1. **How to compare two JSON have the same properties without order?**
   1. **var obj1 = { name: "Person 1", age:5 };**
   2. **var obj2 = { age:5, name: "Person 1" };**

**CODE:**

var obj1 = { name: "Person 1", age:5 };

var obj2 = { age:5, name: "Person 1" };

console.log(JSON.stringify(obj1)==JSON.stringify(obj2));

**OUTPUT:**

False

**DESCRIPTION:** JSON.stringify() used for converting properties in JSON in to string.

== used to compare obj1 & obj2.

1. **Use the rest countries API url ->** [**https://restcountries.eu/rest/v2/all**](https://restcountries.eu/rest/v2/all) **and display all the country flags in console**

**Index.html code:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<script src="script.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

**Script.js code:**

var request = new XMLHttpRequest();

request.open('GET','https://restcountries.com/v3.1/all',true);

request.send();

request.onload=function() {

    var data=JSON.parse(request.response);

    for (let i=0;i<data.length;i++) {

    console.log(data[i].flags);

    }

}

1. **Use the same rest countries and print all countries name, region, sub region and population**

**Index.html code:**

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<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

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**Script.js code:**

var request = new XMLHttpRequest();

request.open('GET','https://restcountries.com/v3.1/all',true);

request.send();

request.onload=function() {

    var data=JSON.parse(request.response);

    for (let i=0;i<data.length;i++) {

    console.log(data[i].name,data[i].region,data[i].subregion,data[i].population);

    }

}

1. **How to get value of the variable myvar as output**

**CODE:**

let myvar=1;

console.log(myvar);

1. **Square of a number**

**CODE:**

let a = 5;

let square = a\*a;

console.log(square);

1. **Celsius to Fahrenheit conversion**

**CODE:**

let celsius = 50;

let fahrenheit = celsius \* 1.8 +32;

console.log(fahrenheit);

1. **Find area of a triangle.**

**CODE:**

let a = 5;

let b = 6;

let c= 7;

var d = (a+b+c)/2;

var area = Math.sqrt(d\*((d-a)\*(d-b)\*(d-c)));

console.log(area);

1. **Write a loop that makes seven calls to console.log to output the following triangle:**

**CODE:**

var traingle = '';

for (let i = 0;i < 7;i++) {

traingle=traingle + '#';

console.log(traingle)

}

1. **Starting from the existing friends variable below, change the element that is currently “Mari” to “Munnabai”.**

**let friends = [  
“Mari”,  
“MaryJane”,  
“CaptianAmerica”,  
“Munnabai”,  
“Jeff”,  
“AAK chandran”  
];**

**function dataHandling(input){  
for (var i = 0; i < input.length; i++) {  
  
}  
}**

**dataHandling(friends);**

**CODE:**

let friends = [

"Mari",

"MaryJane",

"CaptianAmerica",

"Munnabai",

"Jeff",

"AAKchandran" ];

let a =[];

function dataHandling(friends){

for (var i = 0; i <friends.length; i++) {

a.push(friends[i]);

a.splice(0,1,"Munnabai");

}

return a;

}

console.log(dataHandling(friends))

1. **Write a code to print the numbers in the array**

**Output: 1234567891011**

**CODE:**

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

var new\_string = "";

for (var i = 0; i < numsArr.length; i++) {

new\_string += numsArr[i] + "" ;

}

console.log(new\_string);

1. **Write a code to replace the array value — If the number is even, replace it with ‘even’.**

**Output:[ 1, “even”, 3, “even”, 5, “even”, 7, “even”, 9, “even”, … ]**

**CODE:**

var numsArr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11];

for (var i = 0; i <=10; i++) {

if(numsArr[i] %2 === 0 )

{

numsArr[i] = "even";

}

}

console.log(numsArr);