



Assignment 2 - Ignite Our App

Q1 What is NPM?

- ⇒ NPM is a package manager for the JavaScript programming language maintained by npm, Inc.
NPM will take care of the version of the packages. It consists of a command-line client, also called npm and an online database of public and paid-for private packages, called the npm registry.

Q2 What is 'Parcel / Webpack'? Why do we need it?

- ⇒ Parcel / Webpack are the bundlers used mostly for Javascript or TypeScript code that helps you to minify, clean and make your code compact so that it becomes easier to send a request or receive the response from the server when it usually takes you to transfer multiple files without using any bundler for loading the page of your application.

Both of these bundlers substantially reduce the time it takes for the transfer of data and files to the server from the application. Along with that both bundlers parcel and webpack removes the unnecessary comments, new lines, any kind of block delimiters, and white spaces while the functionality of the code remains unchanged.

Q3 What is '.parcel-cache'?

- ⇒ Cache folders stores information about your project when parcel builds it, so that when it rebuilds, it doesn't have to re-parse and re-analyze everything from scratch. It's a key reason why parcel can be so fast in development mode.

Q4 What is npx?

- ⇒ NPX stands for Node Package Execute. It is simply an NPM package runner. It allows developers to execute any JavaScript Package available on the NPM registry without the package available on the NPM registry without even installing it.

Q5 What is the difference between dependencies and devDependencies?

- ⇒ Dependencies are used for production or in testing environment. Whereas devDependencies are used for project development purposes only.



Q6 What is Tree Shaking?

→ Tree Shaking is used within a Javascript context to describe the removal of dead code. By using tree shaking and code splitting together, developers can create smaller, faster, and more efficient React application. These technique can help to eliminate unused code and split large application into manageable chunk, improving the performance and user experience of an application.

Q7 What is Hot Module Replacement?

→ Hot Module Replacement is a feature that enables you to see code changes in the browser without having to refresh it, allowing you to preserve the state of your frontend application.
It is used to retain application state which is used to retain application state which is lost during a full reload.

Q8 List down your favourite 5 superpowers of Parcel and describe any 3 of them in your words

→ Tree-shaking → It removes unwanted code like comments, white spaces while sending it to the production for speeding the application.

Hot Module Replacement → It updates or removes or adds a module without refreshing the whole page. It make app fast

Caching → It creates caches of files which are built once and reuses the cache file so that rebuild of that file doesn't happen to faster the app.

Bundling

Minification

Q9 What is 'gitignore'? What should we add and not add into it?

→ When we don't want anything to not go on Github or production, we use .gitignore

Go to .gitignore
and type /node-modules

Q10 What is the difference between 'package.json' and 'package-lock.json'?

→ Package-lock.json keeps the track of exact version of the dependency.
While package.json keeps approx version



Q11 Why should I not modify 'package-lock.json'?

⇒ As it contains exact version of dependencies rather than approximation like package.json. It will automatically regenerate new version when package.json change. It has nested dependencies along with exact version unlike package.json.

Q12 What is 'node-module'? Is it a good idea to push that on Git?

⇒ All the code we fetch from npm. Its like database for our dependency. Dependencies required for a dependency is called Transitive dependencies.

Every dependency will have package.json with its own dev & normal dependencies

Q13 What is the 'dist' folder?

⇒ It is where the compiled code is stored. This is the code that is ready to be deployed to production.

Q14 What is 'browserlists'?

⇒ It defines & shares the list of target browsers between various frontend build tools. It is used by autoprefixer, Babel. It is a tool that allows specifying which browser should be supported in your frontend app.

