# Question 01

1. Hoisting is JavaScript's default behavior of moving declarations (variables and functions) to the top of their containing scope (global or function) before the code execution.
2. “Super” keyword is used to call the constructor of a parent class and to access the parent's properties and methods in a child class.
3. “let” and “const” are block-scoped variable declarations introduced in ES6. let allows re-assignment, while const does not allow re-assignment after its initial declaration. var is function-scoped and can be re-declared and updated, whereas let and const cannot be re-declared in the same scope.
4. The rest parameter syntax (...) allows a function to accept an indefinite number of arguments as an array.

An arrow function (=>) provides a shorter syntax for writing function expressions and does not have its own this, arguments, super, or new.target bindings, which makes it lexically bind the this value from the surrounding code. Arrow functions cannot be used as constructors.

1. “readonly” Users can read and copy the content but cannot modify it.

“disabled” The field is un-editable and not submitted with the form data.

1. Absolute units (e.g., px, pt, cm)

Relative units (e.g., em, rem, %, vw, vh)

1. The font-family property is used to change the font face in CSS.
2. Using Flexbox

.parent {

display: flex;

justify-content: center;

align-items: center;

}

And using Grid

.parent {

display: grid;

place-items: center;

}

# Question 02

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True

# Question 03

1. asynchronous, non-blocking, single-threaded language
2. Encapsulation