

## Career Services Assignment 3 – Java Flash Cards

**Points possible:** 50

Category	Criteria	% of Grade
Completeness	All requirements of the assignment are complete.	100

**Instructions:** Research common JavaScript interview questions online and create 20 flash cards from the information you find. Study your flash cards regularly to better prepare for interviews. Fill out the table below with the information you put on each of your flash cards.

Front of Card	Back of Card
What are the different data types in JavaScript?	var (Variable), String, Numeric, Boolean, Undefined, Null, Nan.
What is the difference between == and === operators?	== is looking for if the values match. === is looking to see if the values and data types on both ends match. Both are a comparison operator – they both will compare one side versus the other side.
The difference between var and let?	var is for variable and used to be the industry standard. But, now let is the standard for initializing variables, especially within a particular block {} and was introduced with update ES6.
What's the difference between let and const?	let allows you to declare a variable within a particular block {} and const (aka constant) is a declared variable that cannot be changed. Const is really good when you want to try to prevent coding errors from happening. The const doesn't allow you to reassign the variable. If the const is an array, you can push additional items into that array, but you cannot re-assign const. <code>const c = [1, 2]</code> “\n” <code>c.push(3)</code> “\n” <code>console.log(c)</code> will now be <code>[1, 2, 3]</code> . Rather than trying to reassign itself as <code>c = [1, 2, 3]</code>
Difference between null and undefined?	null can be assigned as the variable (ex: <code>let x = null;</code> <code>console.log(x)</code> will log out null. Undefined is a declared variable but no value is assigned (ex: <code>var number;</code> <code>console.log(number)</code> will log out undefined because number wasn't assigned anything.

What is the use of arrow functions?	Arrow functions are used to simplify a function. They allow for functions to be written in a cleaner manner.
What is prototype inheritance?	This allows objects to inherit properties from one another (from the parent), like the same way we inherit properties in our genes from our parents.
Difference between function declaration vs a function expression?	Declaration would mean to assign the function to operate a certain way. A function expression is an anonymous function saved in a variable.
What are promises and why are they used?	Promises are used as a cleaner and easier way to read code. It is an object that understands when things are resolved/finishes executing – do something if the call was successful or something else if it was unsuccessful.
What is a setTimeout()?	It is an asynchronous callback type that will run the function after everything on a stack to finish running first.
What is closure and how do you use it?	A closure gives you access to an outer function's scope from an inner function. So, if the parent function has a function within its braces, the inner function can be accessed if the parent function is initialized.
What are some of the features introduced in the ES6 version?	Let and const keywords, arrow functions, multi-line string, destructing assignment, enhanced object literals, and promises.
What are the different ways you can declare a function?	You can declare a function by use the function keyword, arrow function, or by assigning a function to a variable.
What would be the output of the code?	<pre> x = 5 var x; (function fun() {   {     let x = 1;     x++;     console.log(x);   }   console.log(x); }) ();  //Output would be 2 5 </pre>
What would the output of the code be?	<pre> setTimeout(() =&gt; {   console.log("Hi"); </pre>

	<pre> }, 0) console.log("Hello");  //Output will be Hello Hi </pre>
What would the output of the code be?	<pre> var x = 5; x = 0; setTimeout(() =&gt; {   console.log(x); }) console.log("Hello"); x = x + 1;  //Output would be Hello 1 </pre>
What is NaN in JavaScript?	NaN is short for not a number. It is usually used to indicate an error in a function that should return a valid number
How can you convert a string of any base to integer in JavaScript?	<p>parseInt() will allow you to do this. Example would be:</p> <pre>console.log(parseInt("4F"));</pre> <p>//Output would be 4</p>
What would be the result of 2 + 5 + "3"?	Output would be 73 – the concatenation would take place; 2 and 5 would be added together (making 7), but since 3 is considered a string, it will be concatenated to the end of 7 like so 73 (making the entire line a string instead of an integer).
What is the difference between undeclared and undefined?	<p>Undeclared is when the variable doesn't exist in the program and hasn't been declared yet, usually resulting in a runtime error.</p> <p>Undefined variables are ones that are declared in the program but have not been given a value. If the program tries to read a value that is undefined, it will return the result as undefined.</p>