1. **What ES6 features did you use?**

**Ans:** The extended feature of JavaScript in ES6 are let and const keyword

Arrow Function

Classes

Promises

Default Parameters

Template Literals

Multiline Strings

Modules etc.

1. **What is the difference between let, const, and var?**

**Ans:** Var is a global scope variable.Var is global can redeclare and reassign from anywhere to the code.

Let variables can be assigned or updated further but neither being re-declared.

Const variables were neither re-assigned nor re-declared.

1. **Why will you use the default parameter?**

**Ans:** When no value was passed to the function a default parameter is being sent to the function.

**function multiply(a, b = 1) {**

**return a \* b;**

**}**

**multiply(5, 2); // 10**

**multiply(5); // 5**

**multiply(5, undefined); // 5**

Default parameter has been used to avoid the error in the function.

If the function call misses to pass any argument for the return type the function uses the default parameter.

1. **How does the spread operator work?**

**Ans:** The spread operator is generally used in the array. The spread operator just copies the previous array element with assigned the new array element.

Spread syntax can be used when all elements from an object or array need to be included in a new array or object.

1. **Difference between class and Object.**

**Ans:** class is a template for creating the object. Whereas An object is the instance of the class.

After creating classes no memory is being allocated, but when an object is created memory space is also being created.

Classes are used to customize the data.

Objects are the variable of the class.

1. **How does inheritance work in JavaScript or what is the prototype chain?**

**Ans:** Inheritance denotes that the child element can be easily accessed to the parent element. The child element also easily used the variable and function of the parent element.

1. **Explain Call by value and call by reference.**

**Ans:** Call by value indicates the different memory locations on which the actual and formal arguments are being created.

Call by value always makes a copy of the variable and passed away.

Whereas Call by reference indicates its memory location for being declared and also passed by itself.

1. **What is the scope of JavaScript?**

**Ans:** Scope means the area. Which refers to the current context of code always. Scope determines the accessibility of variables to JavaScript. There are two scopes introduced to JavaScript. These are global and local scope.

1. **What is the Higher-Order function?**

**Ans:** Higher-order function is a special type of function that takes a function as an argument or returns it inside the function.

1. **What is API? Difference between “Get” and “Post”.**

**Ans:** API stands for Application Program Interface. API is a set of definitions to declare develop and integrate an application.

The get and Post methods are mainly used for the servers. By using get, something that is viewing in the web pages. For server get method used to get a request from the server.

By using the post method data can be posted or sent to the server.

1. **What are cookies? And why will you use it?**

**Ans:** Cookies are used to store users’ information on the web page. JavaScript can create delete or read cookies using documents. cookie property.

We will use a cookie for storing the user information

In the browser.

1. **What is object-oriented programming?**

Ans: According to the name Object-oriented programming is mainly Object-based. Generally, The whole program being enclosed by the object property is known as object-oriented programming.

1. **Difference between array and linked list.**

**Ans:** An array is a collection of similar data types.

A linked list is a collection of objects known as a node. A linked list has two major parts. The first part is the data and the second part contain the address of the data.

Array elements become independent of each other. The linked lists element is dependent.

1. **How will you debug a JavaScript application?**

**Ans:** Setting breakpoint, using debugger, and using console.log we can debug a JavaScript application easily.

1. **Give a thorough comparison between ES5 and ES6**

**Ans:** ES5 is the fifth edition of ECMAScript. ES6 is the sixth edition of ECMAScript. In ES5 var variables are being introduced,

In ES6 addition with var let and const being introduced.

While ES5 uses the normal function,

ES6 uses the Arrow function.

The spread operator is also introduced in ES6.

1. **What is destructuring in ES6?**

**Ans:** Destructuring is being used to extract an element from the array and object in Ecmascript6.

1. **Define Map and filter function method.**

**Ans:** Above all of the function are the callback function, Map function return all the arrays inside an array or object.

filter function returns a single array under some conditions.

1. **How can you traverse an object in JavaScript?**

**Ans:** By using the forIn method a JavaScript object is being iterable and also traversed.

1. **What is Babel?**

**Ans:** Babel is one of the most use JavaScript **transpilers**. Which converts the source code into machine code and also browser standard.

1. **What is set?**

**Ans:** Set is the collection of unique values. Set removes all the duplicate values. The values can be primitive types or object references.

1. **Define Promises.**

**Ans:** Promises contain more accurate ways to apply the asynchronous method in JavaScript. It is generally defined as asynchronous computation.

1. **Define Variable hoisting.**

**Ans:** The variable that will go to the top of the function and state is known as hoisting.

1. **How can you get the list of all properties?**

**Ans:** By using the object. Keys a user can get all the properties of the list.

1. **Define Rest Parameter.**

**Ans:** By using the Rest parameter it is possible to represent indefinite parameters as an array. We can call the function with any number of arguments by using the Rest parameter. We also take the rest of the value by using this.

1. **How many states of promises in JavaScript have?**

**Ans:** JavaScript have three state of promises. These are Pending, Fulfilled and Rejected.