❓ Answers ❓

1 What is the difference between ES6 and vanilla JavaScript

Ans : ES6 stands for ECMAScript and it introduced new features compared to vanilla JavaScript which includes :arrow function, let and const key binders, template literals, Destructuring assignments, spread operators etc..

2 What is the difference in importing modules in ES6 and vanilla javascript

Ans : ES6 use "import and from" key terms while vanilla javascript use "require" key term

3 How to initialize a module for a project

Ans : by running npm init in the working directory

4 What is the difference between package-lock.json and package.json

Ans: In short, `package.json` contains metadata about a JavaScript project, including dependencies and scripts, while `package-lock.json` is automatically generated and ensures consistent installation of dependencies by locking them to specific versions. `package-lock.json` also includes additional information such as dependency tree and integrity hashes to guarantee reproducible builds.

5 How can module be installed and uninstalled

Ans: npm Install "package name" and npm uninstall "package name" or in short npm I "package name" and npm uni "packge name" for installing and uninstalling respectively.

6 What is middleware

Ans : middleware refers to functions that have access to the request and response objects in an HTTP application's request-response cycle and perform different tasks in between as the name implies.

7 what is requests and mention type of requests

Ans : In web development, a request is a message sent from a client (such as a web browser) to a server, typically over the HTTP or HTTPS protocol. Requests are used to retrieve information or resources from a server or to trigger server-side actions. There are several types of requests:

1. GET: Retrieves data from the server.

2. POST: Submits data to be processed to a specified resource.

3. PUT: Updates a resource on the server.

4. DELETE: Deletes a specified resource.

5. PATCH: Partially modifies a resource.

6. HEAD: Similar to GET but only returns headers, not the actual data.

7. OPTIONS: Returns the supported HTTP methods by the server for a specified URL.

8 what is the wildcard route (*)

Ans : also known as a catch-all route or fallback route, which is a route in web route configuration that matches any URL pattern which is not designed for the website.

```
app.get("*",(req,res)=>{
    res.sendFile(`${exactPath}/404.html`)
})
```

9 what is a backlog

Ans : is the maximum length of the queue of pending connections waiting to be accepted by the server

```
Const PORT = 5000;
Const BACKLOG = 10;
app.listen(PORT,BACKLOG,()=>{
    console.log("server is listening");
})
```

💻 Happy coding 💻

⌚ 1:00 hr ⌚