**Sessions Roadmap – Day 02 Task**

1. **Write a blog on Difference between document and window objects.**

**Document Object:**

The document object represent a web page that is loaded in the browser. By accessing the document object, we can access the element in the HTML page. With the help of document objects, we can add dynamic content to our web page. The document object can be accessed with a **window.document**or just**document.**

|  |
| --- |
| document.property\_name; |

**Window Object:**

The window object is the topmost object of the DOM hierarchy. It represents a browser window or frame that displays the contents of the webpage. Whenever a window appears on the screen to display the contents of the document, the window object is created.

|  |
| --- |
| window.property\_name; |

**Differences between document and window objects:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Document Object** | **Window Object** |
| It represents any HTML document or web page that is loaded in the browser. | It represents a browser window or frame that displays the contents of the webpage. |
| It is the object of window property. | It is the object of the browser. |
| It is loaded inside the window. | It is the very first object that is loaded in the browser. |
| All the tags, elements with attributes in HTML are part of the document. | Global objects, functions, and variables of JavaScript are members of the window object. |
| The document is part of BOM (browser object model) and dom (Document object model) | The window is part of BOM, not DOM. |
| Properties of document objects such as title, body, cookies, etc can also be accessed by a window like this window. document.title | Properties of the window object cannot be accessed by the document object. |

1. **CODEKATA Practice :**

**Category - Basics:**

**Question 40 :**

Given a number N followed by N numbers. Find the smallest number and largest number and print both the indices(1 based indexing).  
Input Size : N <= 100000  
Sample Testcase :  
INPUT  
5  
1 2 3 4 5  
OUTPUT  
1 5

**Logical Coding :**

inp.on("close", () => {

let n = parseInt(userInput[0]);

let numbers = userInput[1].split(' ');

let result = [];

for(let i=0; i<numbers.length; i++){

let j = parseInt(numbers[i]);

result.push(j);

}

result.sort((a,b)=>a-b);

console.log(result[0] + ' ' + result[result.length-1]);

});

**Category - Strings :**

**Question 05 :**

You are given a string. You have to print “Wonder” if the string is wonderful and -1 if it is not. A wonderful string is a string, which is made up of exactly 3 different characters.

**Input Description:**  
You are given a string

**Output Description:**  
Print “Wonder” if it is wonderful and -1 if it is not

**Sample Input :**  
aabbcc

**Sample Output :**  
Wonder

**Logical Coding :**

inp.on("close", () => {

let string = userInput[0].split('')

let count = 0;

let characters = [];

for(let i=0; i<string.length; i++){

if(i===0){

characters.push(string[i]);

count++;

} else {

for(let j=characters.length-1; j<characters.length; j++){

if(string[i] == characters[j]){

continue;

} else {

characters.push(string[i]);

count++;

break;

}

}

}

}

if(count==3){

console.log('Wonder');

} else {

console.log(-1);

}

});