

INTERVIEW

20 Asynchronous JavaScript Interview Questions and Answers

Prepare for the types of questions you are likely to be asked when interviewing for a position where Asynchronous JavaScript will be used.



Interview Insights

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Asynchronous JavaScript is a popular programming technique used to improve the performance of web applications. When applying for a position in web development, it is likely that employers will expect you to have a strong understanding and familiarity with asynchronous JavaScript. Understanding what asynchronous JavaScript questions you are most likely to encounter and how to properly answer them improves your chances of making a positive impression on the hiring manager. In this article, we discuss the most commonly asked asynchronous JavaScript questions and how you should respond.

Asynchronous JavaScript Interview Questions and Answers

Here are 20 commonly asked Asynchronous JavaScript interview questions and answers to prepare you for your interview:

1. What do you understand by asynchronous programming?

Asynchronous programming is a form of programming where code is executed in a non-blocking fashion. This means that code can be executed without waiting for other code to finish running. This can be useful for tasks that may take some time to complete, such as making network requests or accessing files. Asynchronous programming can make code more responsive and improve performance.

2. Can you give me some examples of real-world use cases for asynchronous programming in JavaScript?

There are many real-world use cases for asynchronous programming in JavaScript. For example, if you are trying to load data from a remote server, you will need to use asynchronous programming to ensure that the data is loaded before your code tries to access it. Other examples include working with files or databases, where you need to wait for the file or database operation to complete before moving on to the next step in your code.

3. How can you add a callback function to an asynchronous call in JavaScript?



executed once the asynchronous call has been completed.

4. What is the difference between synchronous and asynchronous programming?

In synchronous programming, each line of code must be executed in order before the next line can run. This can lead to issues if one line of code is taking a long time to execute, as it can hold up the rest of the code from running. Asynchronous programming, on the other hand, allows for different lines of code to run at the same time. This can make code run more efficiently, as long as the different lines of code don't need to interact with each other.

5. What is your understanding of the Event Loop concept in JavaScript?

The Event Loop is a mechanism used by JavaScript to handle asynchronous events. It is a continuous loop that checks for events and then processes them accordingly. This allows JavaScript to handle multiple events at the same time and makes it possible for things like animations and user input to be processed without blocking the main thread of execution.

6. Can you explain what the this keyword does in JavaScript?

The this keyword in JavaScript refers to the object that is currently being processed. It can be used to access properties and methods of that object.

7. What are event emitters in Nodejs?

Event emitters are objects that emit events. When an event is emitted, all the registered event handlers for that event are called.

8. Can you explain how you would deal with a memory leak in JavaScript?

There are a few different ways to deal with a memory leak in JavaScript. One way would be to simply avoid creating any variables that you don't absolutely need. Another way would be to keep track of the variables that you do create, and make sure to delete them when they are no longer needed. Finally, you can use a tool like the Chrome Developer Tools to help identify and fix memory leaks in your code.

9. When should I use callbacks, promises, or async/await methods in my code?

There is no one-size-fits-all answer to this question, as the best approach to take will vary depending on the specific situation. However, in general, callbacks should be used when working with simple, synchronous operations, while promises and async/await should be



10. Why are callbacks not recommended for most applications?

Callbacks are not recommended for most applications because they can lead to code that is difficult to read and debug. When using callbacks, it is easy to create a situation where your code is "callback hell" - a situation where you have so many nested callbacks that it is difficult to follow the flow of execution. This can make your code difficult to understand and maintain.

11. Can you explain what the onerror() method does in JavaScript?

The onerror() method in JavaScript is used to handle errors that occur when loading a script. This is useful for debugging purposes, as it can help you track down where the error is occurring. The onerror() method takes two arguments: the first is the error message, and the second is the URL of the script that caused the error.

12. What do you understand about generators in JavaScript?

Generators are functions which can be paused and resumed, and they can yield values back to the caller. They are used to create asynchronous code, and can be used to improve performance by avoiding blocking code.

13. Do all browsers support ES6 Promises? If not, then which ones do not work well with it?

Not all browsers support ES6 Promises. In particular, older versions of Internet Explorer do not work well with Promises.

14. What's the best way to implement singleton patterns using async functions in JavaScript?

The best way to implement singleton patterns using async functions in JavaScript is to make sure that the function is only called once, and then to save the result of that function call in a variable. This way, subsequent calls to the function will simply return the saved result, rather than trying to call the function again.

15. Can you explain what a closure is and why they are important when dealing with asynchronous code?

A closure is a function that remembers the environment in which it was created, even if that environment no longer exists. This is important when dealing with asynchronous code because it allows you to create a function that will be executed at a later time, but still have access to the variables and data that it needs.

16. Why do we need to use arrow functions instead of normal functions with async calls in JavaScript?



function is always inherited from the enclosing scope, which is exactly what we need when working with async calls.

17. How can you avoid callback hell while writing asynchronous code in JavaScript?

One way to avoid callback hell is to use Promises. A Promise is an object that represents the result of an asynchronous operation. Promises can be used to chain together multiple asynchronous operations, so that you don't end up with a nested mess of callbacks.

18. What is your opinion on batching requests to APIs?

Batching requests to APIs can be a great way to improve performance by reducing the number of round trips that need to be made. It can also help to reduce the amount of data that needs to be transferred, which can save on bandwidth. However, it is important to make sure that batching does not introduce any latency issues, as this can nega

19. What is the purpose of setImmediate() in JavaScript?

The setImmediate() function is used to schedule a task to be executed as soon as the event loop is free. This is useful for tasks that need to be executed right away but are not time-sensitive enough to be placed in the browser's requestAnimationFrame() function.

20. Is there any other way to execute asynchronous code besides callbacks, promise, or async/wait in JavaScript?

There are a few other ways to execute asynchronous code in JavaScript, but they are generally not considered as good practice. One way is to use setTimeout, which will execute a function after a certain amount of time has passed. Another way is to use event listeners, which will execute a function when a certain event occurs.

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