**Q.1** Explain Hoisting in JavaScript

Ans:- Hoisting in JavaScript is a behaviour in which a function or a variable can be used before declaration.

Console.log(a);

Var a=10;

**Q.2** Explain Temporal Dead Zone?

Ans:- A temporal dead zone (TDZ) is the area of a block where a variable is inaccessible until the moment the computer completely initializes it with a value.

**Q.3** Difference between var & let?

Ans- var variables can be updated and re-declared within its scope.

let variables can be updated but not re-declared.

**Q.4** What are the major features introduced in ECMAScript 6?

Ans:- major features introduced in ECMAScript 6:-

1)Let and Const Keyword

2) Arrow Function

3) Claases

4) Promises

5) Template literals

6)Modules

7) destructure

8) default parameter

9)Rest Operator

10)Spread Opertor

**Q.5** What is the difference between **let** and **const** ?

Ans- let variables can be updated but not re-declared. Const variables can neither be updated nor re-declared.

**Q.6** What is template literals in ES6 and how do you use them?

Ans:- literals delimited with backtick ( ` ) characters, allowing for multi-line strings, string interpolation with embedded expressions, and special constructs called tagged templates

To create a template literal, we use the backtick ( ` ) character.

**Q.7** What’s difference between map & forEach?

Ans:- The forEach() method does not returns a new array based on the given array. The map() method returns an entirely new array. The forEach() method returns “undefined“. The map() method returns the newly created array according to the provided callback function.

**Q.8** How can you destructure objects and arrays in ES6?

Ans:- Destructuring works by assigning the values of the elements of the array/object to multiple variables by using a single line of code, then you can access those values by using those new variables.

**Objects: const {var1, var2)=objactName**

**Array: const [var1, var2]=arrayName**

**Q.9** How can you define default parameter values in ES6 functions?

Ans:- We can initialize functions with default values using default parameters. When an argument is omitted or undefined, the default is used, which means null is a permissible value.

Example:- function getInfo (name, year = 1991, color = 'White')

{ console.log (year); }

getInfo('ABC', null, 'Yellow');

**Q.10** What is the purpose of the spread operator (**...**) in ES6?

Ans:- The spread operator helps the iterable objects to expand into individual elements. Iterable objects are those on which we can use a loop, for example, Array, Map, Set, etc. In other words, the spread operator allows us to copy all elements from the existing array or object into another array or object.