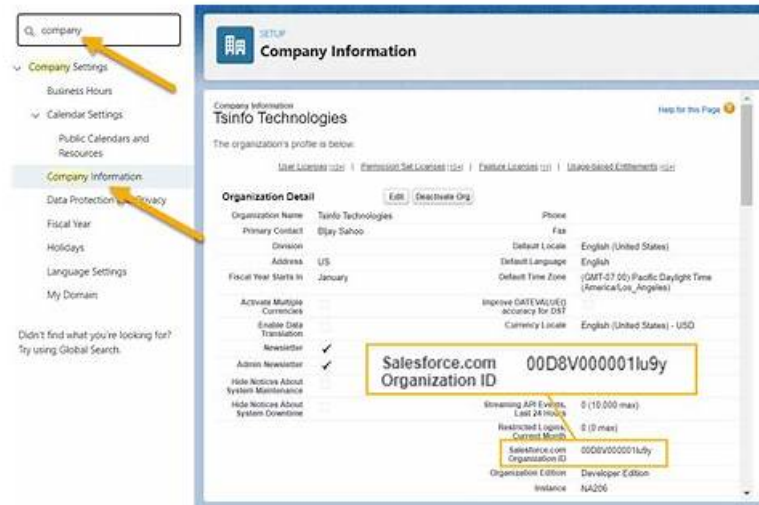


Salesforce JS-Dev-101 Valid Real Test | JS-Dev-101 Valid Practice Materials



DOWNLOAD the newest Prep4away JS-Dev-101 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OVVDq4EgTyvHq3VW7uXG_MiBeVO76VQF

The most important feature of the online version of our JS-Dev-101 learning materials are practicality. The online version is open to all electronic devices, which will allow your device to have common browser functionality so that you can open our products. At the same time, our online version of the JS-Dev-101 Learning Materials can also be implemented offline, which is a big advantage that many of the same educational products are not able to do on the market at present.

It is certain that the pass rate among our customers is the most essential criteria to check out whether our JS-Dev-101 training materials are effective or not. The good news is that according to statistics, under the help of our training materials, the pass rate among our customers has reached as high as 98% to 100%. And you can prepare for your JS-Dev-101 Exam with under the guidance of our training materials anywhere at any time. Just take action to purchase we would be pleased to make you the next beneficiary of our JS-Dev-101 exam practice.

>> **Salesforce JS-Dev-101 Valid Real Test** <<

JS-Dev-101 Valid Practice Materials - JS-Dev-101 Reliable Exam Topics

Our JS-Dev-101 cram materials will help you gain the success in your career. You can be respected and enjoy the great fame among the industry. When applying for the jobs your resumes will be browsed for many times and paid high attention to. The odds to succeed in the job interview will increase. So you could see the detailed information of our JS-Dev-101 Exam Questions before you decide to buy them.

Salesforce JS-Dev-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asynchronous Programming: Covers asynchronous programming concepts and understanding how the event loop controls execution flow and determines outcomes.
Topic 3	<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.

Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Debugging and Error Handling: Covers proper error handling techniques and the use of the console and breakpoints to debug code.

Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer - Multiple Choice Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Refer to the following code:

```
<html lang="en">
  <body>
    <span onclick="console.log('Span message');">
      <button id="myButton">Send Message</button>
    </span>
  </body>
  <script>
    function displayMessage(ev){
      ev.stopPropagation();
      console.log('Button message');
    }
    const elem = document.getElementById("myButton");
    elem.addEventListener('click',displayMessage);
  </script>
</html>
```

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C

- D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 17

At Universal Containers, every team has its own way of copying JavaScript objects. The code snippet shows an Implementation from one team:

```
01 function Person() {
02   this.firstName = "John";
03   this.lastName = "Doe";
04   this.name = () => {
05     console.log(`Hello ${this.firstName} ${this.lastName}`);
06   }
07 }
08
09 const john = new Person();
10 const dan = JSON.stringify(JSON.parse(john));
11 dan.firstName = 'Dan';
12 dan.name();
```

What is the output of the code execution?

- A. Hello Dan
- **B. SyntaxError: Unexpected token in JSON**
- C. Hello Dan Doe
- D. Hello John Doe

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 18

Refer to the code:

```
01 const exec = (item, delay) =>
02 new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(() => resolve(item), delay));
03
04 async function runParallel() {
05 const [result1, result2, result3] = await Promise.all(
06 [exec('x', '100'), exec('y', '500'), exec('z', '100')]
07 );
08 return `parallel is done: ${result1} ${result2} ${result3}`;
09 }
```

Which two statements correctly execute runParallel()?

- **A. runParallel().then(function(data) { return data; });**
- **B. runParallel().then(data);**
- C. async runParallel().then(data);
- D. runParallel().done(function(data) { return data; });

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract JavaScript Knowledge Facts about JavaScript Promises:

`runParallel()` is declared `async`, which means it always returns a Promise.

Promises are consumed using `.then()`, `.catch()`, and `.finally()`.

There is no `.done()` method in native JavaScript Promises.

The `async` keyword cannot be placed before a function call (option A is invalid syntax).

Analysis of each option:

A . `async runParallel().then(data);`

Invalid syntax. `async` cannot prefix an expression.

B . Valid. Calls the function and attaches a `.then()` handler.

C . Invalid. `.done()` is not part of JavaScript Promise API.

D . Valid. Calls `runParallel()` and chains `.then()`.

Therefore the correct answers are B and D.

JavaScript Knowledge Reference (text-only)

`async` functions return Promises.

Promises use `.then()` to retrieve resolved values.

`.done()` is not part of the standard Promise interface.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Refer to the code below:

```
01 let o = {
02   get js() {
03     let city1 = String('St. Louis');
04     let city2 = String('New York');
05
06     return {
07       firstCity: city1.toLowerCase(),
08       secondCity: city2.toLowerCase(),
09     }
10   }
11 }
```

What value can a developer expect when referencing `o.js.secondCity`?

- A. 'New York'
- B. undefined
- C. 'new york'
- D. An error

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract JavaScript Knowledge

1. Getter Functions in JavaScript

In JavaScript, when an object uses the `get` keyword, it defines a getter method. Accessing a getter property executes the function and returns its value. Thus:

`o.js`

does not return the getter function; instead, it executes the function located at:

```
get js() { ... }
```

and returns the object inside the return block.

2. Behavior of `String()` and `toLowerCase()`

Inside the getter:

```
let city1 = String('St. Louis');
```

```
let city2 = String('New York');
```

`String()` creates a string value.

Then, the returned object is constructed as:

```
{
  firstCity: city1.toLowerCase(),
  secondCity: city2.toLowerCase(),
}
```

```
}
```

The method `toLowerCase()` is a standard JavaScript string method that returns a new string with all alphabetic characters converted to lowercase.

Therefore:

```
city2.toLowerCase()
```

returns:

```
'new york'
```

3. Referencing the Property

When the developer writes:

```
o.js.secondCity
```

the following happens:

The getter `js` runs and returns an object.

The returned object includes the property:

```
secondCity: 'new york'
```

Accessing `.secondCity` retrieves the lowercase string `'new york'`.

Therefore, the correct value is `'new york'`.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect

A . `undefined` - incorrect because the property `secondCity` clearly exists in the returned object.

B . An error - incorrect because no invalid operations occur; all methods and properties are valid.

C . `'New York'` - incorrect because `toLowerCase()` transforms the string to lowercase.

JavaScript Knowledge Reference (Text-Based)

Getter methods using the `get` keyword return computed values when accessed.

JavaScript String values support the `toLowerCase()` method, which returns a lowercase version of the original string.

Accessing nested properties like `o.js.secondCity` triggers the getter, returning the constructed object.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Given HTML below:

```
<div>
```

```
<div id="row-uc"> UniversalContainer</div>
```

```
<div id="row-aa">Applied Shipping</div>
```

```
<div id="row-bt"> Burlington Textiles </div>
```

```
</div>
```

Which statement adds the `priority = account` CSS class to the universal Containers row ?

- A. `Document.querySelector("#row-uc").classList.add("priority-account");`
- B. `Document.querySelector("#row-uc").classes.push("priority-account");`
- C. `Document.querySelectorAll("#row-uc").classList.add("priority-account");`
- **D. `Document.getElementById("row-uc").addClass("priority-account");`**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 21

.....

No doubt the Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer - Multiple Choice (JS-Dev-101) certification is one of the most challenging certification exams in the market. This Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer - Multiple Choice (JS-Dev-101) certification exam gives always a tough time to Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer - Multiple Choice (JS-Dev-101) exam candidates. The Prep4away understands this hurdle and offers recommended and real Salesforce JS-Dev-101 Exam Practice questions in three different formats. These formats hold high demand in the market and offer a great solution for quick and complete Salesforce Certified JavaScript Developer - Multiple Choice (JS-Dev-101) exam preparation.

JS-Dev-101 Valid Practice Materials: <https://www.prep4away.com/Salesforce-certification/braindumps.JS-Dev-101.ete.file.html>

- JS-Dev-101 Examcollection Dumps Book JS-Dev-101 Free JS-Dev-101 Customized Lab Simulation Open www.troytecdumps.com enter (JS-Dev-101) and obtain a free download Guaranteed JS-Dev-101 Questions

