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Assignment Questions 4

**Q.1** Explain Hoisting in JavaScript ?

Ans:- Hoisting is a JavaScript concept that moves all variable and function declarations to the top of their scope before code execution. This means that you can use a variable or function before it is actually declared, as long as the declaration is within the same scope.

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

Ans:- Temporal Dead Zone (TDZ) is a concept in JavaScript that refers to the period of time when a let or const variable is not accessible, even though it has been declared. This is because the variable has not yet been initialized with a value

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

Ans:- The main difference between var and let is the scope of the variables they create. Variables declared with var have **function scope**, which means that they are accessible throughout the function in which they are declared. Variables declared with let have **block scope**, which means that they are only accessible within the block where they are declared.

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

Ans:-   
ECMAScript 6 (ES6), also known as ECMAScript 2015, is a major version of the ECMAScript programming language. It was released in June 2015 and introduced a number of new features, including:

* **let and const keywords**
* **Arrow functions**
* **Template literals**
* **Destructuring assignment**
* **Classes**
* **Modules**
* **Symbols**

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

Ans:- The main difference between let and const is the scope of the variables they create. Variables declared with let have **block scope**, which means that they are only accessible within the block where they are declared. Variables declared with const have **block scope** as well, but they are also **immutable**, which means that their value cannot be changed after they are declared.

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

Ans:- Template literals are enclosed in backticks (`) instead of double or single quotes. Along with having normal strings, template literals can also contain other parts called placeholders, which are embedded expressions delimited by a dollar sign and curly braces: $.

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

Ans:- The map() method returns a new array with the results of applying a function to each element of the original array.

The forEach() method does not return anything. It simply iterates through the elements of an array and calls a function for each element.

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

Ans:- There are two types of destructuring:

* Object destructuring
* Array destructuring

1)Object destructuring

Object destructuring allows you to extract data from objects into variables

**2)Array destructuring**

Array destructuring allows you to extract data from arrays into variables.

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

Ans:- Default parameter values can be a very powerful tool for making your code more concise and readable. They can also be used to make your code more ace

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

Ans:- The spread operator (...) is a new feature introduced in ECMAScript 6 (ES6). It allows you to spread the elements of an array or object into another array or object.