

1. How do you select elements in the DOM?

You can select DOM elements using methods like:

- `document.getElementById('id')`
- `document.querySelector('.class or #id')`
- `document.getElementsByClassName('class')`
- `document.querySelectorAll('selector')`

2. What are event listeners?

Event listeners are functions that wait for a specific event (e.g., click, input) on an element. Use: `element.addEventListener('click', function)`.

3. Explain event delegation.

Event delegation allows you to attach a single event listener to a parent element instead of multiple child elements. It works by using event bubbling.

4. How do you prevent default behavior in JS?

Use `event.preventDefault()` inside an event listener to stop the browser's default action, like stopping a form from submitting.

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

`var`: function-scoped, hoisted

`let`: block-scoped, not hoisted

`const`: block-scoped, cannot be reassigned

6. How does bubbling and capturing work in events?

In capturing, the event is handled from top (window) to target. In bubbling, it goes from target to top. Use `addEventListener` with third parameter as `true` (capture) or `false` (bubble).

7. How do you add and remove classes in JS?

Use `element.classList.add('class')` and `element.classList.remove('class')` to manipulate classes.

8. What is closure in JavaScript?

A closure is a function that remembers variables from its outer scope even after the outer function has finished executing.

9. Explain arrow functions.

Arrow functions are a shorter syntax for writing functions. They don't have their own 'this' context. Example: `const add = (a, b) => a + b;`

10. What is the difference between == and ===?

`==` compares values with type conversion (loose equality), `===` compares both value and type (strict equality).