## Challenge 1: Find the Second Largest Element

Write a JavaScript function called findSecondLargest that takes an array of numbers as an argument and returns the second largest number in the array. If the array contains duplicate values, consider them as a single value.

```
const numbers1 = [10, 5, 8, 20, 9]; // Second largest: 10
console.log(findSecondLargest(numbers1)); // Output should be 10
```

```
const numbers2 = [5, 5, 5, 5]; // Second largest: 5
console.log(findSecondLargest(numbers2)); // Output should be 5
```

```
const numbers3 = [3, 1, 7, 5, 2]; // Second largest: 5
console.log(findSecondLargest(numbers3)); // Output should be 5
```

## Challenge 2: FizzBuzz

Write a JavaScript function called fizzBuzz that takes a number n as an argument and prints the numbers from 1 to n. But for multiples of 3, print "Fizz" instead of the number, and for multiples of 5, print "Buzz" instead. For numbers that are multiples of both 3 and 5, print "FizzBuzz".

For example, if n is 15, the output should be:
1
2
Fizz
4
Buzz
Fizz
7
8
Fizz
Buzz
11
Fizz
13
14
FizzBuzz

## Challenge 3: Prime Number Checker

Write a JavaScript function called isPrime that takes a positive integer as an argument and returns true if the number is prime, and false otherwise. A prime number is a positive integer greater than 1 that has no positive divisors other than 1 and itself.

console.log(isPrime(5)); // Output: true (5 is prime)
console.log(isPrime(10)); // Output: false (10 is not prime)
console.log(isPrime(17)); // Output: true (17 is prime)

Your task is to implement the isPrime function

## Challenge 4: Sum of Even Numbers

Write a JavaScript function called sumOfEvenNumbers that takes an array of numbers as input and returns the sum of all even numbers in the array.

```
const numbers1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6];
console.log(sumOfEvenNumbers(numbers1)); // Output: 12 (2 + 4 + 6)

const numbers2 = [10, 15, 20];
console.log(sumOfEvenNumbers(numbers2)); // Output: 30 (10 + 20)
```