**Javascript Interviews**

Concepts –

**Basic questions –**

1. **What are the different data types?**

**Primitives:**

**Can only store a single value.**

String – represents characters, written in quotes

Number – represent a number

BigInt - BigInt

Boolean – represents logical entity and can only have 2 values – true or false

Undefined – variable is **declared** but **not assigned**, it has the **value/type** in **undefined**

Null – represent a non-existent or an invalid value

Symbol – Used to store an anonymous and unique value

**Non-Primitives:**

**All non-primitives are object data types**

Object – used to store collection of data

Array - used to store an ordered list

1. **Explain Hoisting**

Text

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Description automatically generated with low confidenceDefinition – Hoisting is a default behaviour of JavaScript where all the variable and function **declarations** are moved to the top.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Irrespective of where variables and functions are declared, they are moved to the top of the scope. The scope can be both **local** and **global**

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**\*\*Note –** Variable initialisations are not hoisted, only variable declarations are hoisted:Graphical user interface, text, application

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* To avoid hoisting, you can run JavaScript in strict mode

1. **Difference between “==” and “===” operators**

Both are comparison operators:

== is used to compare only **values**

=== is used to compare both **value** and **types**

Graphical user interface, text

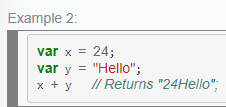
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1. **Explain Implicit Type Coercion**

Implicit type coercion in JavaScript is the **automatic conversion** of a value from **one data type to another**. It takes place when the operands of an expression are of **different data type.**

**String Coercion (addition) –** Takes place using the + operator. When a **number is added to a string**, the number type is always **converted to string type**.

Graphical user interface, text

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**String Coercion (subtraction) –** Takes place using the – operator. When a number is subtracted by a string, the string is **converted to a** **number**. Obviously, subtraction doesn’t make sense in terms of strings