1. **What is ES6?**
   * Answer: ES6 (ECMAScript 2015) is the sixth edition of the ECMAScript standard, which is the scripting language specification that JavaScript is based on. It introduced significant enhancements and new syntax features to JavaScript.
2. **What are the new features introduced in ES6?**
   * Answer: Some of the key features introduced in ES6 include:
     + Arrow functions
     + Classes
     + Template literals
     + Let and const for variable declarations
     + Destructuring assignment
     + Spread and rest operators
     + Promises
     + Modules
     + Enhanced object literals
3. **Explain the difference between let, const, and var.**
   * Answer:
     + **var** declares a variable with function scope or global scope, and it can be redeclared and reassigned.
     + **let** declares a block-scoped variable that can be reassigned but not redeclared.
     + **const** declares a block-scoped variable that cannot be reassigned or redeclared. However, if the variable is an object or array, its properties or elements can be modified.
4. **What are arrow functions?**
   * Answer: Arrow functions are a more concise syntax for writing function expressions in JavaScript. They provide a shorter syntax compared to traditional function expressions and lexically bind the **this** value, which means they inherit the **this** value from the enclosing scope.
5. **How do you handle asynchronous operations in JavaScript?**
   * Answer: Asynchronous operations in JavaScript can be handled using callbacks, Promises, or async/await syntax. Promises provide a cleaner way to handle asynchronous code compared to nested callbacks, while async/await offers a more synchronous style of writing asynchronous code, making it easier to read and maintain.
6. **Explain the concept of destructuring in ES6.**
   * Answer: Destructuring allows you to extract values from arrays or objects and assign them to variables in a concise and readable way. It provides a convenient syntax for extracting multiple values at once and can be used in variable declarations, function parameters, and assignments.
7. **What are template literals?**
   * Answer: Template literals are a new way to define strings in JavaScript introduced in ES6. They allow for easy interpolation of variables and expressions inside strings using **${}** syntax. Template literals also support multi-line strings without the need for escape characters.
8. **What is the spread operator in ES6?**
   * Answer: The spread operator (**...**) allows an iterable (like an array) to be expanded into individual elements. It can be used for array literals, function arguments, and in conjunction with other arrays or objects to copy their elements or properties.

These are some common ES6-related questions you may encounter in JavaScript interviews. Understanding these concepts and being able to explain them clearly will help you prepare effectively.