

String Reversal: Write a function to reverse a given string in JavaScript without using built-in reverse functions.

```
JS String-Reversal.js X
JS String-Reversal.js > ...
1
2 function reverseString(s1){
3     let ans = "";
4     for(let i=s1.length-1; i>=0;i--){
5         ans = ans + s1[i];
6     }
7     return ans;
8 }
9
10 console.log(reverseString("geekster"));
11 console.log(reverseString("javascript"));
12 console.log(reverseString("code"));

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

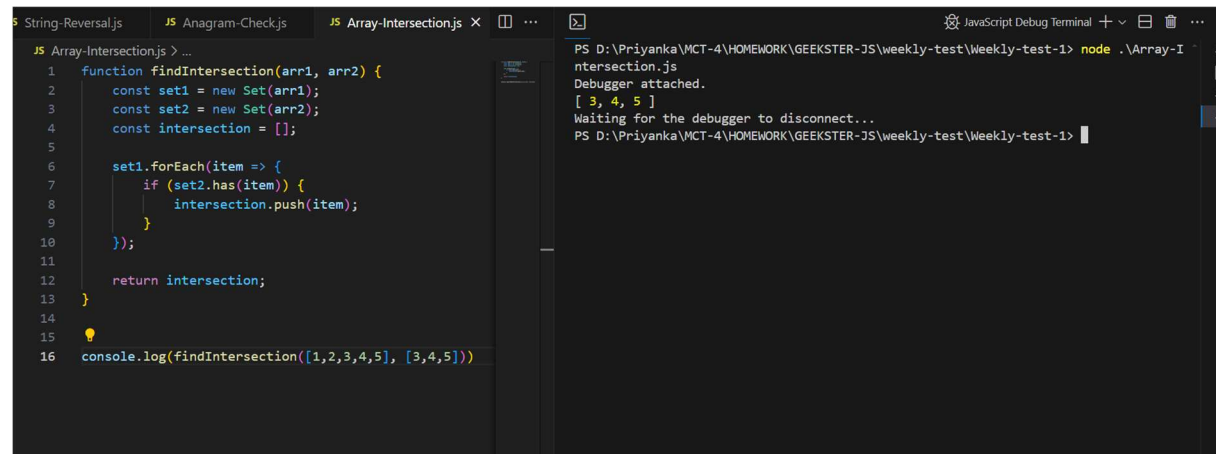
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\String-Reversal.js
Debugger attached.
retskeeg
tpircsavaj
edoc
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> █
```

Anagram Check: Implement an algorithm to check if two strings are anagrams of each other (contain the same characters with the same frequency)

```
JS String-Reversal.js JS Anagram-Check.js X JavaScript Debug Terminal + - [ ]
JS Anagram-Check.js > checkAnagram
1 function checkAnagram(s1,s2){
2     if(s1.length!=s2.length){
3         return false;
4     }
5     let map1=getFrequencyMap(s1)
6     let map2=getFrequencyMap(s2)
7
8     for(ch in map1){
9         if(map1[ch] != map2[ch]){
10             return false;
11         }
12     }
13
14     return true;
15 }
16
17 function getFrequencyMap(s) {
18     let map={};
19     for (let ch of s) {
20         map[ch] = (map[ch] || 0) + 1;
21     }
22     return map;
23 }
24
25 console.log(checkAnagram("dog", "god"));
26 console.log(checkAnagram("code", "doc"));

PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\Anagram-Check.js
Debugger attached.
true
false
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> █
```

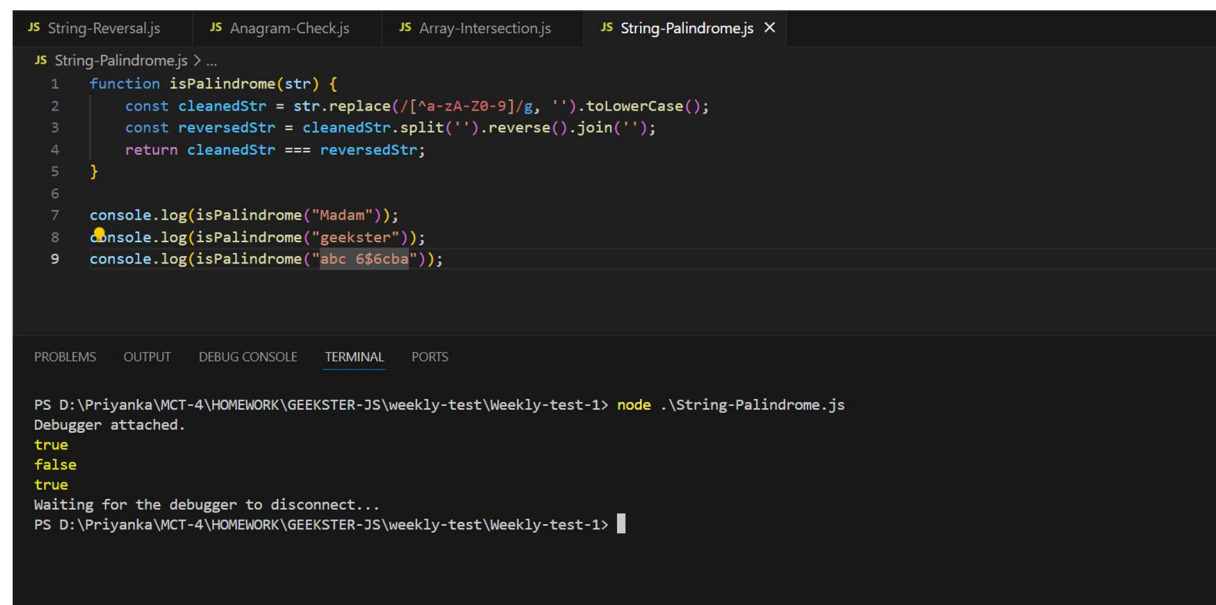
Array Intersection: Given two arrays, write a function to find their intersection (common elements).



```
JS Array-Intersection.js > ...
1 function findIntersection(arr1, arr2) {
2   const set1 = new Set(arr1);
3   const set2 = new Set(arr2);
4   const intersection = [];
5
6   set1.forEach(item => {
7     if (set2.has(item)) {
8       intersection.push(item);
9     }
10  });
11
12  return intersection;
13 }
14
15 console.log(findIntersection([1,2,3,4,5], [3,4,5]))
```

```
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\Array-I
ntersection.js
Debugger attached.
[ 3, 4, 5 ]
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1>
```

String Palindrome: Create a function to check if a given string is a palindrome (reads the same forwards and backwards) while ignoring non-alphanumeric characters.



```
JS String-Palindrome.js > ...
1 function isPalindrome(str) {
2   const cleanedStr = str.replace(/^[^a-zA-Z0-9]/g, '').toLowerCase();
3   const reversedStr = cleanedStr.split('').reverse().join('');
4   return cleanedStr === reversedStr;
5 }
6
7 console.log(isPalindrome("Madam"));
8 console.log(isPalindrome("geekster"));
9 console.log(isPalindrome("abc 6$6cba"));
```

```
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\String-Palindrome.js
Debugger attached.
true
false
true
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1>
```

Array Rotation: Implement a function to rotate an array to the right by a specified number of positions.

```
JS Array-Rotation.js X
JS Array-Rotation.js > ...
1 function rotateArray(arr, k) {
2     const n = arr.length;
3     k = k % n;
4     return arr.slice(-k).concat(arr.slice(0, -k));
5 }
6
7 console.log(rotateArray([1,2,3,4], 2));

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

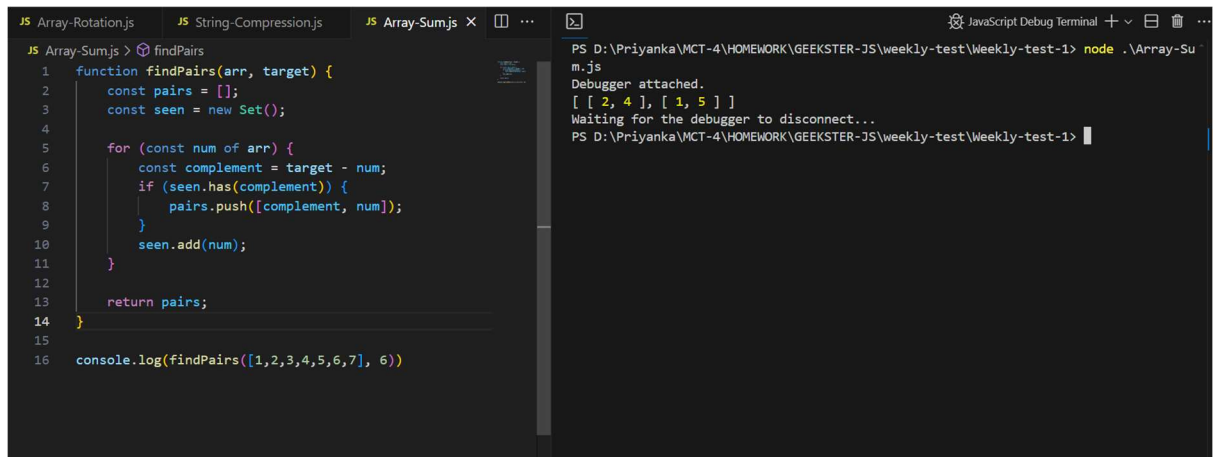
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\Array-Rotation.js
Debugger attached.
[ 3, 4, 1, 2 ]
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1>
```

String Compression: Write a function to perform basic string compression using the counts of repeated characters. For example, "aabcccccaaa" would become "a2b1c5a3."

```
JS Array-Rotation.js JS String-Compression.js X
JS String-Compression.js > compressString
1 function compressString(str) {
2     if (str.length === 0) return '';
3
4     let compressed = '';
5     let count = 1;
6
7     for (let i = 1; i < str.length; i++) {
8         if (str[i] === str[i - 1]) {
9             count++;
10        } else {
11            compressed += str[i - 1] + count;
12            count = 1;
13        }
14    }
15    compressed += str[str.length - 1] + count;
16    return compressed.length < str.length ? compressed : str;
17 }
18
19 console.log(compressString("aabcccccaaa"));
20

JavaScript Debug Terminal
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\String-Compression.js
Debugger attached.
a2b1c5a3
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1>
```

Array Sum: Write an algorithm to find the pair of elements in an array that adds up to a specific target sum.

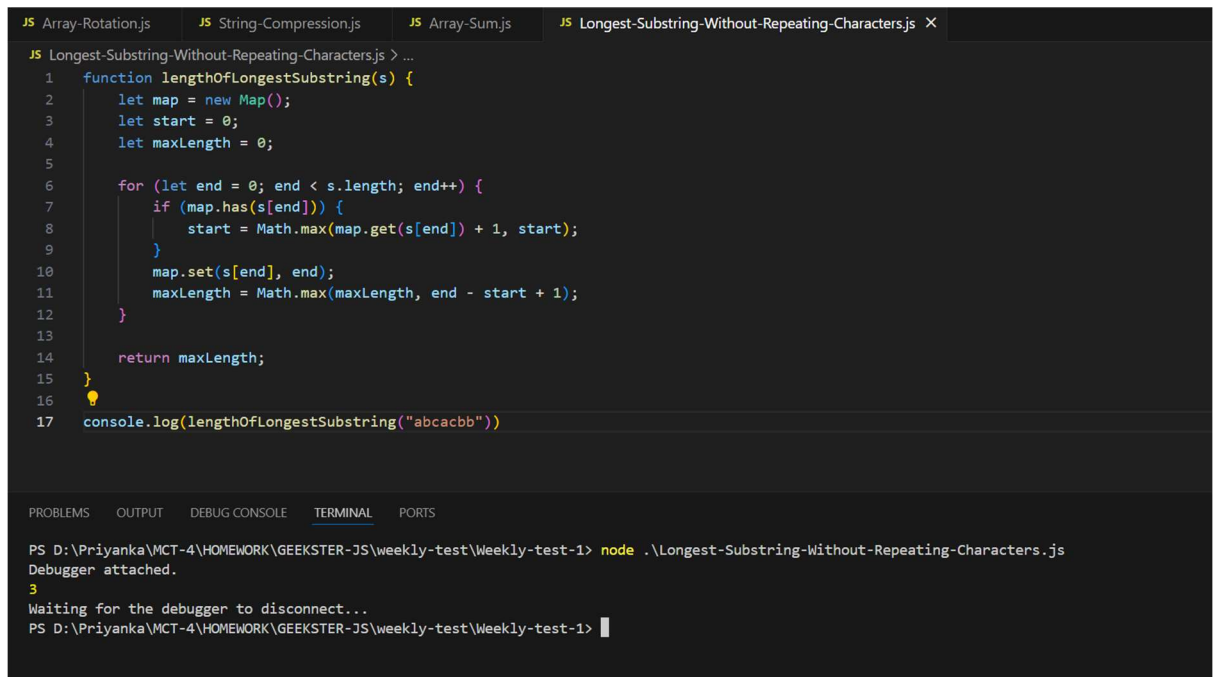


The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a file named 'Array-Sum.js' open. The code defines a function `findPairs(arr, target)` that finds pairs of numbers in an array that sum up to a target. The function uses a `Set` to track numbers already seen. The terminal window shows the command `node .\Array-Sum.js` being executed, and the output is `[[2, 4], [1, 5]]`.

```
1 function findPairs(arr, target) {  
2   const pairs = [];  
3   const seen = new Set();  
4  
5   for (const num of arr) {  
6     const complement = target - num;  
7     if (seen.has(complement)) {  
8       pairs.push([complement, num]);  
9     }  
10    seen.add(num);  
11  }  
12  
13  return pairs;  
14 }  
15  
16 console.log(findPairs([1,2,3,4,5,6,7], 6))
```

```
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\Array-Sum.js  
Debugger attached.  
[[2, 4], [1, 5]]  
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...  
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1>
```

Longest Substring Without Repeating Characters: Write an algorithm to find the length of the longest substring without repeating characters in a given string.



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with a file named 'Longest-Substring-Without-Repeating-Characters.js' open. The code defines a function `lengthOfLongestSubstring(s)` that finds the length of the longest substring without repeating characters. The function uses a `Map` to track the start and end indices of the current substring. The terminal window shows the command `node .\Longest-Substring-Without-Repeating-Characters.js` being executed, and the output is `3`.

```
1 function lengthOfLongestSubstring(s) {  
2   let map = new Map();  
3   let start = 0;  
4   let maxLength = 0;  
5  
6   for (let end = 0; end < s.length; end++) {  
7     if (map.has(s[end])) {  
8       start = Math.max(map.get(s[end]) + 1, start);  
9     }  
10    map.set(s[end], end);  
11    maxLength = Math.max(maxLength, end - start + 1);  
12  }  
13  
14  return maxLength;  
15 }  
16  
17 console.log(lengthOfLongestSubstring("abcacbb"))
```

```
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1> node .\Longest-Substring-Without-Repeating-Characters.js  
Debugger attached.  
3  
Waiting for the debugger to disconnect...  
PS D:\Priyanka\MCT-4\HOMEWORK\GEEKSTER-JS\weekly-test\Weekly-test-1>
```