<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/10-most-asked-es6-interview-questions-answers-for-developers/>

1. **What is let and const? How both are different from var?**

Var keyword is function scoped which can access within a function. Let and Const both are blocks scoped which can access within innermost block. Const is immutable in JavaScript. You cannot change or reassign its value once it is declared.

1. **What do you understand by Callback and Callback hell in JavaScript?**

*Callback* is a function that is passed as an Argument to another function. *Callback hell* is nothing but calling another callback inside the callback.

1. **Discuss the spread operator in ES6 with an example.**

It is represented by three dots (…). The spread operator to combine or to perform the concatenation between arrays. let num1 = [40,50,60]; let num2 = [10,20,30,...num1,70,80];

1. **What is De-structuring in es6?**

De-structuring was introduced to extract data from arrays and objects into an individual variable. It allows you to extract the smaller fragment from objects and arrays.

1. **Define Babel**

Babel is a JavaScript transpiler that converts ES6JavaScript into old ES5 JavaScript that can run in any browser.

1. **What is the arrow function in es6?**

It allows you to create functions in a cleaner way compared to regular functions. An arrow function expression can be used as an alternative to the old JavaScript function expression. For eg: const x= () =>{ console.log(“Hello Guys !”)};

1. **What do you mean by IIFE?**

IIFE’s are Immediately Invoked Function Expressions. They are the functions that are called immediately after being defined.

1. **Define Map & WeakMap.**

Map is a collection of elements where each element is stored as a Key-value pair. It can hold both objects (Non-Primitives: Objects, Arrays & Functions) and primitive values (strings, numbers, Boolean, Undefined & Null). On iterating on the map object, it returns the key-value pairs.

WeakMap accepts only objects but not any primitive values (strings, numbers)

1. **What is AJaX?**

AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. We can send data to the server and get data from the server without reloading the web page.

1. **What is Event propagation, capturing, bubbling?**

When an event occurs on a DOM, that event does not entirely occur  
on one element. In the Bubbling Phase, the event bubbles up or it goes to its parent,  
to its grandparents, to its grandparent’s parent until it reaches all the way to the window while in the Capturing  
Phase the event starts from the window down to the element that triggered the event or the event target.  
  
Event Propagation has three phases.  
  
Capturing Phase – the event starts from the window then goes down to every element until it reaches the target element.  
Target Phase – the event has reached the target element.  
Bubbling Phase – the event bubbles up from the target element then goes up every element until it reaches the window.

**33. List the new Array methods introduced in ES6?**

**concat()** this is used to merge two or more arrays together.  
eg:  
let a1=[1,2,3]  
let b1=[4,5,6]  
console.log(a1.concat(b1)); // output would be [1,2,3,4,5,6]

**every()** This function checks whether the elements satisfy the condition or not. If it satisfies the condition it returns true and if a condition is not satisfied, it returns false and does not check for remaining values.  
let a =[1,2,4];  
a.every(function(num){ return num<10; }) // returns true

**filter()** This method creates a new array that pass the given criteria and condition. It does not change the original array.  
let words = [‘aaa’, ‘abcd’, ‘a1a1’, ‘bcd123’, ‘ghjytr’, ‘fgfegf’];  
console.log(words.filter(function(str){  
return str.length>4; })); // [“bcd123”, “ghjytr”, “fgfegf”]

**find()** It returns the values of element as soon as the given condition satisfies. If the condition is satisfied , it returns from the array, return the value and  
does not check for remaining values. It does not change the original array.  
let a = [3, 10, 18, 20]; console.log(a.find(function(b){ return b==18})); // returns 18  
  
**forEach()**This method used to iterate through its elements of the Arrays.  
let b =[1,2,3,4]; b.forEach(function(i){console.log(i)})  
  
**Array.from()** -The Array.from() method returns an Array from the given array, in case of string it return character of the string. Ex: let a=”I am a good Boy”;  
console.log(Array.from(a)) //It will print [“I”, ” “, “a”, “m”, ” “, “a”, ” “, “g”, “o”, “o”, “d”, ” “, “B”, “o”, “y”]  
  
**indexOf()** This method is used to find the index of the first occurrence of the search element provided as the argument to the method.  
let b=[4,5,6,7]; console.log(b.indexOf(4)) //returns 0;

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| For |  |
| ForEach | It iterates through its elements. |
| Map |  |
| Filter | Creates new array that passes condition. |
| Find | Returns the values which passes the condition |
| indexOf | Find the index of first occurrence. |
| Join |  |
| findIndex (a.indexOf(‘x’) | Find the index of first occurrence. |
| Array.form() |  |
| Concat | Combines arrays |