1. Difference between ‘===’ and ‘==’

==: convert value to same type and then compare

===: strictly compare two values, if type is different, directly return false,

1. Promise:
2. Intuitive: a cleaner way to do callback, associate handlers without knowing the result(success or fail)
3. Syntax:

// Create Promise

p = new Promise((resolve, reject)=> {

If (isSuccessful) {resolve(‘Success’)} else{reject(‘Failed’)}

})

// Use Promise

p.then((message)=>{console.log(message)}).catch((message)=>{console.log(message)})

1. How it works

then will run if it resolves, catch will run if it rejects

1. Promise.all vs Promise.all

All: go to then after all resolved

Race: go to then after one resolved

1. Array function
2. Advantage:

This refers to where the function is created rather where the function is called

1. Callback function
2. Advantage: can control some function calls only after some other finishes