

# Relevant JavaScript-Developer-I Answers - Pass Guaranteed JavaScript-Developer-I - Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer (JS-Dev-101) First-grade Test Score Report



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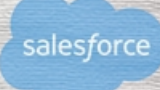
## New Relevant JavaScript-Developer-I Answers | Pass-Sure JavaScript-Developer-I Test Score Report: Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer (JS-Dev-101)

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## Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer (JS-Dev-101) Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

**NEW QUESTION # 34**  
Refer to the following object.

```
01 const dog = {
02   firstName: 'Beau',
03   lastName: 'Bee',
04   get fullName() {
05     return this.firstName + ' ' + this.lastName;
06   }
07 };
```



How can a developer access the fullName property for dog?

- A. Dog.fullName ()
- **B. Dog.fullName**
- C. Dog. function, fullName
- D. Dog. get,fullName

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

In the browser, the window object is often used to assign variables that require the broadest scope in an application Node.js application does not have access to the window object by default.

Which two methods are used to address this ?

Choose 2 answers

- **A. Assign variables to the global object.**
- B. Use the document object instead of the window object.
- C. Assign variables to module.exports and require them as needed.
- D. Create a new window object in the root file.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 36

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

```
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);
  }
}
console.log(array)
```

▶ (6) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4] VM1963:7

undefined

### NEW QUESTION # 37

A developer is working on an ecommerce website where the delivery date is dynamically calculated based on the current date. The code line below is responsible for this calculation.

```
const deliveryDate = new Date ();
```

Due to changes in the business requirements, the delivery date must now be today's date + 9 days.

Which code meets this new requirements?

- A. `deliveryDate.setDate (( new Date () ).getDate () + 9);`
- B. `deliveryDate.setDate ( Date . current () + 9 0;`
- C. `deliveryDate.Date = new Date (+9) ;`
- D. `deliveryDate . date = date . current () + 9`

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Which three browser specific APIs are available for developers to persist data between page loads?

- A. `localStorage`
- B. global variables
- C. `cookies`
- D. `indexedDB`
- E. IIFEs

**Answer: A,C,D**

Explanation:

We want mechanisms that persist data between page loads (i.e., after refresh or navigation), in the browser.

- \* A. `localStorage`
- \* Part of the Web Storage API.
- \* Data persists across page reloads and browser restarts (until explicitly cleared).
- \* Scoped per origin (protocol + host + port).
- \* This is a correct persistent storage API.
- \* B. `indexedDB`
- \* A low-level, client-side NoSQL database in the browser.
- \* Stores large amounts of structured data and persists across reloads and sessions.
- \* This is also a correct persistent API.
- \* C. `cookies`
- \* Small key/value pairs stored by the browser and often sent with HTTP requests.
- \* Can have expiration dates and persist across page loads and sessions.
- \* They are a traditional persistence mechanism in browsers.
- \* So cookies also qualify.
- \* D. `global variables`



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