**Frequently Question and Answer**

1. What is ES6? Have you ever used anything from ES6?

Ans: JavaScript ES6 (also known as ECMAScript 2015 or ECMAScript 6) is **the newer version of JavaScript that was introduced in 2015**. ECMAScript is the standard that JavaScript programming language uses. ECMAScript provides the specification on how JavaScript programming language should work.

Let,const, default parameter, spread operators , function expression, arrow function, map, foreach, filter,find,reduce, class, template string etc are used from ES-6.

2. Explain the difference between var, let and const.

Ans:

**Differences between var, let, and const**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **var** | **let** | **const** |
| The scope of a *var*variable is functional scope. | The scope of a*let* variable is block scope. | The scope of a *const* variable is block scope. |
| It can be updated and re-declared into the scope. | It can be updated but cannot be re-declared into the scope. | It cannot be updated or re-declared into the scope. |
| It can be declared without initialization. | It can be declared without initialization. | It cannot be declared without initialization. |
| It can be accessed without initialization as its default value is “undefined”. | It can be accessed without initialization as its default value is “undefined”. | It cannot be accessed without initialization, as it cannot be declared without initialization. |
| hoisting done , with initializing as ‘default’ value | Hoisting is done , but not initialized (this is the reason for error when we access the let variable before declaration/initialization | Hoisting is done, but not initialized (this is the reason for error when we access the const variable before declaration/initialization |

**Note:**Sometimes, users face the problem while working with the *var*variable as they change the value of it in the particular block. So, users should use the *let* and *const* keyword to declare a variable in JavaScript.

3. What is the arrow function, and how to create it?

Ans: Arrow function is one of the features introduced in the ES6 version of JavaScript. **It allows you to create functions in a cleaner way compared to regular functions**. For example,

**This function**:

// function expression

let x = function(x, y) {

return x \* y;

}

can be written as

// using arrow functions

let x = (x, y) => x \* y;

using an arrow function.

4. Give an example of an Arrow function in ES6? List down its advantages.

Ans:

This function

// function expression

let x = function(x, y) {

return x \* y;

}

can be written as

// using arrow functions

let x = (x, y) => x \* y;

using an arrow function.

There are two major benefits of using Arrow functions. One is that **it's a shorter syntax and thus requires less code**. The main benefit is that it removes the several pain points associated with the this operator.

5. Discuss spread operator in ES6 with an example.

Ans:

JavaScript ES6 (ECMAScript 6) introduced the spread operator. **The syntax is three dots(...) followed by the array (or iterable\*)**. It expands the array into individual elements. So, it can be used to expand the array in a places where zero or more elements are expected.

6. What do you understand about default parameters?

Ans:

The default parameter is **a way to set default values for function parameters a value is no passed in** (ie. it is undefined ). In a function, Ii a parameter is not provided, then its value becomes undefined . In this case, the default value that we specify is applied by the compiler.

7. What are template literals in ES6?

Ans:

Template literals (``) are a new feature introduced in ECMAScript 2015/ ES6. It provides an easy way to create multiline strings and perform string interpolation. Template literals are the **string literals and allow embedded expressions**. Before ES6, template literals were called as template strings.

8. Tell us the difference between arrow and regular function.

Ans:

Goto the link:

https://dmitripavlutin.com/differences-between-arrow-and-regular-functions/

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