LEETCODE PROBLEM 1:

Leetcode - Must have!

599. Minimum Index Sum of Two Lists

Given two arrays of strings list1 and list2, find the common strings with the least index sum.

A common string is a string that appeared in both list1 and list2.

A common string with the least index sum is a common string such that if it appeared at list1[i] and list2[j] then i + j should be the minimum value among all the other common strings.

Return all the common strings with the least index sum. Return the answer in any order.

Example 1:

Input: list1 = ["Shogun","Tapioca Express","Burger King","KFC"], list2 = ["Piatti","The Grill at Torrey Pines","Hungry Hunter Steakhouse","Shogun"]

Output: ["Shogun"]

Explanation: The only common string is "Shogun".

Example 2:

Input: list1 = ["Shogun","Tapioca Express","Burger King","KFC"], list2 = ["KFC","Shogun","Burger King"]

Output: ["Shogun"]

Explanation: The common string with the least index sum is "Shogun" with index sum = (0 + 1) = 1.

Example 3:

Input: list1 = ["happy","sad","good"], list2 = ["sad","happy","good"]

Output: ["sad","happy"]

Explanation: There are three common strings:

"happy" with index sum = (0 + 1) = 1.

"sad" with index sum = (1 + 0) = 1.

"good" with index sum = (2 + 2) = 4.

The strings with the least index sum are "sad" and "happy".

LEETCODE PROBLEM 2:

819. Most Common Word

Given a string paragraph and a string array of the banned words banned, return the most frequent word that is not banned. It is guaranteed there is at least one word that is not banned, and that the answer is unique.

The words in paragraph are case-insensitive and the answer should be returned in lowercase.

Note that words can not contain punctuation symbols.

Example 1:

Input: paragraph = "Bob hit a ball, the hit BALL flew far after it was hit.", banned = ["hit"]

Output: "ball"

Explanation:

"hit" occurs 3 times, but it is a banned word.

"ball" occurs twice (and no other word does), so it is the most frequent non-banned word in the paragraph.

Note that words in the paragraph are not case sensitive,

that punctuation is ignored (even if adjacent to words, such as "ball,"),

and that "hit" isn't the answer even though it occurs more because it is banned.

Example 2:

Input: paragraph = "a.", banned = []

Output: "a"

LEETCODE PROBLEM 3:

2418. Sort the People

You are given an array of strings names, and an array heights that consists of distinct positive integers. Both arrays are of length n.

For each index i, names[i] and heights[i] denote the name and height of the ith person.

Return names sorted in descending order by the people's heights.

Example 1:

Input: names = ["Mary","John","Emma"], heights = [180,165,170]

Output: ["Mary","Emma","John"]

Explanation: Mary is the tallest, followed by Emma and John.

Example 2:

Input: names = ["Alice","Bob","Bob"], heights = [155,185,150]

Output: ["Bob","Alice","Bob"]

Explanation: The first Bob is the tallest, followed by Alice and the second Bob.

BONUS - O'z ustida ishlamoqchi bo'lganlar uchun....

IXTIYORIY

1. Array of Multiples

1. Create a function that takes two numbers as arguments (num, length) and returns an array of multiples of num until the array length reaches length.

Function yarating va u 2 ta number typedagi paramert olsin (num, length) va bizga length qiymati qancha bo'lsa shunga array qaytarsin birinchi bergan arrayimizga o'zini qayta qayta qo'shib

Examples

==RECURSION BILAN QILINGLAR AHLI ODAMLAR==

arrayOfMultiples(7)(5) ➞ [7, 14, 21, 28, 35]

arrayOfMultiples(12, 10) ➞ [12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120]

arrayOfMultiples(17, 6) ➞ [17, 34, 51, 68, 85, 102]

2. Reverse Words in a String

Given an input string, reverse the string word by word, the first word will be the last, and so on.

Function yarating u string typedagi parametrt qabul qilsin va uni teskarisiga qaytarib bersin.

Agarda son berilsa sonlarni ham tekarisiga qaytaradigan bo'lsa zo'r bo'lardi

Examples

reverseWords(" the sky is blue") ➞ "blue is sky the"

reverseWords("hello world! ") ➞ "world! hello"

reverseWords("a good example") ➞ "example good a"

3. Burglary Series (01): Calculate Total Losses

You just returned home to find your mansion has been robbed! Given an object of the stolen items, return the total amount of the burglary (number). If nothing was robbed, return the string "Lucky you!".

Function yarating u object typedagi ma'lumot qabu qisin va objecting parametrlarining qiymatlarni yig'indisini qaytarsin!. Agarda object bo'sh bo'lsa ==Lucky you== ni qaytarsin

Examples: const stolenItems = {

tv: 30,

skate: 20,

stereo: 50,

} ➞ 100

const stolenItems = {

painting: 20000,

} ➞ 20000

const stolenItems = {} ➞ "Lucky you!"

4. Remove the Letters ABC

Create a function that will remove the letters "a", "b" and "c" from the given string and return the modified version. If the given string does not contain "a", "b", or "c", return null.

Function yarating u String paramert qabul qilsin va stringnig ichidagi ==a==, ==b== va ==c== larni o'chirib o'rninga ==" "== bo'sh joy qo'ysin. Agarda a,b,c lar yo'q bo'lsa ==null== ni qaytarsin

Examples

removeABC("This might be a bit hard") ➞ "This might e it hrd"

removeABC("hello world!") ➞ null

removeABC("") ➞ null

5. Capitalize the Names

Create a function that takes an array of names and returns an array where only the first letter of each name is capitalized.

Function yarating u Array typedagi qiymatni qabul qilsin va arraydagi hamma elementlarning birinchi harifini katta harfga o'zgartirsin!.

Examples

capMe(["mavis", "senaida", "letty"]) ➞ ["Mavis", "Senaida", "Letty"]

capMe(["samuel", "MABELLE", "letitia", "meridith"]) ➞ ["Samuel", "Mabelle", "Letitia", "Meridith"]

capMe(["Slyvia", "Kristal", "Sharilyn", "Calista"]) ➞ ["Slyvia", "Kristal", "Sharilyn", "Calista"]

6. Find Unique Positive Numbers from Array

Write a function that takes an array and returns a new array with unique positive (more than 0) numbers

Function yarating u array qabul qilsin u bitta arrayda faqat 1 marotaba qaytarilgan arraylarni qaytarish kerak

Examples

uniqueArr([-5, 1, -7, -5, -2, 3, 3, -5, -1, -1]) ➞ [1, 3]

uniqueArr([3, -3, -3, 5, 5, -6, -2, -4, -1, 3]) ➞ [3, 5]

uniqueArr([10, 6, -12, 13, 5, 5, 13, 6, 5]) ➞ [10, 6, 13, 5]

7. Double Factorial

Create a function that takes a number num and returns its double factorial.

Function yarating u ==number== typedagi paramerater qabul qilsin uni faqat ==toq numberlar==ning ko'paytmasini recursion bilan qiling

Examples

doubleFactorial(0) ➞ 1

doubleFactorial(2) ➞ 2

doubleFactorial(9) ➞ 945

// 9\*7\*5\*3\*1 = 945

doubleFactorial(14) ➞ 645120

8. Multiplying Numbers in a String

Given a string of numbers separated by a comma and space, return the product of the numbers.

Function yarating u ==String== typedagi numberlar qabul qilsin uni har birini bir biriga ko'paytmasini qiymatini toping!.

Examples

multiplyNums("2, 3") ➞ 6

multiplyNums("1, 2, 3, 4") ➞ 24

multiplyNums("54, 75, 453, 0") ➞ 0

multiplyNums("10, -2") ➞ -20

9. Reversible Inclusive List Ranges

Write a function that, given the start and end values, returns an array containing all the numbers inclusive to that range. See examples below.

Function yarating u ==Number== typedagi 2ta parametr qabul qilsin va shu sonlar oralig'idagi sonlar bilan o'sish tartibida arrayga joylab qaytaring!.

Examples

reversibleInclusiveList(1, 5) ➞ [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

reversibleInclusiveList(2, 8) ➞ [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

reversibleInclusiveList(10, 20) ➞[10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]

reversibleInclusiveList(24, 17) ➞[24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17]

10. Factorize a Number

Create a function that takes a number as its argument and returns an array of all its factors.

Function yarating u ==number== typedagi parametr qabul qilsin va o'sha numberga karrali bo'lgan hamma sonlarni array ichida qaytarsin.

Examples

factorize(12) ➞ [1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12]

factorize(4) ➞ [1, 2, 4]

factorize(15) ➞ [1, 3, 5, 15]

factorize(17) ➞ [1, 17]

MAIN HOMEWORK

1.Funksiya yarating u array olsin va arrayling birinchi elementini( 0 indexda turganini ) qaytarsin

Examples

getFirstValue([1, 2, 3]) ➞ 1

getFirstValue([80, 5, 100]) ➞ 80

getFirstValue([-500, 0, 50]) ➞ -500

2.Function yarating array turidagi paramert olsin va faqat arrayning juft qiymatlarni yig'ib qaytarsin.

getOddValue([1, 2, 3,6]) ➞ [2,6]

3.incrementItems degan Function yarationg u array ([]) turidagi qiymat olsin va har bir elementga 1 qiymat qo'shib qaytarsin

incrementItems([0, 1, 2, 3]) ➞ [1, 2, 3, 4]

incrementItems([2, 4, 6, 8]) ➞ [3, 5, 7, 9]

4.Function yarating u array qabul qilsin va arrayning oxirgi qiymatini qaytarsin!.

getLastItem([1, 2, 3]) ➞ 3

5.Function yarating u array va son oldin, bizga sonning indexni qaytarsin agarda u bo'lsa yoki u yo'q bo'lsa -1 qaytarsin

search([1, 5, 3], 5) ➞ 1

search([1, 2, 3], 4) ➞ -1

6.Function yarating u array qabul qilsin va arraylarning ichidagi qiymatlarning yig'indisini qaytarsin

sumArray([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) ➞ 15

7.Function yarating u number qabul qilsin va object qaytarsin Ilm uchun 50% qismini ajratsin Harajatlar uchun 30% qismini ajrtsin kelajak uchun 20% qismini ajratsin

fiftyThirtyTwenty(10000) ➞ { "ilm": 5000, "harajat": 3000, "kelajak": 2000 }

8.Function yarating u (num1, num2, array) qiymatlarini qabul qilsin va num1 bilan num2 oralig'idagi arrayning elementlarni qaytarsin.

arrBetween(3, 8, [1, 5, 95, 0, 4, 7]) ➞ [5, 4, 7]

9.Function yarating u array va num olsin ==(array, num)== va arraning ichida num bo'lsa true bo'lmasa false qiymat qaytarsin

check([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3) ➞ true

check([1, 1, 2, 1, 1], 3) ➞ false

10.Function yarating u array qabul qilsin va array ning elementlarni typeni qaytarsin

arrayValuesTypes([1, 2, "salom") ➞ ["number", "number", "string", "object"]

11.Berilgan massivdagi juft va toq indekslardagi elementlarning yig'indisini alohida-alohida hisoblang.

💡 function evenOddIndexSums(arr) {

// Code here

}

console.log(evenOddIndexSums([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])); // {evenIndexSum: 9, oddIndexSum: 12}

12.Berilgan qator ichidagi barcha bo'shliqlarni olib tashlang.

function removeSpaces(str) {

// Code here

}

console.log(removeSpaces("Hello World! How are you?")); // "HelloWorld!Howareyou?"