**1. What is a tech debt and what are the tech debt in JS.**

=> Tech debt is a bug present in JavaScript which will not solved by anymore. This is a inbuilt bug in logic Which developer need to take care or know when he implement some logic and calculation.

Tech debt in JavaScript is follows:

* NULL
* == Operator
* + Operator

**2. List down all the condition where plus operator in JS acts as string concatenation and explain?**

=> The condition where plus operator in JS acts as string concatenation

* Number + String = String
* String + Number = String
* String + String = String
* Array + Number = String
* Number + Array = String
* Number + Object = String
* Array + Array = String
* String + object = String
* String + Null = String
* String + Undefined = String
* Object + Object = String

**3. How === is different from ==?**

=> == and === is a conditional operator which compare one value with other and check the equality and returns true or false.

In Js == operator is tech debt, generally == operator is used to check equality but in JavaScript it is not properly work.

To overcome this problem === operator is introduced in Js.

=== operator first checks type and then checks content(value) if both condition is true it return true otherwise returns false.

So in javascript developer always use === operator for correct Answer.

* e.g. 1==1 // True
  + 1==”1” // In js it return true but it is wrong
  + 1===”1” // False
  + 1===1 // True
  + 1==(+”1”) // True

**4. What happens when variable is re-assign like this?**

var timing = {

start: "08:00 AM",

close: "12:00 AM"

}

timing = {

holiday: "Thursday",

breaktime: "2:00 PM"

}

