1. **What are the ways to create the objects?**

There are five ways to create an object.

1. Simple object literal
2. Nested object literal
3. Constructor using object literal
4. Simple constructor for new
5. Prototype with constructor for new
6. **How many ways we can create the arrays?**

Array can be created either an array initializer or array constructor

var myArray1 = [1,2,3,4,5]

var myArray2 = new Array[1,2,3,4,5]

1. **What are arguments in java script functions?**

 An argument is an expression used when calling the method. **function.arguments** property refers to an array-like object corresponding to the arguments passed to a function. JavaScript arguments are passed by **value**: The function only gets to know the values, not the argument's locations.

1. **What is prototypal inheritance in javascript?**

A **prototype** is a property of functions and of objects that are created by constructor functions. The prototype of a function is an object. Its main use is when a function is used as a constructor and to share a common property. Thus, object properties which are defined using the prototype object are inherited by all instances which reference it.

1. **What are enumerations in javascript?**

An enumerated type (also called enumeration or enum [..]) is a data type consisting of a set of named values called elements, members or enumerators of the type. The enumerator names are usually identifiers that behave as constants in the language. A variable that has been declared as having an enumerated type can be assigned any of the enumerators as a value. An enum is a type restricting variables to one value from a predefined set of constants.

1. **What are closures and call backs?**

**Closure:**

A closure is an inner function that has access to the outer (enclosing) function’s variables—scope chain. The closure has three scope chains: it has access to its own scope (variables defined between its curly brackets), it has access to the outer function’s variables, and it has access to the global variables.

The inner function has access not only to the outer function’s variables, but also to the outer function’s parameters. Note that the inner function cannot call the outer function’s arguments object, however, even though it can call the outer function’s parameters directly.

**Call back:**

A callback function, also known as a higher-order function, is a function that is passed to another function (let’s call this other function “otherFunction”) as a parameter, and the callback function is called (or executed) inside the otherFunction. A callback function is essentially a pattern (an established solution to a common problem), and therefore, the use of a callback function is also known as a callback pattern.

1. **What is module based programming in java script?**

Modules divide program into clusters of code by some criterion belong together. **Module Pattern** wraps all the code for a script in an anonymous function literal, which is assigned to a single variable when it returns. A **function-literal** is simply a function which calls itself, so the eventual assignment of a function-literal is not a function, it’s whatever value the function returns.

1. **What is strict mode in javascript?**

It is not a statement, but a literal expression, ignored by earlier versions of JavaScript. The purpose of "use strict" is to indicate that the code should be executed in "strict mode". It catches some common coding bloopers, throwing exceptions. It prevents, or throws errors, when relatively "unsafe" actions are taken (such as gaining access to the global object). It disables features that are confusing or poorly thought out.

1. **What is the difference between == and ===**

== compares values

=== compares values and types

1. **What is ternary operator in java script?**

The conditional operator assigns a value to a variable based on a condition. This operator is frequently used as a shortcut for the [if](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Statements/if...else) statement.

Syntax:

Condition ? expr1 : expr2

Here,

condition: An expression that evaluates to true or false.

expr1, expr2: expressions with values of any type.

1. **Difference between public, private and static variables and their use cases in javascript.**

**Public** members are accessible from other functions.

**Private** members are accessible only from within the function itself

**Static** members belong to the type/function