1. **What is Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)?**
   * **Answer:** OOP is a programming paradigm that uses objects, which encapsulate data and behaviour, to design and build applications. It is based on principles such as encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism.
2. **Explain Encapsulation in OOP.**
   * **Answer:** Encapsulation is the bundling of data and methods that operate on that data within a single unit, known as a class. It helps in hiding the internal details of an object and exposing only what is necessary.
3. **What is Inheritance, and how does it benefit code reusability?**
   * **Answer:** Inheritance is a mechanism by which a class can inherit properties and methods from another class. It promotes code reuse by allowing a subclass to inherit the features of a superclass, avoiding redundant code.
4. **Describe Polymorphism and its types.**
   * **Answer:** Polymorphism allows objects of different types to be treated as objects of a common type. There are two types: compile-time polymorphism (method overloading) and runtime polymorphism (method overriding).
5. **Explain the concept of Abstraction.**
   * **Answer:** Abstraction is the process of simplifying complex systems by modeling classes based on essential properties. It involves focusing on the essential features of an object while ignoring the non-essential details.
6. **What is the significance of the "this" keyword in JavaScript?**
   * **Answer:** In JavaScript, the "this" keyword refers to the current object in a method. It is used to differentiate between the current object's properties and local variables with the same name.
7. **How does prototypal inheritance work in JavaScript?**
   * **Answer:** JavaScript uses prototypal inheritance, where objects can inherit properties and methods from other objects. Each object has a prototype object, and properties/methods not found in the object itself are looked up in its prototype chain.
8. **Explain the difference between "let," "const," and "var" in JavaScript.**
   * **Answer:** "let" and "const" are block-scoped, while "var" is function-scoped. "const" is used for constants, and "let" is for variables with a changeable value. "var" is an older declaration keyword with broader scope rules.
9. **What are closures in JavaScript?**
   * **Answer:** Closures in JavaScript allow functions to retain access to variables from their lexical scope, even after the scope has finished executing. They are commonly used to create private variables and data encapsulation.
10. **How do you handle asynchronous operations in JavaScript?**
    * **Answer:** Asynchronous operations are handled using callbacks, Promises, or async/await syntax in modern JavaScript. Callbacks are functions passed as arguments, Promises provide a cleaner way to handle async operations, and async/await simplifies asynchronous code by making it look synchronous.