DWA_02.8 Knowledge Check_DWA2

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1. What do ES5, ES6 and ES2015 mean - and what are the differences between them?

ES5, ES6, and ES2015 are different versions of the rules for JavaScript. ES5 came out in 2009 and made JavaScript better with new tools and stricter rules. ES6, from 2015, added even more useful stuff like arrow functions and template literals, making JavaScript easier to use and understand. ES6 built on ES5, making JavaScript more modern and powerful for developers.

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2. What are JScript, ActionScript and ECMAScript - and how do they relate to JavaScript?

JScript, ActionScript, and ECMAScript are all kind of like different versions of the same language. Jscript is mostly for Internet Explorer, while ActionScript is for making interactive stuff in Adobe Flash. They all follow the same basic rules set out by ECMAScript, which is like the main rulebook for these languages. JavaScript, which you might have heard of, is the most common version of ECMAScript and is used a lot for making websites. So, they're all similar but used for different things.

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3. What is an example of a JavaScript specification - and where can you find it?

An example of a JavaScript rulebook is the EMCAScript specification. You can find it on the ECMA International website or on the official ECMAScript GitHub page. This rulebook tells developers and browser makers how JavaScript works, like a set of instructions.

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4. What are v8, SpiderMonkey, Chakra and Tamarin? Do they run JavaScript differently?

V8, SpiderMonkey, Chakra, and Tamarin are all engines that run JavaScript in Web browsers. They work similarly, but each one is made by different companies. For example, Google made V8, which is really fast. SpiderMonkey, from Mozilla, is also fast and has been around for a long time. Chakra, made by Microsoft, is fast too and doesn't use much memory. Temarin, made by Adobe and Mozilla, used to run JavaScript in Adobe Flash. Even though they have some differences, they all follow the same rules for how JavaScript works.

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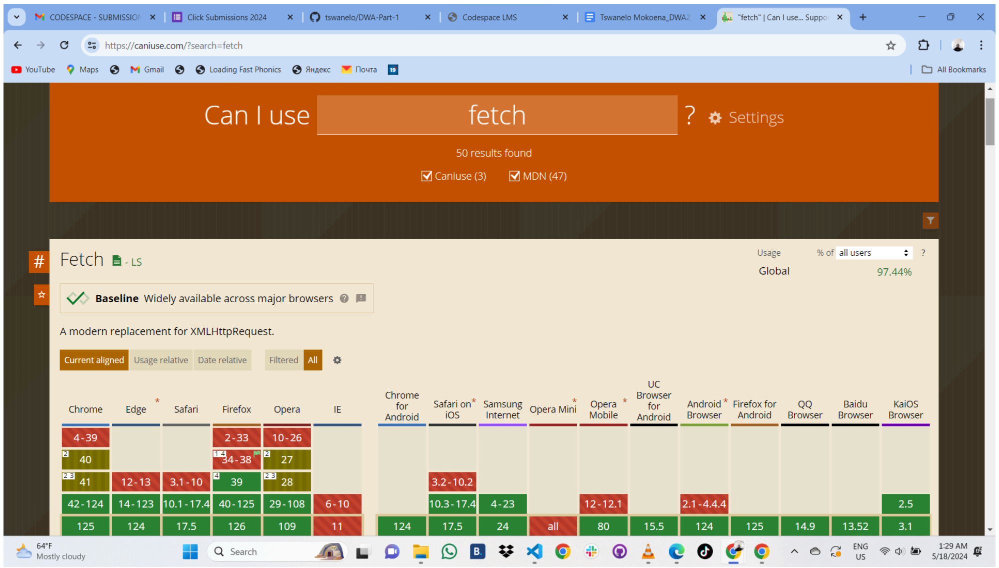
5. Show a practical example using caniuse.com and the MDN compatibility table.



50 results found

☑ Caniuse (3) ☑ MDN (47)

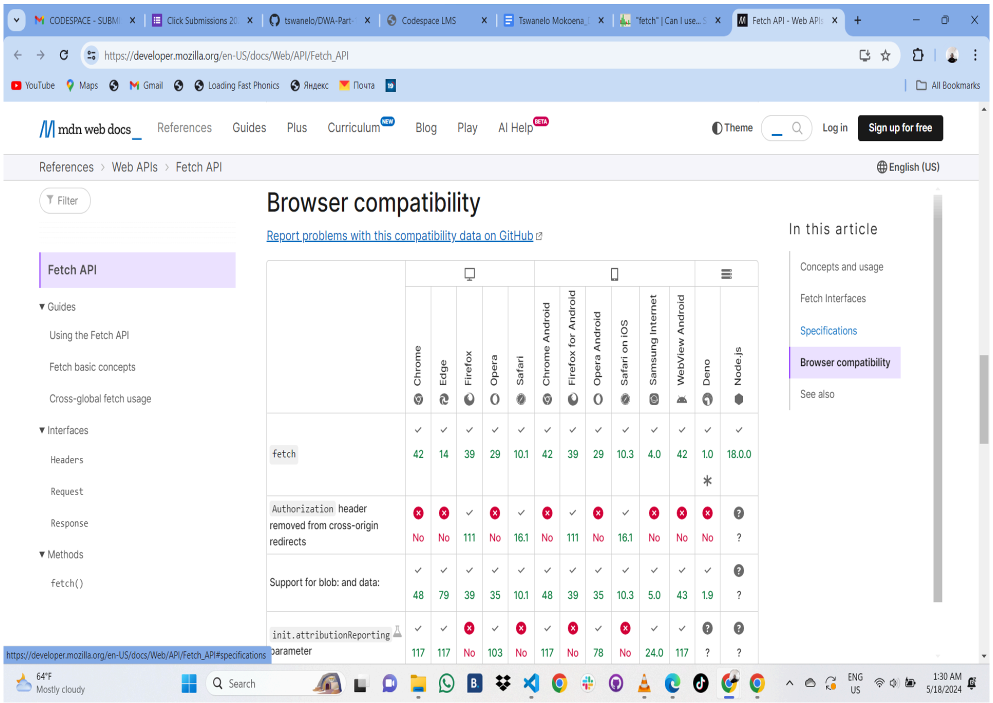
Fetch - LS

Global 97.44%

Baseline Widely available across major browsers

A modern replacement for XMLHttpRequest.

Chrome	Edge	Safari	Firefox	Opera	IE	Chrome for Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet	Opera Mini	Opera Mobile	UC Browser for Android	Android Browser	Firefox for Android	QQ Browser	Baidu Browser	KaiOS Browser
4-39			2-33	10-26												
[2] 40			[1 4] 34-38	[2] 27												
[2 3] 41	12-13	3.1-10	[4] 39	[2 3] 28			3.2-10.2									
42-124	14-123	10.1-17.4	40-125	29-108	6-10		10.3-17.4	4-23		12-12.1		2.1-4.4.4				2.5
125	124	17.5	126	109	11	124	17.5	24	all	80	15.5	124	125	14.9	13.52	3.1



Browser compatibility

Report problems with this compatibility data on GitHub

	Chrome	Edge	Firefox	Opera	Safari	Chrome Android	Firefox for Android	Opera Android	Safari on iOS	Samsung Internet	WebView Android	Deno	Node.js
`fetch`	✓ 42	✓ 14	✓ 39	✓ 29	✓ 10.1	✓ 42	✓ 39	✓ 29	✓ 10.3	✓ 4.0	✓ 42	✓ 1.0 *	✓ 18.0.0
`Authorization` header removed from cross-origin redirects	☒ No	☒ No	✓ 111	☒ No	✓ 16.1	☒ No	✓ 111	☒ No	✓ 16.1	☒ No	☒ No	☒ No	? ?
Support for blob: and data:	✓ 48	✓ 79	✓ 39	✓ 35	✓ 10.1	✓ 48	✓ 39	✓ 35	✓ 10.3	✓ 5.0	✓ 43	✓ 1.9	? ?
`init.attributionReporting` parameter	✓ 117	✓ 117	☒ No	✓ 103	☒ No	✓ 117	☒ No	✓ 78	☒ No	✓ 24.0	✓ 117	? ?	? ?