the page.

正解: A、B、E

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract JavaScript Knowledge The browser console (Developer Tools → Console) allows:

Running code unrelated to the page

Developers can type arbitrary JavaScript not tied to the page's logic.

This is allowed → A is correct.

Viewing and modifying JavaScript code execution

Using the Sources tab and console, developers can:

Inspect variables

Modify code at runtime

Set breakpoints

Therefore → D is correct.

Viewing and manipulating the DOM

From the console, developers can:

Query DOM nodes using selectors

Modify element properties and attributes

Insert or remove elements

Therefore → E is correct.

Why the other options are incorrect:

B (security cookies)

Many cookies have flags such as `HttpOnly` and `Secure`.

Cookies with the `HttpOnly` flag cannot be viewed or modified via JavaScript or console.

Therefore this is not guaranteed → incorrect.

C (performance report)

The console itself does not provide a performance report.

The Performance or Lighthouse tabs provide this, not the console.

Therefore incorrect.

JavaScript Knowledge Reference (text-only)

Developer console can execute arbitrary JavaScript.

Console allows DOM inspection and manipulation.

Security cookies (`HttpOnly`) cannot be accessed via JavaScript.

質問 # 80

Refer to the code snippet below:
Let array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4];
For (let i=0; i < array.length; i++)
if(array[i] === 4) {
array.splice(i, 1);
}
}

What is the value of array after the code executes?

- A. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4]
- B. [1,2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4]
- C. [1, 2, 3, 5]
- D. [1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4]

正解: D

質問 # 81

Which statement accurately describes the behavior of the async/await keywords?

- A. The associated function sometimes returns a promise.
- B. The associated class contains some asynchronous functions.
- C. The associated function can only be called via asynchronous methods.
- D. The associated function is asynchronous, but acts like synchronous code.

正解: D

解説:

When async is added to a function:

```
async function example() {}
```

JavaScript guarantees:

The function always returns a Promise, regardless of what is returned inside.

Inside the function, await pauses execution until a Promise resolves.

Code appears synchronous even though it uses asynchronous behavior.

Analysis of each option:

A incorrect:

Not "sometimes"-an async function always returns a Promise.

B incorrect:

Async functions can be called just like normal functions.

C incorrect:

Async/await has nothing to do with classes specifically.

D correct:

This is the standard description:

"Async functions behave asynchronously but allow writing code that looks synchronous." JavaScript Knowledge Reference (text-only) async functions always return Promises.

await pauses execution of the async function.

Async/await syntax creates synchronous-looking code on top of asynchronous operations.

質問 # 82

bar, awesome is a popular JavaScript module. the versions publish to npm are:

Teams at Universal Containers use this module in a number of projects. A particular project has the package, json definition below.

