Quiz 12

Databases

17 June 2026

Full name: .....

You have 10 minutes to answer this quiz, directly on this sheet of paper. No electronic devices or material of any kind is allowed. Do not forget to add your name above. Every question amounts to 2 points; the quiz is graded out of 10 points.

Questions

Q1. Circle the only correct answer.

What is the difference between

```
element.textContent = userInput;    element.innerHTML = userInput;
```

when `userInput` is a string coming from the user?

a. there is no observable difference; the two are synonyms.

b. `textContent` is faster; otherwise they behave identically.

c. `innerHTML` parses the assigned string as HTML, so an attacker who controls `userInput` can inject `<script>` tags or event handlers (XSS); `textContent` writes plain text.

d. `innerHTML` only works on `<input>` elements.

Q2. Circle all correct answers (there may be more than one).

Which of the following statements about JavaScript running in the browser are correct?

a. it can react to user actions on the page, such as clicks on a button.

b. it can modify the content of the page after the page has been loaded.

c. it must be compiled by the web server before being sent to the browser.

d. it is just another name for the Java programming language.

Q3. Consider the function

```
async function loadRooms() {
  const r = await fetch("/api/rooms");
  const rooms = await r.json();
  return rooms;
}
```

The server is up but the route `/api/rooms` now returns `404 Not Found`. Explain briefly what this function will do, and how to fix it so that the caller actually learns that something went wrong.

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Q4. Circle the only correct answer.

The page `https://hotel.example/dashboard` runs JavaScript that calls

```
fetch("https://api.partner.com/rates")
```

The browser blocks the request. Why?

a. the user is offline.

b. `fetch` only supports same-protocol requests, and the partner uses a different version of TLS.

c. the Same-Origin Policy forbids cross-origin requests unless the target server opts in with appropriate `Access-Control-Allow-Origin` (CORS) headers.

d. `fetch` requires a JSON body on every request, even `GET`.

Q5. Circle the only correct answer.

In the browser, what is true of `await` inside an `async` function?

a. it freezes the entire page (including animations and other event handlers) until the awaited promise resolves.

b. it pauses only the current `async` function; the event loop continues to handle other events, timers and rendering.

c. it can be used at the top level of any `<script>`, regardless of `async`.

d. it converts the awaited promise into a synchronous value, so `try`/`catch` no longer applies to it.