1. How do Promises work?

We declare promises with the command new Promice(resolve, reject). This is another way to be asynchronous. We can react to the result of the promise depending on what it returns. The promise can return success, failure. Initially, it is in pending state. It provides us with methods such as then() to react or catch() to catch errors

1. What kind of scopes are in Javascript? What are the differences between them?

We have three types of scopes in JavaScript: global, local, block,  
Global variables are those that all functions and scripts can access. They are declared outside the body of functions and blocks  
Local variables are visible only in a specific place, e.g. in a function, and are not accessible outside of it  
Block variables have appeared since the ES6 version just like the let keyword for variable declarations. If we declare a variable in a block "{}" with the word let then it will not be visible outside that block, it is different when we use the word var because then we have access to it

1. What is type coercion and when is it used?

Type coercion is an implicit change of the type of a variable to another, e.g. a number to a string. We use it when we have, for example, a number and a string of characters which is a number and we would like to combine them into one string or perform arithmetic operations on them.

1. Explain the difference between passing argument as a value and as a reference.

If we pass a global variable by value e.g. to a function and it is changed there, then if we call it outside the function it will be as it was before the changes because the changes occurred only locally. If we pass it by reference (by address) and change it in a function, the changes will occur globally because we are referring to a specific address in memory

1. What are the local storage, session storage and cookies used for?

local storage is a new option in which we can store user data that you will need to access later, such as offline data. The data is not deleted if you close the browser.

session storage is used to store data in the current session. If the user leaves it, the data is deleted. This is good for storing confidential data.

cookies is for storing user data, but unlike session storage the data is not deleted so you can use it to store user preferences

1. What are the key differences between regular and arrow functions?

An arrow function differs from an ordinary function, among other things:  
abbreviated notation (the arrow replacing the word function)  
The arrow function does not use this. Therefore, we should not use them to define methods in objects and classes  
They cannot be used as constructors  
A newer "version" is the arrow function

1. When would you use destructuring assignment?

The destructuring expression in JavaScript, allows us to extract values from arrays, or properties from objects, into separate variables. In this way, we can extract specific data elements from an entire object while omitting its other values

1. What is optional chaining useful for?

Optional chaining (?.) is used when we want to refer to a value in an object but don't know if it is there. The program can indicate "undefined" instead of throwing us an error because it is optional

1. Explain why following code does not work as one would expect it to. How would you fix it?

a is const. We cannot change it as it is in the second line. We have to either rename the second variable and then we have 2 variables a and b or declare a in the first line with the word var and in the second line don't declare it anymore

1. Explain the difference:

const a: string = "hello";

const a = "hello" as string;

In the first line we see the assignment of a variable of type string from the top in TypeScript Language while in the second it is a cast to a string type. In the 1st line it will always be a string. in the 2nd line it can be overwritten with another type which weakens this variable