**1. What are the features of ES6?**  
ES6 introduced several new features including let, const, arrow functions, classes, template literals, destructuring, default parameters, Promise, Map, Set, and modules, which improve code clarity and functionality.

**2. What is JavaScript let?**  
let is a block-scoped variable declaration in JavaScript. Variables declared with let are only accessible within the block they are defined in, which helps prevent accidental variable overwriting.

**3. What are the differences between var and let?**  
var is function-scoped and is hoisted to the top of its scope, which can lead to bugs. let is block-scoped and is not initialized until the declaration is evaluated, making it safer for modern development.

**4. What is JavaScript const?**  
const is used to declare variables with values that cannot be reassigned. Like let, it is block-scoped and provides better control, especially for constants or fixed references.

**5. What are the fundamentals of ES6 classes?**  
ES6 classes use the class keyword and include constructors and methods, offering a cleaner, more intuitive syntax for creating objects and working with object-oriented patterns.

**6. How does ES6 class inheritance work?**  
In ES6, classes can inherit from other classes using the extends keyword. The super() method is used inside the child class constructor to call the parent class constructor.

**7. What are ES6 arrow functions?**  
Arrow functions provide a concise syntax for writing functions and do not bind their own this, making them ideal for use in callbacks and functional programming.

**8. What are Set() and Map() in ES6?**  
Set is a collection of unique values, and Map is a collection of key-value pairs where keys can be of any type. Both are iterable and useful for efficient data handling in JavaScript.