100 JavaScript Interview Questions

With Answers, Code Examples & Real-Life Explanations

📘 Introduction

Welcome to the **“Top 100 JavaScript Interview Questions with Answers, Code Examples & Real-Life Explanations”** — your ultimate guide to mastering JavaScript for interviews and real-world development.

Whether you're preparing for a frontend role, full-stack interview, or just brushing up on key JavaScript concepts, this PDF is structured to help you succeed. Each question includes a clear explanation, relevant code example, and insights that go beyond memorization — helping you understand **why** things work, not just **how**.

These questions are carefully selected from real interview experiences, covering:

- Core JavaScript fundamentals
- Modern ES6+ syntax and features
- Asynchronous JavaScript (Promises, async/await)
- Advanced topics like closures, hoisting, scope, memory, and performance
- Hands-on practical examples used in real applications

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✅ JavaScript Interview Questions

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1. What is JavaScript?

Answer: JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted programming language used to make web pages interactive. It's a core technology of the web alongside HTML and CSS.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
alert('Hello, world!');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
This code creates a popup alert with the message "Hello, world!" in the browser.

---

2. Difference between var, let, and const?

Answer:

- `var` is function-scoped.
- `let` and `const` are block-scoped.
- `const` cannot be reassigned.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
var x = 10;
let y = 20;
const z = 30;
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`x` can be used across functions. `y` and `z` are limited to their block. `z` is constant.

---

3. What are arrow functions?

Answer: Arrow functions are a concise way to write functions. They do not bind their own `this`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const greet = name => `Hello, ${name}`;
console.log(greet('Rachit')); // Hello, Rachit
```

📘 **Explanation:**
This function takes a `name` and returns a greeting using template literals.

---

4. What is a closure?

Answer: A closure is a function that retains access to its lexical scope even after the outer function has returned.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function outer() {
  let count = 0;
  return function inner() {
    return ++count;
  };
}
const counter = outer();
console.log(counter()); // 1
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`inner()` retains access to `count` even after `outer()` finishes.

---

5. Difference between == and ===?

Answer:

- `==` compares values after type conversion.
- `===` compares value and type (strict equality).

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
'5' == 5   // true
'5' === 5  // false
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`==` converts types. `===` requires both type and value to match.

---

6. What is hoisting?

Answer: JavaScript hoists declarations (not initializations) to the top of their scope.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
console.log(a); // undefined
var a = 5;
```

📘 **Explanation:**
The variable `a` is hoisted and initialized as `undefined`.

---

7. What is NaN?

Answer: NaN stands for "Not-a-Number". It represents an invalid number operation.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let a = 'abc' / 2;
console.log(a); // NaN
```

📘 **Explanation:**
You can’t divide a string by a number, resulting in NaN.

---

8. What is a callback function?

Answer: A callback is a function passed as an argument to another function.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function greet(callback) {
  console.log('Hi');
  callback();
}
greet(() => console.log('Bye'));
```

📘 **Explanation:**
The callback runs after `'Hi'` is printed.

---

9. What are template literals?

Answer: Template literals are string literals using backticks `` ` ``. They support embedded expressions.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let name = 'Rachit';
console.log(`Hello, ${name}!`);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`${name}` is replaced with the variable's value.

---

10. What is an IIFE?

Answer: Immediately Invoked Function Expression — a function that runs as soon as it's defined.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
(function() {
  console.log('IIFE');
})();
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Helps avoid polluting the global scope.

---

11. What is the difference between null and undefined?

Answer:

- `null` is an assigned value meaning "no value".
- `undefined` means a variable has been declared but not assigned.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let a;
let b = null;
console.log(a); // undefined
console.log(b); // null
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Use `null` intentionally. `undefined` often results from missing assignment.

---

12. What is the use of setTimeout()?

Answer: Executes code after a delay.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
setTimeout(() => console.log('Delayed'), 1000);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Prints after 1 second.

---

13. Explain event bubbling.

Answer: Events propagate from child to parent elements.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
document.getElementById("child").addEventListener("click", () => {
  console.log("Child clicked");
});
document.getElementById("parent").addEventListener("click", () => {
  console.log("Parent clicked");
});
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Clicking `child` triggers both handlers.

---

14. What are Promises?

Answer: Promises represent a future value — a wrapper for asynchronous operations.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let p = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  resolve("Success");
```

```
});
p.then(result => console.log(result));
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`resolve` passes value to `.then()` callback.

---

15. What is async/await?

Answer: Syntactic sugar over Promises for cleaner async code.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
async function getData() {
  let res = await fetch('/api');
  let data = await res.json();
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`await` pauses execution until the promise resolves.

---

16. What are higher-order functions?

Answer: Functions that take other functions as arguments or return functions.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const double = n => n * 2;
const apply = (fn, x) => fn(x);
console.log(apply(double, 4)); // 8
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`apply` uses `double` function as input.

---

17. What is destructuring?

Answer: Extracting values from arrays or objects into variables.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let [a, b] = [1, 2];
let {name} = {name: 'Rachit', age: 25};
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`a = 1`, `b = 2`, and `name = 'Rachit'`.

---

18. Difference between map and forEach?

Answer:

- `map` returns a new array.
- `forEach` doesn't return anything.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
[1,2,3].map(x => x * 2);    // [2,4,6]
[1,2,3].forEach(x => x * 2); // undefined
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Use `map` when transformation is needed.

---

19. What is the spread operator?

Answer: `...` expands elements from an iterable.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let arr = [1, 2];
let newArr = [...arr, 3]; // [1, 2, 3]
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Combines arrays or copies objects easily.

---

20. What is typeof operator?

Answer: Returns the data type of a value.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
typeof 'Hello'; // 'string'
typeof 5;       // 'number'
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Useful for type checking.

---

21. What is an object in JS?

Answer: A collection of key-value pairs.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let user = {name: 'Rachit', age: 25};
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Access properties with `user.name`.

---

22. How to reverse a string in JavaScript?

Answer: Convert to array, reverse, join.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let str = 'hello';
let reversed = str.split('').reverse().join('');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`split` → `reverse` → `join` gives `olleh`.

---

23. What is JSON?

Answer: JavaScript Object Notation – a format for exchanging data.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let obj = {name: 'Rachit'};
let str = JSON.stringify(obj);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Converts object to JSON string.

---

24. What is the use of localStorage?

Answer: Stores data in the browser with no expiration.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
localStorage.setItem('name', 'Rachit');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Use to persist user settings.

---

25. What is the DOM?

Answer: Document Object Model — represents page structure in a tree.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
document.getElementById('main').innerText = 'Updated';
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Allows JS to update page content.

---

26. What is event delegation in JavaScript?

Answer:
A technique where a single event listener is added to a parent element to manage events for its children.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
document.getElementById('list').addEventListener('click', function(e)
{
  if (e.target.tagName === 'LI') {
    console.log('Item clicked:', e.target.textContent);
  }
});
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Instead of adding click events to each `<li>`, we add one to the parent `<ul>` and detect clicks on its children.

---

27. What is the difference between function declaration and function expression?

Answer:

- Function declaration is hoisted.
- Function expression is not.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
greet(); // Works
function greet() {
  console.log('Hi');
}

sayHi(); // Error
const sayHi = function() {
  console.log('Hello');
};
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Only function declarations are hoisted.

---

28. What is a pure function?

Answer:
A function that produces no side effects and returns the same output for the same input.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function add(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
It doesn't modify anything outside and depends only on parameters.

---

29. Explain the difference between slice and splice.

Answer:

- `slice()` returns a shallow copy without modifying the original array.
- `splice()` modifies the array in place.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4];
console.log(arr.slice(1, 3));  // [2, 3]
arr.splice(1, 2);              // arr is [1, 4]
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Use `slice` to copy, `splice` to change.

---

30. What is the event loop in JavaScript?

Answer:
The mechanism that handles execution of multiple chunks of code like callbacks, events, etc.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
console.log('Start');
setTimeout(() => console.log('Timeout'), 0);
console.log('End');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Even with 0 ms delay, `setTimeout` runs after synchronous code due to the event loop.

---

31. What is a promise chain?

Answer:
Chaining `.then()` methods together to run promises sequentially.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
fetch('/api')
  .then(res => res.json())
  .then(data => console.log(data));
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Each `then` gets the result of the previous one.

---

32. What is optional chaining (`?.`) in JS?

Answer:
Allows safe access to deeply nested properties.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let user = {};
console.log(user?.profile?.email); // undefined, no error
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Avoids runtime errors if `profile` is undefined.

---

33. What is nullish coalescing (`??`)?

Answer:
Returns the right-hand side if the left is `null` or `undefined`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let name = null;
console.log(name ?? 'Guest'); // 'Guest'
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Use when default value is needed only for nullish values.

---

34. Difference between synchronous and asynchronous?

Answer:

- Synchronous: tasks run sequentially.
- Asynchronous: tasks can run in the background.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
console.log('1');
setTimeout(() => console.log('2'), 0);
console.log('3');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Output: 1, 3, 2 — setTimeout is async.

---

35. What is a thunk?

Answer:
A function that returns another function, used in Redux middleware for async logic.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const thunk = () => dispatch => {
  dispatch({ type: 'LOADING' });
};
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Thunk delays the execution of an action.

---

36. What is the difference between for...of and for...in?

Answer:

- `for...in` iterates over object keys.
- `for...of` iterates over iterable values (arrays, strings).

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
for (let key in {a:1, b:2}) console.log(key); // a, b
for (let val of [1,2]) console.log(val);     // 1, 2
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Choose based on what you're looping through.

---

37. What is memoization?

Answer:
Caching the result of expensive function calls.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let cache = {};
function fib(n) {
  if (n in cache) return cache[n];
```

```
  if (n <= 1) return n;
  return cache[n] = fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Avoids recalculating previously solved subproblems.

---

38. What is debouncing in JavaScript?

Answer:
Limits function execution by waiting until a delay has passed.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function debounce(fn, delay) {
  let timer;
  return function() {
    clearTimeout(timer);
    timer = setTimeout(fn, delay);
  };
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Prevents a function from firing too often (like search input).

---

39. What is throttling?

Answer:
Ensures a function runs only once every set interval.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function throttle(fn, limit) {
  let lastCall = 0;
```

```
  return function() {
    if (Date.now() - lastCall > limit) {
      lastCall = Date.now();
      fn();
    }
  };
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Useful for scroll or resize events.

---

40. What are data attributes in HTML/JS?

Answer:
Custom attributes prefixed with `data-` used to store extra information.

🔸 **Example:**

html

```
<div data-user-id="123"></div>
```

js

```
document.querySelector('div').dataset.userId; // "123"
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Allows storing custom info on DOM elements.

---

41. What are the different types of errors in JS?

Answer:

- SyntaxError
- ReferenceError

- TypeError

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
// ReferenceError
console.log(x); // x is not defined
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Different errors indicate different issues.

---

42. How to handle errors in JS?

Answer:
Using `try...catch` block.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
try {
  throw new Error("Something went wrong");
} catch (e) {
  console.log(e.message);
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Catches runtime errors gracefully.

---

43. What is `this` in JavaScript?

Answer:
Refers to the current execution context.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const obj = {
  name: 'Rachit',
  getName() {
    return this.name;
  }
};
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`this` refers to `obj` inside `getName`.

---

44. How does `bind()` work?

Answer:
Returns a new function with a bound `this`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let greet = function() { console.log(this.name); };
let person = { name: 'Rachit' };
let bound = greet.bind(person);
bound(); // Rachit
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Ensures `this` inside `greet` always refers to `person`.

---

45. What is the difference between `call()` and `apply()`?

Answer:
Both invoke functions with a specific `this`, but `call` uses arguments list, `apply` uses array.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function greet(msg) {
  console.log(msg + this.name);
}
let user = { name: 'Rachit' };
greet.call(user, 'Hello ');
greet.apply(user, ['Hi ']);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Use whichever is convenient for your argument format.

---

46. What is a generator function?

Answer:
A function that can pause and resume using `yield`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function* gen() {
  yield 1;
  yield 2;
}
const g = gen();
console.log(g.next().value); // 1
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`yield` returns value and pauses the function.

---

47. What is the `new` keyword in JS?

Answer:
Used to create instances from constructor functions.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function Person(name) {
  this.name = name;
}
let p = new Person('Rachit');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`new` sets up a new object and binds `this`.

---

48. What are template engines in JS?

Answer:
Tools to render HTML with dynamic content (e.g., EJS, Handlebars).

🔸 **Example (EJS):**

html

```
<h1><%= name %></h1>
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Injects `name` variable into HTML.

---

49. What is the difference between innerHTML and textContent?

Answer:

- `innerHTML` parses HTML tags.
- `textContent` just sets plain text.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
el.innerHTML = "<b>Hello</b>";
el.textContent = "<b>Hello</b>";
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Use `textContent` to avoid HTML injection.

---

50. What is strict mode in JS?

Answer:
A way to catch common coding mistakes by enabling `"use strict"`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
"use strict";
x = 10; // ReferenceError: x is not defined
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Prevents using undeclared variables, etc.

---

51. What is `Object.freeze()`?

Answer:
Prevents modification of existing properties and prevents adding/removing properties.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const obj = Object.freeze({ name: 'Rachit' });
obj.name = 'New'; // Won't change
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`Object.freeze()` locks the object completely.

---

52. What is a Symbol in JavaScript?

Answer:
A primitive and unique data type used as object property keys.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const sym = Symbol('id');
let user = {};
user[sym] = 123;
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Symbols ensure that property keys won't collide.

---

53. What are rest parameters?

Answer:
Allows a function to accept an indefinite number of arguments as an array.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function sum(...nums) {
  return nums.reduce((a, b) => a + b);
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`...nums` collects arguments into an array.

---

54. How to clone an object?

Answer:
Using `Object.assign()` or spread operator.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let clone = { ...original };
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Creates a shallow copy of the object.

---

55. What is the difference between deep and shallow copy?

Answer:

- Shallow copy copies references of nested objects.
- Deep copy copies everything recursively.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let obj = { a: { b: 1 } };
let shallow = { ...obj };
obj.a.b = 2;
console.log(shallow.a.b); // 2
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Shallow copy still shares nested objects.

---

56. What is the `typeof null`?

Answer:
It returns `'object'`, which is a known bug in JavaScript.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
console.log(typeof null); // 'object'
```

📘 **Explanation:**
This is a quirk due to legacy reasons in JS.

---

57. What are falsy values in JS?

Answer:
Values that evaluate to `false` in Boolean context.

🔸 **Falsy Values:**

- `false`, `0`, `''`, `null`, `undefined`, `NaN`

📘 **Explanation:**
All other values are truthy.

---

58. How to check if a variable is an array?

Answer:
Use `Array.isArray()`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
Array.isArray([1, 2, 3]); // true
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Avoids confusion with `typeof` which returns `'object'`.

---

59. How does `JSON.parse()` and `JSON.stringify()` work?

Answer:
`parse()` turns JSON string to object; `stringify()` turns object to JSON string.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let obj = JSON.parse('{"name":"Rachit"}');
let str = JSON.stringify(obj);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Used for data interchange or storage.

---

60. What is a tagged template literal?

Answer:
A function that processes a template literal.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function tag(strings, name) {
  return strings[0] + name.toUpperCase();
}
tag`Hello ${'rachit'}`; // "Hello RACHIT"
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Provides custom string formatting.

---

61. What are JavaScript modules?

Answer:
Files that export/import functionality using `export` and `import`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
// utils.js
export const add = (a, b) => a + b;

// app.js
import { add } from './utils.js';
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Encapsulates code and promotes reusability.

---

62. What is a WeakMap?

Answer:
A Map where keys are only objects and entries are garbage-collected if keys are no longer referenced.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let wm = new WeakMap();
let obj = {};
wm.set(obj, 'data');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Useful for memory-efficient key-value mapping.

---

63. What is function currying?

Answer:
Transforming a function that takes multiple arguments into nested functions.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function curry(a) {
  return function(b) {
    return a + b;
  };
}
curry(2)(3); // 5
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Useful for partial function application.

---

64. What are default parameters?

Answer:
Set default values for function parameters.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function greet(name = 'Guest') {
  return `Hello ${name}`;
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Avoids `undefined` when no argument is passed.

---

65. How do you compare objects in JS?

Answer:
Use deep comparison (e.g., JSON method or libraries).

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
JSON.stringify(obj1) === JSON.stringify(obj2);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Works for flat objects, not good for nested objects with different key order.

---

66. What is prototype chaining?

Answer:
Objects inherit properties from other objects via the prototype chain.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function Person() {}
Person.prototype.greet = function() {
  return 'Hi';
};
let p = new Person();
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`p` inherits from `Person.prototype`.

---

67. What is the difference between `==` and `Object.is()`?

Answer:
`Object.is()` is more accurate for edge cases like `NaN`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
NaN == NaN // false
Object.is(NaN, NaN) // true
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`Object.is()` compares more precisely.

---

68. What is call stack in JavaScript?

Answer:
A stack data structure used to keep track of function calls.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function a() { b(); }
```

```
function b() { c(); }
function c() { console.log('done'); }
a();
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Each function call gets pushed and popped from the stack.

---

69. What is event loop and microtask queue?

Answer:
Event loop handles tasks and microtasks (like `Promise.then()`) before moving to the next task.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
setTimeout(() => console.log('timeout'), 0);
Promise.resolve().then(() => console.log('microtask'));
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`microtask` runs before `timeout`.

---

70. What is destructuring assignment?

Answer:
Extract values from arrays or objects into variables.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let {name} = {name: 'Rachit'};
let [a, b] = [1, 2];
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Shorthand for pulling data out of structures.

---

71. What is optional parameter in functions?

Answer:
Parameters not required in function calls.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function greet(name) {
  return `Hello ${name || 'Guest'}`;
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Handles missing parameters gracefully.

---

72. What is the role of `use strict`?

Answer:
Prevents use of undeclared variables and other bad practices.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
"use strict";
x = 10; // Error
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Adds stricter parsing and error handling.

---

73. How to convert a string to a number?

Answer:
Use `Number()`, unary `+`, or `parseInt()`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
+'42';          // 42
Number('42');   // 42
parseInt('42'); // 42
```

📘 **Explanation:**
All convert string to number.

---

74. How to remove duplicates from an array?

Answer:
Use `Set`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let unique = [...new Set([1,2,2,3])]; // [1,2,3]
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`Set` only keeps unique values.

---

75. What is the purpose of `Array.prototype.reduce()`?

Answer:
Used to reduce an array to a single value.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
[1,2,3].reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0); // 6
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Aggregates array elements.

76. What is the `instanceof` operator?

Answer:
Checks if an object is an instance of a particular class or constructor.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let arr = [];
console.log(arr instanceof Array); // true
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Returns `true` if the prototype chain includes the constructor.

---

77. What is `Promise.all()`?

Answer:
Takes an array of promises and resolves when all of them are resolved.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
Promise.all([Promise.resolve(1), Promise.resolve(2)])
  .then(values => console.log(values)); // [1, 2]
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Used to run multiple async tasks in parallel.

---

78. What is a ternary operator?

Answer:
A shortcut for `if-else`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let age = 20;
let canVote = age >= 18 ? 'Yes' : 'No';
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Evaluates a condition and returns one of two values.

---

79. What is object destructuring with aliasing?

Answer:
Assigns property value to a new variable name.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const person = { name: 'Rachit' };
const { name: userName } = person;
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`userName` now holds `'Rachit'`.

---

80. How do you flatten a nested array?

Answer:
Use `.flat()` or recursion.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
[1, [2, [3]]].flat(2); // [1, 2, 3]
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`.flat()` with depth flattens nested arrays.

---

81. What is dynamic typing in JS?

Answer:
Variables can hold values of any type and change types at runtime.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let x = 5;
x = "Hello";
```

📘 **Explanation:**
JavaScript is loosely typed.

---

82. What is a factory function?

Answer:
Returns an object, often used instead of classes.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function createUser(name) {
  return { name };
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
No need for `new` or `this`.

---

83. What is lexical scope?

Answer:
A function's scope is defined by its physical location in code.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function outer() {
```

```
  let x = 10;
  function inner() {
    console.log(x);
  }
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`inner` has access to `x` due to lexical scope.

---

84. What is a polyfill?

Answer:
Code that adds modern features to older browsers.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
if (!Array.prototype.includes) {
  Array.prototype.includes = function(search) {
    return this.indexOf(search) !== -1;
  };
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Implements `includes()` if it doesn't exist.

---

85. What is the difference between `Object.seal()` and `Object.freeze()`?

Answer:

- `seal()` prevents adding/removing props.
- `freeze()` makes properties immutable too.

📘 **Explanation:**
`freeze` is stricter than `seal`.

---

86. What are global variables?

Answer:
Variables declared outside any function, accessible everywhere.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
var globalVar = "Hi";
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Accessible throughout the code unless shadowed.

---

87. How to prevent modification of an object?

Answer:
Use `Object.freeze()`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const config = Object.freeze({ debug: true });
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Object is now read-only.

---

88. What is a callback hell?

Answer:
Nested callbacks that become hard to read and maintain.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
doTask1(() => {
  doTask2(() => {
    doTask3(() => {
      // messy!
    });
  });
});
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Leads to spaghetti code. Use Promises or async/await.

---

89. What is a higher-order component (HOC)?

Answer:
A React concept – functions that take a component and return a new one.

📘 **Explanation:**
Used for code reuse (like authentication, logging).

---

90. How to generate random numbers in JS?

Answer:
Use `Math.random()`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let num = Math.floor(Math.random() * 10); // 0 to 9
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Multiply by range and round down.

---

91. What is NaN and how to check it?

Answer:
NaN = Not a Number. Use `isNaN()` or `Number.isNaN()`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
isNaN('abc' / 2);         // true
Number.isNaN('abc' / 2);  // true
```

📘 **Explanation:**
`Number.isNaN()` is more reliable.

---

92. What are template literals?

Answer:
Strings using backticks, support interpolation.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let name = 'Rachit';
console.log(`Hi, ${name}`);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Backticks allow inline expressions.

---

93. How to merge two arrays?

Answer:
Use spread or `concat`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let merged = [...arr1, ...arr2];
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Combines arrays into one.

---

94. What is a constructor function?

Answer:
A function used to create instances using `new`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function Car(make) {
  this.make = make;
}
let honda = new Car('Honda');
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Acts like a class.

---

95. What is a default case in switch?

Answer:
Executed if no `case` matches.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
switch(x) {
  case 1: break;
  default: console.log('No match');
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Fallback when no other case applies.

---

96. What is recursion?

Answer:
A function calling itself.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function fact(n) {
  if (n <= 1) return 1;
  return n * fact(n - 1);
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Base case ends recursion.

---

97. How to compare two arrays?

Answer:
Use `every()` and `length`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
function equal(a, b) {
  return a.length === b.length && a.every((v, i) => v === b[i]);
}
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Compare lengths and each value.

---

98. What is `.bind()` method?

Answer:
Returns a new function with a fixed `this`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
const greet = function() { console.log(this.name); };
const person = { name: 'Rachit' };
const boundGreet = greet.bind(person);
boundGreet(); // Rachit
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Useful when passing methods as callbacks.

---

99. What is a `WeakSet`?

Answer:
A set that only holds objects, does not prevent garbage collection.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
let ws = new WeakSet();
let obj = {};
ws.add(obj);
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Useful for temporary data.

---

100. How do modules work in JavaScript?

Answer:
Code is split into files using `export` and `import`.

🔸 **Example:**

js

```
// lib.js
```

```
export const pi = 3.14;

// app.js
import { pi } from './lib.js';
```

📘 **Explanation:**
Promotes separation of concerns and code reuse.

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