**1.Difference between Var and let keywords?**

**Var :**

* Var is there in JavaScript from the beginning.
* It has global scope.
* It can be declared globally and also accessed globaling.
* Variable declared with can be re-declared and updated in the same scope.
* **Ex:** var a = 10

var a = 20; // a is replaced

* It has hoiste

**{**

Console.log(c); //undefined

//Due to hoisting

var c = 2;

}

**Let** :

* Let was introduced in ES2015/ES6
* It is limited to block scope.
* It can be declared globally but cannot be accessed globally
* Let declared with can be updated but not re-declared.
* **Ex:** var a = 10;

Var a = 20; //syntax error

// a is already declared

* It is not hoisted.

{

Console.log(b); // Reference error

// b is not defined

Let b=3;

}

**2.What is Typeof operator?**

It uses the typeof operator to find the data type of a JavaScript variable.

typeof "John"                   // Returns "string"  
typeof 3.14                    // Returns "number"  
typeof NaN                     // Returns "number"  
typeof false                   // Returns "boolean"  
typeof [1,2,3,4]               // Returns "object"  
typeof {name:'John', age:34}   // Returns "object"  
typeof new Date()              // Returns "object"  
typeof function () {}          // Returns "function"  
typeof myCar                   // Returns "undefined" \*  
typeof null                    // Returns "object"

**3. Explain array in javascript?**

The Array object, as with arrays in other programming languages, enables [storing a collection of multiple items under a single variable name](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/JavaScript/First_steps/Arrays), and has members for [performing common array operations](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array#examples).

**Syntax:**

constarray\_name = [item1*,* item2, ...];

**EX :** var arr = [“Hello World” , 42 , true];

**4. What would be the result of 6+10+”6”?**

Since **6 & 10** integers, they will be added numerically ,and **6** is a string , its concatenation will be done. So it result would be **166** makes all the different here and represents **6** as a string and not a number.

**5. What is Hoisting?**

JavaScript is a behavior in which a function or a variable can be used before declaration.

**EX:**

// using test before declaring

console.log(test); // undefined

var test;

**Variable Hoisting**

In terms of variables and constants, keyword var is hoisted and let and const does not allow hoisting.

For example,

// program to display value

a = 5;

console.log(a);

var a; // 5

**Function Hoisting:**

A function can be called before declaring it. For example,

// program to print the text

greet();

function greet() {

console.log('Hi, there.');

}

**6. How to determine if the browser supports a certain feature?**

The @support in CSS can be very useful to scan if the current browser has support for a certain feature. For example,

@supports (display: grid) {

div {

display: grid;

}

}

### 7. What are the CSS frameworks?

CSS frameworks are the preplanned libraries which make easy and more standard compliant web page styling. The frequently used CSS frameworks are: -

* Bootstrap
* Foundation
* Semantic UI
* Gumby
* Ulkit

**8. Mention some advantages of javascript.**

There are many advantages of javascript. Some of them are

* Javascript is executed on the client-side as well as server-side also. There are a variety of Frontend Frameworks that you may study and utilize. However, if you want to use JavaScript on the backend, you'll need to learn NodeJS. It is currently the only JavaScript framework that may be used on the backend.
* Javascript is a simple language to learn.
* Web pages now have more functionality because of Javascript.
* To the end-user, Javascript is quite quick

### 9 .What is DOM?

* DOM stands for Document Object Model.  DOM is a programming interface for HTML and XML documents.
* When the browser tries to render an HTML document, it creates an object based on the HTML document called DOM. Using this DOM, we can manipulate or change various elements inside the HTML document.

The **HTML DOM** model is constructed as a tree of **Objects**:



**10 .What are arrow functions?**

Arrow functions were introduced in the ES6 version of javascript. They provide us with a new and shorter syntax for declaring functions. Arrow functions can only be used as a function expression.

The syntax of the arrow function is:

let myFunction = (arg1, arg2, ...argN) => {

statement(s)

}

* myFunction  is the name of the function
* arg1, arg2, ...argN are the function arguments
* statement(s) is the function body

If the body has single statement or expression, you can write arrow function as:

let myFunction = (arg1, arg2, ...argN) => expression