

<div>Q</div> <div>#1</div> <div>What is a closure in JavaScript?</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>	<div>Q</div> <div>#2</div> <div>What is the difference between let and var?</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>
<div>Q</div> <div>#3</div> <div>What is the event loop?</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>	<div>Q</div> <div>#4</div> <div>What is Hoisting?</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>
<div>Q</div> <div>#5</div> <div>What is Promise?</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>	<div>Q</div> <div>#6</div> <div>What is Async/Await?</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>

Q

#7

What is destructuring?

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Q

#8

Why use arrow functions?

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<div>A#2</div> <div>let is block-scoped while var is function-scoped. let also doesn't allow redeclaration in the same scope.</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>	<div>A#1</div> <div>A closure is a function that has access to variables in its outer (enclosing) lexical scope, even after the outer function has returned.</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>
<div>A#4</div> <div>The behavior where variable and function declarations are moved to the top of their scope during compilation.</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>	<div>A#3</div> <div>The event loop is a mechanism that handles asynchronous operations in JavaScript by continuously checking the call stack and callback queue.</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>
<div>A#6</div> <div>Syntactic sugar built on top of Promises that makes asynchronous code look and behave more like synchronous code.</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>	<div>A#5</div> <div>An object representing the eventual completion or failure of an asynchronous operation.</div> <div>SummaryForge.com</div>

A

#8

Arrow functions provide a shorter syntax and lexically bind the 'this' value, making them ideal for callbacks and functional programming patterns.

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A

#7

Destructuring is a JavaScript expression that allows you to extract values from arrays or properties from objects into distinct variables.

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Printing Instructions

1. Print this PDF using double-sided (duplex) printing
 - Select "Flip on Long Edge" or "Long-Edge Binding"
2. After printing, cut along the gray guide lines
 - You should get 6 cards per sheet
3. Each card will have:
 - Question on the front (marked with "Q")
 - Answer on the back (marked with "A")
4. Total flashcards: 8

Tips for best results:

- Use heavier paper (cardstock) for durability
- Print in color for better visual appeal
- Laminate cards for long-term use

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