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
3. Prototype: an object that is associated with every functions and objects.
4. DOM
5. Definition: Document Object Model
6. Browser creates an object based on HTML document. Using the DOM, we can manipulate elements inside the HTML document.
7. Rest and Spread Operator
8. Rest Operator: allow functions to take var number of parameters(put them in an array) Should only be used at the last of vars
9. Used to spread an array
10. Temporal Dead Zone: for let and const, try to access a var before it is initialized