Write a JavaScript program that prints numbers from 1 to 100. However, for multiples of 3, print 'Fizz' instead of the number, and for multiples of 5, print 'Buzz'. For numbers that are multiples of both 3 and 5, print 'FizzBuzz'.

Expected Output:

1  
2  
Fizz  
4  
Buzz  
Fizz  
7  
8  
Fizz  
Buzz  
11  
Fizz  
13  
14  
FizzBuzz  
...

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <script>

        for (let i = 1; i <= 100; i++) {

            if (i % 3 === 0 && i % 5 === 0) {

                console.log('FizzBuzz');

            } else if (i % 3 === 0) {

                console.log('Fizz');

            } else if (i % 5 === 0) {

                console.log('Buzz');

            } else {

                console.log(i);

            }

        }

    </script>

</body>

</html>

1. **<html lang="en">**:
   * This is the root element of the HTML document. The lang="en" attribute specifies that the document is in English.
2. **<head>**:
   * The <head> section contains metadata about the document, such as character encoding, viewport settings, and the title.
   * **<meta charset="UTF-8">**:
     + Specifies the character encoding for the document (UTF-8 is the most common encoding for web pages).
   * **<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**:
     + Ensures the page is responsive and scales properly on different devices (e.g., mobile, tablet, desktop).
   * **<title>Document</title>**:
     + Sets the title of the webpage, which appears in the browser tab.
3. **<body>**:
   * The <body> section contains the visible content of the webpage.
   * In this case, the only content is a <script> tag, which contains the JavaScript code.
4. **<script>**:
   * The <script> tag is used to embed or reference JavaScript code in an HTML document.
   * The code inside the <script> tag will be executed when the browser loads the page.

Javascript logic ;

1. **for (let i = 1; i <= 100; i++)**:
   * This is a for loop that iterates from 1 to 100.
   * let i = 1: Initializes the loop variable i to 1.
   * i <= 100: The loop continues as long as i is less than or equal to 100.
   * i++: Increments i by 1 after each iteration.
2. **if (i % 3 === 0 && i % 5 === 0)**:
   * Checks if the current number (i) is divisible by both 3 and 5.
   * The % operator is the **modulus operator**, which returns the remainder of a division.
   * If the remainder is 0 for both conditions, it means the number is a multiple of both 3 and 5.
   * If true, it prints 'FizzBuzz' to the console.
3. **else if (i % 3 === 0)**:
   * Checks if the current number is divisible by 3.
   * If true, it prints 'Fizz' to the console.
4. **else if (i % 5 === 0)**:
   * Checks if the current number is divisible by 5.
   * If true, it prints 'Buzz' to the console.
5. **else**:
   * If none of the above conditions are met, the number itself is printed to the console.
6. **console.log()**:
   * This function prints the output to the browser's **console**.
   * You can view the console by opening the browser's developer tools (usually by pressing F12 or Ctrl+Shift+I).

**How It Works**

1. The loop starts at i = 1 and checks each number up to 100.
2. For each number:
   * If it’s divisible by both 3 and 5, 'FizzBuzz' is printed.
   * If it’s divisible by 3, 'Fizz' is printed.
   * If it’s divisible by 5, 'Buzz' is printed.
   * Otherwise, the number itself is printed.
3. The output is displayed in the browser's console.