Assignment #1

Question#1:

forEach: iterates over an array all in the same time without waiting for any operation to finish and there is no break or continue as all iterations are done at the same time.

Example: we can use it if we want to upload photos or files all at the same time without having to wait for any of them to finish first

for..of: this is the opposite of forEach where all the iterations over the array or all object are done asynchronous and each one must wait for the one before it to finish and we can use break or continue on it.

Example: we can use if I want to upload photos or an array of strings that I need to verify the user first so if the first string has the use email and it doesn't exist in the database then I will not continue the loop.

Question#2:

Hoisting: it's a javascript method where it moves variable and function declarations to the top of the scope without the initialization.

Example: the var in javascript moves the declaration and by default gives it an initializer of undefined.

Temporal Dead Zone: this is the time between the start of the scope and the declaration of the variable.

Example: the let and const in javascript don't have any value assigned to them until the code gets to the declaration line for the variable

Question#3:

==: used to compare the value of 2 elements

===: used to compare both the value and the type of 2 elements

Question#4:

The try-catch is used for handling error in the code where in the try block contains the code that will run and the catch contains the arguments which will handle any type of error that may happen during the running of the code in the

try block where it can display a message with a the details of the error.

Its important to use try-catch in async operations since its dealing with promises and promises could return an error or even sometimes the function may not finish handling the promise so there is a need to handle any type of error or pending promises.

Question#5:

Type conversion: where we manually change the type of a value

Example : let num = "123";
let stringNum = Number(num);

This will convert the num string to a number

Type coercion: where javascript automatically changes the type of a value

Example: console.log(“Number is ” + 7) this will coerced the number 7 to a string due to the + operator