

1. Nov/2022/Paper_32/No.9

A programmer is writing some JavaScript code to display this text on a web page:

This is “Cambridge International IT 9626 Paper 3”

The programmer uses strings in the code.

(a) Describe the purpose of strings in JavaScript.

.....
.....
..... [1]

(b) The programmer’s first attempt at the HTML and JavaScript code is shown in Fig. 9.1. Line numbers are shown only for your use when referring to the code.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <body>
4
5  <h2>This is "Cambridge Assessment International Education"</h2>
6
7  <p id="string"></p>
8
9  <script>
10 var x = "This is "Cambridge International IT 9626 Paper 3"";
11 document.getElementById("string").innerHTML = x;
12 </script>
13
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

Fig. 9.1

When run in a web browser the HTML code outputs the heading in line 5 on the page. The browser executes the JavaScript code shown in lines 9 to 12.

The expected output of the code on the web page is shown in Fig. 9.2 but the actual output is shown in Fig. 9.3.

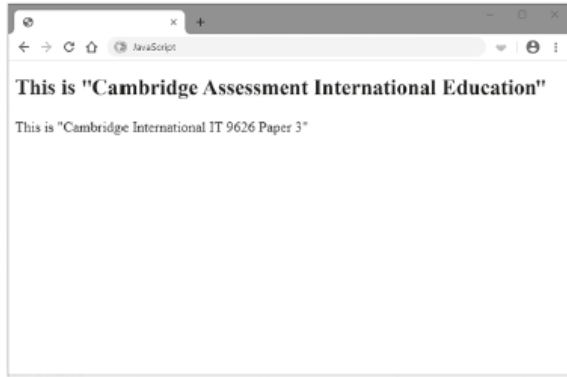


Fig. 9.2

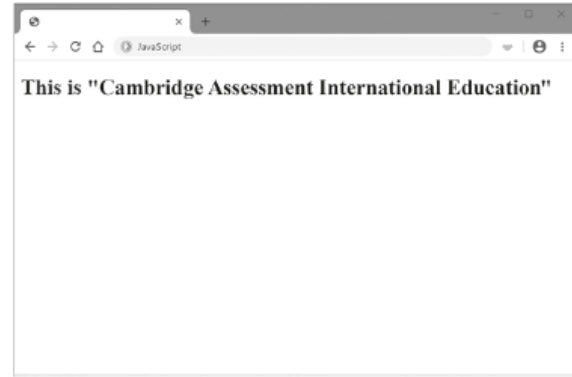
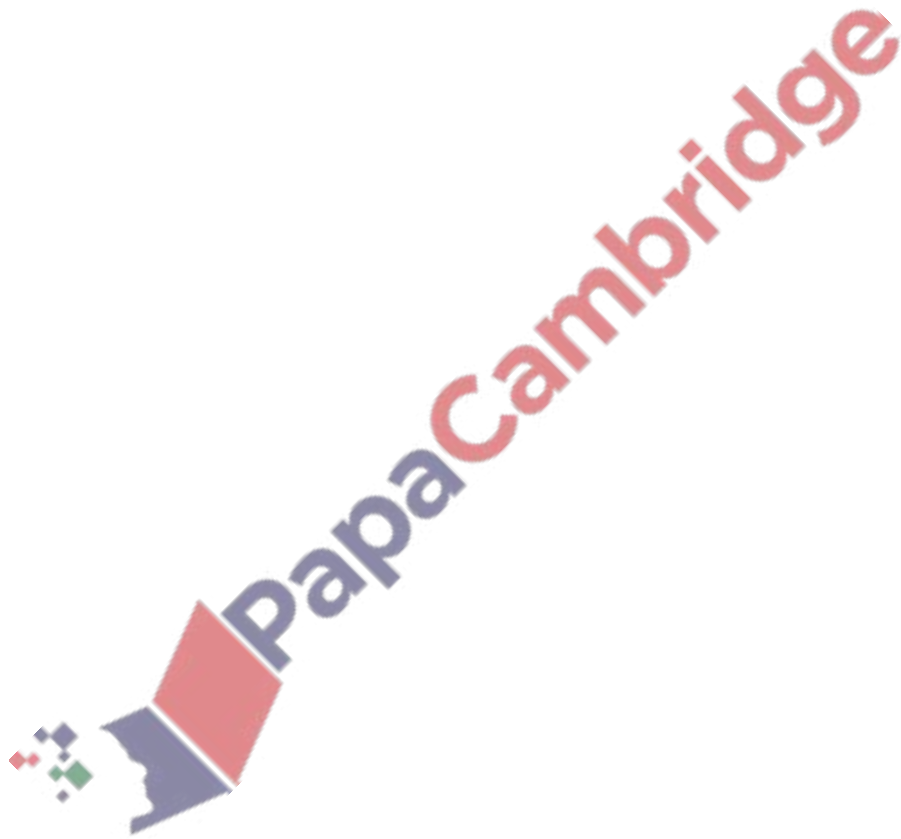


Fig. 9.3



2. June/2022/Paper_31/No.8

JavaScript code can use comparison operators.

Explain how each of the following comparison operators works in JavaScript when comparing the number 1 with the text "1".

(a) the == operator

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) the !== operator

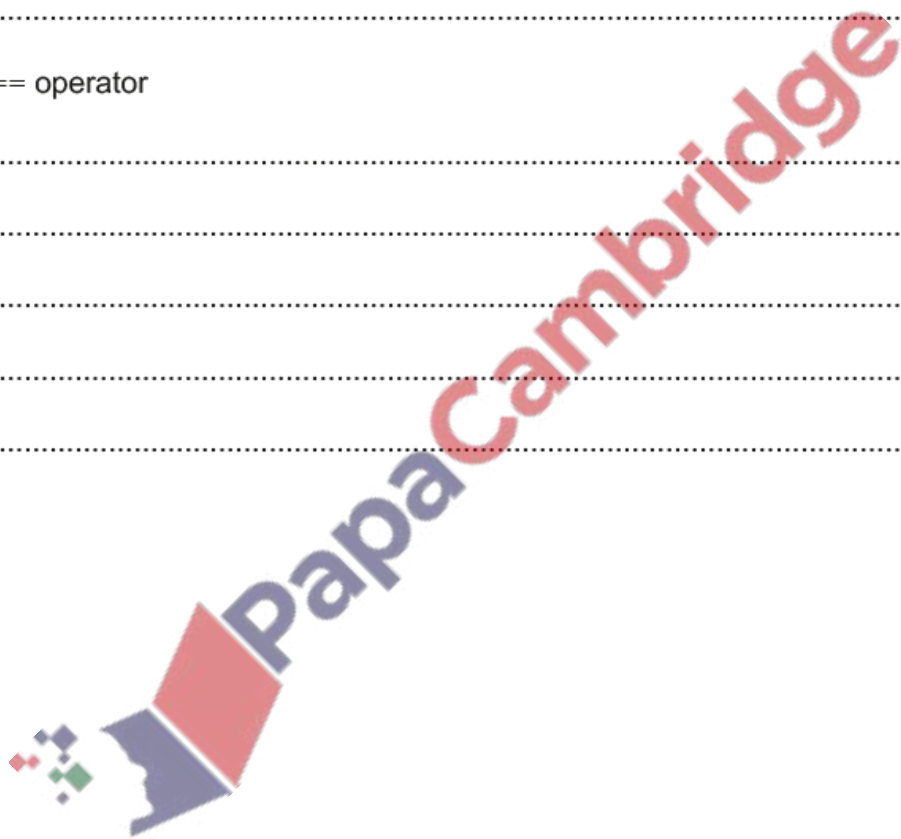
.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]



The `confirm()` method is used in JavaScript to create and provide dialog boxes for users to interact with web pages.

- (a) Describe the purpose of **two** elements of the dialog box that appears when `confirm()` is used.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

- (b) Explain why the use of `confirm()` may cause problems on web pages.

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..... [3]

- (c) Explain how the **result** of the user interaction from `confirm()` is reported back to the JavaScript code for use in the remaining code.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

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(b) the !== operator

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

