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1. what is the call stack, and How Does it Operate
- The call stack is a data structure used by JavaScript to manage function execution. It operates on the principles of LIFO (Last In, First Out). Whenever a function is invoked, it is added to the top of the call stack, and once the function execution is complete, it is removed from the stack.

Steps

- ① Function Call
- ② Execution
- 3 Completion

Example

```
function first () {  
  console.log ("First function");  
}  
function second () {  
  first ();  
  console.log ("Second function");  
}  
second ();
```

2) what is the Event Loop, and what Role Does it play in Asynchronous Processing

The Event Loop is a mechanism that ensures smooth execution of both synchronous and asynchronous tasks

Role

The Event Loop checks if the call stack is empty

if it's empty it dequeues task from the callback Queue or the Micro task Queue and pushes them onto the call stack for execution

3 How does Do setTimeout and promises fit into the Event loop

setTimeout is managed by the Web API

The callback function for setTimeout is sent to the callback Queue once the timer expires

The Event loop picks this call back from the callback Queue and pushes it into the call stack for Execution only when the call stack is empty

promises

promises are part of the Microtask Queue.

when a promise is resolved its then() call back is added to the microtask Queue

The Event loop processes all Micro tasks before moving on to the call back Queue.

4 what happens when JavaScript encounters a Set Timeout or a Promise ?

Set Timeout Execution Flow

1. Set Timeout is called, and the timer starts in Web API
After the timer Expires the call back is

added to the Call back Queue

The Event loop waits Until the call Stack is empty then Pushes the call back onto the Call Stack

promise Execution Flow

A promise Execution Flow

A promise is created and begins execution Synchronously

when resolved or rejected its .then()

or .catch() call backs are added to the Micro task Queue

The Event Loop ensures that all Micro tasks are processed before any task in the call back Queue

Example

```
console.log("Start");
```

```
setTimeout(() => {
```

```
  console.log("Timeout callback");
```

```
}, 0);
```

```
promise.resolve().then(() => {
```



```
console.log("Promise, call back");  
});  
console.log("End");
```