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Salesforce JS-Dev-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• Debugging and Error Handling: Covers proper error handling techniques and the use of the console and breakpoints to debug code.
Topic 3	• Testing: Covers evaluating unit test effectiveness against a block of code and modifying tests to improve their coverage and reliability.
Topic 4	• Server Side JavaScript: Covers Node.js implementations, CLI commands, core modules, and package management solutions for given scenarios.
Topic 5	• 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.
Topic 6	• Asynchronous Programming: Covers asynchronous programming concepts and understanding how the event loop controls execution flow and determines outcomes.

Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer - Multiple Choice Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104
Refer to the code below:
01 const addBy = ?
02 const addByEight = addBy(8);
03 const sum = addByEight(50);
Which two functions can replace line 01 and return 58 to sum?

- A. const addBy = function(num1) {
  return num1 * num2;
  }
- B. const addBy = function(num1) {
  return function(num2) {
  return num1 + num2;
  }
  }
- C. (Corrected for typing errors)
  const addBy = (num1) => {
  return function(num2) {
  return num1 + num2;
  }
- D. const addBy = (num1) => num1 + num2;

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
}
Explanation:
We want:
const addByEight = addBy(8);
const sum = addByEight(50);
And we need sum to be 58.
That means:
addBy(8) must return a function.
That returned function, when called with 50, must compute 8 + 50.
So addBy must be a higher-order function that returns another function capturing num1 and later using it with num2 (a closure).
Option A
const addBy = function(num1) {
return function(num2) {
return num1 + num2;

}
}
Step-by-step:
Call addBy(8):
num1 is 8.
The function returns an inner function: function(num2) { return num1 + num2; }.
So addByEight becomes this inner function, with num1 closed over as 8.
Then call addByEight(50):
num2 is 50.
The body computes num1 + num2, i.e., 8 + 50 = 58.
Therefore, with Option A in place:
const addByEight = addBy(8); // returns inner function
const sum = addByEight(50); // 58
So sum is 58. Option A is correct.
Option D (corrected)
const addBy = (num1) => {
return function(num2) {
return num1 + num2;
}
}
This is essentially the same logic expressed with an arrow function for the outer function:
Call addBy(8):
num1 is 8.
Returns the inner function function(num2) { return num1 + num2; }.
Call addByEight(50):
num2 is 50.
Computes num1 + num2 → 8 + 50 = 58.
So again:
const addByEight = addBy(8); // inner function with num1 = 8
const sum = addByEight(50); // 58
Option D is also correct.
Thus, A and D are the two functions that satisfy the requirement.
Why B and C are incorrect
Option B:
const addBy = function(num1) {
return num1 * num2;
}
This does not return a function; it returns a value.
addBy(8) returns 8 * num2, but num2 is not defined in this scope, which would cause a ReferenceError.
Also, addByEight would be a number (if num2 existed), not a function, so addByEight(50) would fail.
Option C:
const addBy = (num1) => num1 + num2;
Again, addBy returns a value, not a function.
addBy(8) returns 8 + num2, but num2 is not defined, so this is also invalid due to ReferenceError.
addByEight would be a number (or error), not a function.
Neither B nor C creates the required closure nor returns a function to be called later.
Reference / Study Guide concepts (no links):
Higher-order functions in JavaScript
Closures: inner functions capturing outer variables (num1)
Arrow functions vs function expressions
Returning functions from functions (function factories / currying)
Scope and ReferenceError when a variable is not defined

NEW QUESTION # 105
Refer to the following code:
Let sampleText = 'The quick brown fox jumps';
A developer needs to determine if a certainsubstring is part of a string.
Which three expressions return true for the given substring ?
Choose 3 answers

- A. sampleText.includes(' Fox ', 3)
- B. sampleText.includes(' quick ') !== -1;
- C. sampleText.includes(' fox ');
- D. sampleText.includes(' quick ', 4);
- E. sampleText.includes('fox');

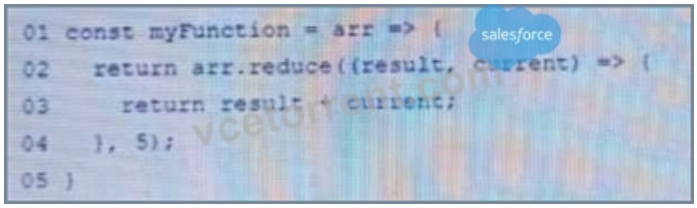
Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 106
A developer has two ways to write a function:
Option A:
function Monster() {
This.growl = () => {
Console.log ("Grr!");
}
}
Option B:
function Monster() {};
Monster.prototype.growl =() => {
console.log("Grr!");
}
After deciding on an option, the developer creates 1000 monster objects.
How many growl methods are created with Option A Option B?

- A. 1000 growl method is created for Option A. 1 growl methods are created for Option
- B. 1 growl method is created regardless of whichoption is used.
- C. 1 growl method is created for Option 1000 growl methods are created for Option B.
- D. 1000 growl methods are created regardless of which option is used.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 107
Refer to the code below:



What is the output of this function when called with an empty array?

- A. Return Infinity
- B. Return 0
- C. Return NaN
- D. Return 5

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 108
Refer to the code below:
class Student {
constructor(name) {
this._name = name;
}
displayGrade() {
console.log(`${this._name} got 70% on test.`);
}

```
}
class GraduateStudent extends Student {
constructor(name) {
super(name);
this._name = "Graduate Student " + name;
}
displayGrade() {
console.log(`${this._name} got 100% on test.`);
}
}
let student = new GraduateStudent("Jane");
student.displayGrade();
```
What is the console output?

- A. Better student Jackie got 70% on test.
- B. Jackie got 70% on test.
- C. Uncaught ReferenceError
- D. Graduate Student Jane got 100% on test.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is C, after correcting the option text to match the actual code.
The object is created here:
```
let student = new GraduateStudent("Jane");
```
Because GraduateStudent extends Student, its constructor runs:
```
constructor(name) {
super(name);
this._name = "Graduate Student " + name;
}
```
The call to:
```
super(name);
```
runs the parent Student constructor first and temporarily sets:
```
this._name = "Jane";
```
Then this line in the child constructor overwrites that value:
```
this._name = "Graduate Student " + name;
```
So the final value of this._name becomes:
"Graduate Student Jane"
Next, this line executes:
```
student.displayGrade();
```
Since student is an instance of GraduateStudent, JavaScript uses the overridden displayGrade() method from GraduateStudent, not the parent method from Student.
The executed method is:
```
displayGrade() {
console.log(`${this._name} got 100% on test.`);
}
```
Therefore, the console output is:
Graduate Student Jane got 100% on test.
Important correction: the original option C said something like "Better student Jackie got 100% on test.", but the actual code uses "Graduate Student " and the name "Jane". The verified corrected answer remains C.

NEW QUESTION # 109
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