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JavaScript

Interview

Guide



with 120+ Solved
Interview Questions



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Introduction

I am neither an expert book writer nor a great frontend engineer, I am someone who is curious and trying to fill a few gaps.

There are many awesome books in the market that help you to get ready and crack the general Software Engineering or Backend interviews, but a very few with the focus on the Frontend. This is where the idea to create this book has hit.

In 2019, I decided to run a blog (learnersbucket.com) with the sole aim of writing about frontend stuff that I couldn't find on the web. I started with Data Structures & Algorithms in JavaScript and then ES6 concepts and later solved solutions for frontend interview questions gathered over the time from the web.

Over 3 years I managed to get a decent exposure to my blog and had around 400 articles written. After getting some good writing experience I decided to consolidate things in the book format so that It will be easy to refer and use as a “JavaScript Interview Guide”.

This book contains

- 100 JavaScript questions
- 20 React questions
- 2 System Design questions

with solved solutions

Along with these, I have tried to explain a few important concepts of JavaScript and there are many that you will learn along with each question.

I don't own the questions, along with the solution many things in the book you will find are referred from different sources.

- Prashant Yadav (Senior Software Engineer)

JavaScript Interview Guide

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First Edition.

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FIRST EDITION.

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Concepts

Closure

Closures are one of the essential concepts of JavaScript that make the language very flexible and resilient to work with, having a good understanding of it is really important.

In simple terms, closure is a bundling of two or more functions where inner functions have access to the properties and methods of the outer functions even after the execution of the external function is done.

```
function example() {  
  let blog = "learnersbucket";  
  function displayBlog() {  
    console.log(blog);  
  }  
  
  displayBlog();  
}  
  
example();  
// "learnersbucket"
```

If you notice the variable `blog` is declared above the function `displayBlog()`, but it can be accessed inside it.

This is because variables are lexical scope in JavaScript and then can be accessed anywhere inside that scope unless and until they are overridden. In the above example, the variable is function scoped and it can be accessed anywhere within the function body (even in the inner functions).

```
function example() {  
  // outer scoped  
  let blog = "learnersbucket";  
  
  function displayBlog() {
```

```

    // new variable with the same name
    // declared in a new scope
    // this will be printed
    let blog = "hello";
    console.log(blog);
  }

  displayBlog();
}

example();
// hello

```

Preference is always given to the nearest declared one.

This feature makes the closures extremely powerful as even if we return the inner function, it will have access to the variables (it will be alive) in the outer scope and perform all sorts of operations.

```

function sum() {
  let a = 10;

  function add(b) {
    return a + b
  }

  return add;
}

// sum will return a function that will accept an argument
const fn = sum();

// pass the argument and it will sum with
// the value of variable 'a' that is in outer scope
// and return the total
let total = fn(20);

console.log(total);
// 30

```

Not only variables but can also access all the other properties and methods of the outer function, not just parent but at any level in the scope it is declared.

```
function x(a) {  
  function y(b) {  
    function z(c) {  
      return a + b + c;  
    };  
  
    return z;  
  }  
  
  return y;  
}  
  
// the outer function accepts an argument and returns a function  
const a = x(10);  
  
// the inner function also accepts an argument and returns the total of  
// both  
// outer and inner argument  
let b = a(20);  
  
let c = b(30);  
  
console.log(c);  
// 60
```

If you notice, in this, the inner function has access to the outer function's arguments and can use it for each instance it is created.

Array.reduce() method

Array.reduce() is one of the most powerful methods available that can be used to perform different types of actions like segregation, aggregation, running things in sequence/series, etc.

Anatomy of Array.reduce()

```
// verbose
arr.reduce(callbackfn, initialValue);

// simplified
// callback function with parameters
arr.reduce((previousValue, currentValue, currentIndex, array) => {
    const nextValue = previousValue + currentValue;
    return nextValue;
}, initialValue);
```

Array.reduce() accepts a callback function and initial value as an input (initial value is optional). The function will be called for each element of the array with the initial value at the beginning and then with the value returned from the last call of the same function.

The callback function has 4 parameters, (previousValue, currentValue, currentIndex, array).

- *previousValue* – The value returned from the last call of the same function or the initial value at the beginning.
- *currentValue* – Current value of the array.
- *currentIndex* – Current index position of the iteration.
- *array* – The array itself.

Using this method we can perform different types of operations.

Aggregation

Sum all the elements of the array or multiply all the elements of the array.

```
const arr = [1, 2, 3, 4];

const sum = arr.reduce((previousValue, currentValue) => {
  const nextValue = previousValue + currentValue;
  return nextValue;
}, 0);

console.log(sum);
// 10

const product = arr.reduce((previousValue, currentValue) => {
  const nextValue = previousValue * currentValue;
  return nextValue;
}, 1);

console.log(product);
// 24
```

Segregation

We can group a certain set of values depending on our requirements.

```
const arr = [1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4];

const segregate = arr.reduce((previousValue, currentValue) => {

  // round of the value
  const floored = Math.floor(currentValue);

  // if the key is not present
  // create a new entry with the array value
  if(!previousValue[floored]){
    previousValue[floored] = [];
  }

  // segregate the current value in the respective key
```



```

    previousValue[floored].push(currentValue);

    // return the updated value
    return previousValue;
}, {}));

console.log(seggregate);
/*
{
  1: [1.1, 1.2, 1.3],
  2: [2.2, 2.3, 2.4]
}
*/

```

Run in sequence

Let's say we have an array of functions and a value, the value has to be passed through these functions in a pipe. Like the initial value has to be passed to the first function and then the returned value from the first function has to be passed to the next function and so on.

```

// functions
const upperCase = (str) => {
  return str.toUpperCase();
};

const reverse = (str) => {
  return str.split('').reverse().join('');
};

const append = (str) => {
  return "Hello " + str;
};

// array of functions to be piped
const arr = [upperCase, reverse, append];

// initial value
const initialValue = "learnersbucket";

```

```

const finalValue = arr.reduce((previousValue, currentElement) => {
  // pass the value through each function
  // currentElement is the function from the array
  const newValue = currentElement(previousValue);

  // return the value received from the function
  return newValue;
}, initialValue);

console.log(finalValue);

// "Hello TEKCBSRENRAEL"

```

Similarly, if we want to run a promise in a sequence we can do the same with this.

```

// helper function to create a promise
// that resolves after a certain time
const asyncTask = function(time) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(() => resolve(`Completing ${time}`), 100*time);
  });
}

// create an array of task
const promises = [
  asyncTask(3),
  asyncTask(1),
  asyncTask(7),
  asyncTask(2),
  asyncTask(5),
];

// main function to run promise in series
const asyncSeriesExecuter = function(promises) {
  promises.reduce((acc, curr) => {
    // return when previous promise is resolved
    return acc.then(() => {
      // run the current promise
      return curr.then(val => {console.log(val)});
    });
  });
}

```

```
    });  
    }, Promise.resolve());  
};  
  
asyncSeriesExecuter(promises);  
  
"Completing 3"  
"Completing 1"  
"Completing 7"  
"Completing 2"  
"Completing 5"
```

Promises

Everyone has their own claims about whether JavaScript is a synchronous programming language or asynchronous, blocking, or non-blocking code, but not everyone is sure about it (even I am not 🤔).

Let us try to get this thing clear and understand promises and how it works.

JavaScript is a synchronous programming language. However, callback functions enable us to transform it into an asynchronous programming language.

And promises are to help to get out of “callback hell” while dealing with the asynchronous code and do much more.

In simple terms, JavaScript promises are similar to the promises made in human life.

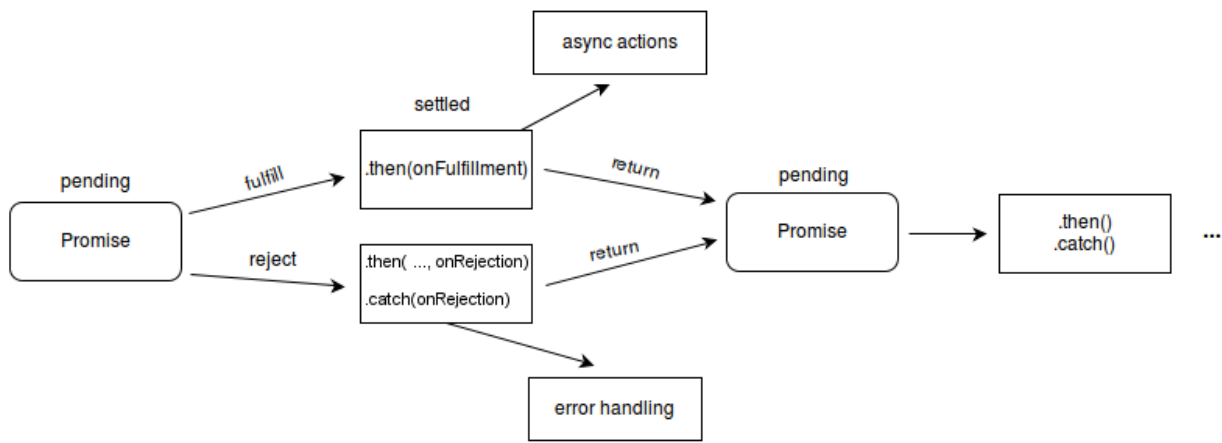
The dictionary definition of promises is –

“Assurance that one will do something or that a particular thing will happen.”

JavaScript promises also work in the same way.

- When a promise is created, there are only two outcomes to that promise.
- Either it will be fulfilled (resolved) or it will be rejected.
- By the time promises are not fulfilled or rejected, they will be in a pending state.
- Promises are fulfilled with a certain value, that value can be further processed (if the value also is a promise) or given back raw.

- Promises are rejected with the reason that caused them to be rejected.
- After either of the results, we can also perform the next set of operations.



Working of promises MDN reference

Anatomy of promise

```
const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  // resolve or reject
});
```

Promise has three methods available to it (then, catch, & finally) that can be used once it is settled (resolved or rejected). Each method accepts a callback function that is invoked depending on the state of the promise.

- *then(onResolvedFn, onRejectedFn)* – This will be called either when the promise is rejected or resolved. Depending upon the state, appropriate callback functions will be invoked with the value.
- *catch(onRejectFn)* – This will be called when the promise is rejected with the reason.
- *finally(onFinallyFn)* – This will be called every time after then and catch.

```
Promise.prototype.then(onResolvedFn, onRejectedFn);
```

```
Promise.prototype.catch(onRejectedFn);

Promise.prototype.finally(onFinallyFn);
```

Working of promise

Create a promise that will resolve after 5 seconds.

```
const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  // a promise that will resolve after
  // 5 second
  setTimeout(() => {
    resolve("Hello World!");
  }, 5000);
});
```

Initially, the promise will be in the pending state.

```
console.log(promise);

/*
Promise { : "pending" }
: "pending"
: Promise.prototype { ... }
*/
```

After 5 seconds, the state of the promise will be updated.

```
setTimeout(() => {
  console.log(promise);
}, 6000);

/*
Promise { : "fulfilled", : "Hello World!" }
: "fulfilled"
: "Hello World!"
: Promise.prototype { ... }
*/
```

We can assign the `.then(onResolvedFn, onRejectedFn)` method to the promise but the `onResolvedFn` callback function will be called only after the promise is resolved and will have the value.

```
promise.then((val) => { console.log(val); });

// "Hello World!" // after the promise is resolved that is after 5 seconds
```

Thenable promises can be chained further.

```
promise
  .then((val) => { return "ABC " + val; })
  .then((val) => { console.log(val); });

// "ABC Hello World!"
```

We can attach a finally block independently to the then, as well as catch, and it will be invoked at the end.

```
promise
  .then((val) => { return "ABC " + val; })
  .then((val) => { console.log(val); })
  .finally(() => { console.log("task done"); });

// "ABC Hello World!"
// "task done"
```

Similarly, let's say we reject a promise after 5 seconds, then we can either use the .then(null, onRejectedFn) or .catch(onRejectedFn).

```
const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  // a promise that will reject after
  // 5 second
  setTimeout(() => {
    reject("Error 404");
  }, 5000);
});

promise.then(null, (error) => {
  console.error("Called from then method", error);
});
// "Called from then method" "Error 404"

promise.catch((error) => {
  console.error("Called from catch method", error);
});
```

```
// "Called from catch method" "Error 404"
```

As you can notice multiple handlers can be assigned on the same promise and .then() will execute in the order of assignment.

The catch block can also be extended further using .then().

```
promise.then(null, (error) => {  
    return error;  
}).then((val) => {  
    console.log("I am chained from then", val);  
});  
// "I am chained from then" "Error 404"  
  
promise.catch((error) => {  
    return error;  
}).then((val) => {  
    console.log("I am chained from catch", val);  
});  
// "I am chained from catch" "Error 404"
```

And .finally() can be attached to both of these.

```
promise.then(null, (error) => {  
    return error;  
}).then((val) => {  
    console.log("I am chained from then", val);  
}).finally(() => {  
    console.log(" Then block finally done");  
});  
  
promise.catch((error) => {  
    return error;  
}).then((val) => {  
    console.log("I am chained from catch", val);  
}).finally(() => {  
    console.log(" Catch block finally done");  
});  
  
"I am chained from then" "Error 404"
```



```
"I am chained from catch" "Error 404"  
" Then block finally done"  
" Catch block finally done"
```

Notice the order of execution, the first error is handled in `.then` and then in `.catch` and then finally blocks of both are called in order.

Helper methods

The promise object has many static methods. Some are helper's methods while others help to process the promise better.

`Promise.resolve(value)` creates a resolved promise.

```
Promise  
.resolve("I am resolved")  
.then((val) => { console.log(val); });  
  
// "I am resolved"
```

Similarly, `Promise.reject(reason)` creates a rejected promise.

```
Promise  
.reject("I am throwing error")  
.catch((error) => { console.error(error); });  
  
// "I am throwing error"
```

Process methods

These methods help to process async task concurrency. We have covered each of them in the problems section.

- [Promise.all\(\)](#)
- [Promise.allSettled\(\)](#)
- [Promise.any\(\)](#)
- [Promise.race\(\)](#)

Async...await

This is new syntax introduced in ES6 that helps to process the promise better.

```
const promise = Promise.resolve("I am resolved");

async function example(promise){
  // promise is wrapped in a try-catch block
  // to handle it better
  try{
    const resp = await promise;
    console.log(resp);
  }catch(error){
    console.error(error);
  }finally{
    console.log("Task done");
  }
}

example(promise);

// "I am resolved"
// "Task done"
```

To use it we have to mark the function with the async keyword and then we can use the await keyword inside the async function.

The code is wrapped inside a try-catch-finally block for frictionless execution.

async keyword with different function declaration.

```
// fat arrow
const example = async () => {
  // await can be used
};

// assigning the function variable
const example = async function(){
  // await can be used
}
```

```
};
```

A function declared with the async keyword returns a promise.

```
const promise = Promise.resolve("I am resolved");

// fat arrow
const example = async (promise) => {
  // promise is wrapped in a try-catch block
  // to handle it better
  try{
    const resp = await promise;
    return resp;
  }catch(error){
    console.error(error);
  }finally{
    console.log("Task done");
  }
};

console.log(example(promise));
// Promise { : "fulfilled", : "I am resolved" }
// "Task done"

example(promise).then((val) => {
  console.log(val);
});

//"Task done"
//"I am resolved"
```

Notice the order of execution here, the try and finally block will be executed, thus content in the finally block is printed and the value returned is accessed in the .then that is why "Task done" is printed before "I am resolved".

Read more about [promises on MDN](#).

Function & this

Functions are the building blocks of JavaScript, it is one of the programming languages that uses functional programming at the core.

As easy as it is to use the functions, understanding this keyword is that complex. Because the value of this is decided at the execution time, unlike other programming languages.

Majorly there are four different ways to invoke a function in Javascript.

1. As a normal function.

```
function example(){
  console.log("Hello World!");
};

example();
// "Hello World!"
```

2. As a method.

```
const obj = {
  blog: "learnersbucket",
  displayBlog: function (){
    console.log(this.blog);
  }
};

obj.displayBlog();
// "learnersbucket"
```

3. As a constructor.

```
const number = new Number("10");
console.log(number);
// 10
```

4. Indirectly using call, apply, & bind.

```
function example(arg1, arg2){  
  console.log(arg1 + arg2);  
};  
  
example.call(undefined, 10, 20);  
// 30
```

The value of this is decided upon how the function is invoked, each invocation creates its own context and the context decides the value of this. Also the “strict mode” affects the behavior of this too.

Value of this when invoked as a normal function

The value of this in the function invocation refers to the global object. window in the browser and global in Nodejs.

```
function example(){  
  // in browser this refers to window  
  console.log(this === window);  
}  
  
example();  
// true
```

Because this refers to the window object, if we assign any property to it we can access it outside.

```
function example(){  
  // in strict mode this refers to undefined  
  this.blog = "learnersbucket";  
  this.displayBlog = function(){  
    console.log(`Awesome ${this.blog}`)  
  }  
}  
  
example();  
console.log(this.blog);  
// "learnersbucket"  
  
this.displayBlog();
```

```
// "Awesome learnersbucket"
```

Strict mode

If you invoke the function with the strict mode the value of this will be undefined.

```
function example(){
  "use strict"
  // in strict mode this refers to undefined
  console.log(this === undefined);
}

example();
// true
```

It also affects all the inner functions that are defined in the function which is declared in strict mode.

```
function example(){
  "use strict"
  // in strict mode this refers to undefined
  console.log(this === undefined);

  // inner function
  function inner(){
    // in strict mode this refers to undefined
    console.log(this === undefined);
  }

  // invoke the inner function
  inner();
}

example();
// true
// true
```

IIFE (Immediately Invoked Function Expression)

When we immediately invoke the function, it is invoked as a normal function thus depending upon the mode, the value of this inside it is decided.

```
// normal mode
(function example(){
  // in strict mode this refers to undefined
  console.log(this === window);
})();
// true

// strict mode
(function example(){
  "use strict"
  // in strict mode this refers to undefined
  console.log(this === undefined);
})();
// true
```

Value of this when invoked as a method

When a function is declared inside an object the value of this inside that function will refer to the object it is declared in.

```
const example = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
  displayBlog: function(){
    // this refers to the current object
    console.log(this === example);
    console.log(this.blog);
  }
};

example.displayBlog();
// true
// "learnersbucket"
```

The context is set at the time of invocation, thus if we update the value of the object property value, it will be reflected.

```
const example = {
```

```

    blog: 'learnersbucket',
    displayBlog: function(){
        // this refers to the current object
        console.log(this === example);
        console.log(this.blog);
    }
};

example.blog = "MDN";
example.displayBlog();
// true
// "MDN"

```

If the object is passed as a reference, then the context is shared between both the variables, the original and the one that has the reference.

```

const example = {
    blog: 'learnersbucket',
    displayBlog: function(){
        // this refers to the current object
        console.log(this === example);
        console.log(this === example2);
        console.log(this.blog);
    }
};

const example2 = example;
example2.blog = "MDN";

example.displayBlog();
// true
// true
// "MDN"

example2.displayBlog();
// true
// true
// "MDN"

```


But, if we extract the method and save it in a variable, and then invoke the variable, the outcome will change.

```
const example = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
  displayBlog: function(){
    console.log(this === example);
    console.log(this.blog);
  }
};

const display = example.displayBlog;
display();
// false
// undefined
```

This is because when extracted to a variable and invoked it will be treated as a normal function.

```
const example = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
  displayBlog: function(){
    // this refers to the window object
    console.log(this === window);
    console.log(this.blog);
  }
};

const display = example.displayBlog;
display();
// true
// undefined
```

The same happens when you pass the methods to the timers i.e [setTimeout](#) and [setInterval](#). Timers invoke the function as a normal function or throw errors in strict mode.

```
const example = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
  displayBlog: function(){
    // this refers to the window object
    console.log(this === window);
  }
};

setTimeout(example.displayBlog, 1000);
```

```

    console.log(this.blog);
  }
};

setTimeout(example.displayBlog, 200);
// true
// undefined

```

If there are any inner functions inside the methods, the value of this inside them depends upon how the inner function is invoked.

```

const example = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
  displayBlog: function(){
    function inner(){
      // this refers to the window object
      console.log(this === window);
      console.log(this.blog);
    };

    inner();
  }
};

example.displayBlog();
// true
// undefined

```

Because the inner function is invoked as a normal function the value of this is a window object.

To access the value of the parent we can use either the [Fat arrow function](#) or indirect invocation technique using [call](#) & [apply](#).

Fat arrow function

The fat arrow function does not have this of its own, it accesses this in its nearest scope.

In the below example, the fat arrow's this refers to the this of displayBlog() which refers to the object it is part of.

```
const example = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
  displayBlog: function(){
    const inner = () => {
      // this refers to the example object
      console.log(this === example);
      console.log(this.blog);
    };

    inner();
  }
};

example.displayBlog();
// true
// "learnersbucket"
```

Using call() method

We can change the value of this inside a function by calling it indirectly with the call method.

```
const example = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
  displayBlog: function(){
    function inner(){
      // this refers to the example object
      console.log(this === example);
      console.log(this.blog);
    };

    inner.call(this);
  }
};

example.displayBlog();
// true
// "learnersbucket"
```

Value of this when invoked as a constructor

The value of this in the function invoked as a constructor refers to a new object which has the value passed as an argument. Each instance creates a new object.

```
function Example(blog){
  this.blog = blog;
  this.displayBlog = function(){
    console.log(this.blog);
  };
};

const example = new Example("learnersbucket");
example.displayBlog();
// "learnersbucket"

const example2 = new Example("MDN");
example2.displayBlog();
// "MDN"

console.log(example === example2);
// false
```

Note – There are some methods in JavaScript that when invoked normally behave as a constructor.

```
const reg1 = RegExp('\\w+');
const reg2 = RegExp('\\w+');

console.log(reg1 === reg2);
// false
```

To avoid this we can add a check to the function which we want to be invoked as a constructor only.

```
function Example(blog) {
  if (!(this instanceof Example)) {
    throw Error('Can be invoked only as a constructor');
  }
  this.blog = blog;
};
```

```
const example = new Example("learnersbucket");
console.log(example.blog);

const example2 = Example("MDN");
// Error: Can be invoked only as a constructor
```

Value of this when invoked indirectly

When the function is invoked indirectly the value of this is what is passed as an argument to the call, apply, & bind method.

Run time binding

Using the call and apply methods we can invoke the function with the new context. The values will be attached to that execution only.

```
const exampleObj = {
  blog: 'learnersbucket',
};

function example(name) {
  console.log(`${name} runs ${this.blog}`);
};

example.call(exampleObj, 'Prashant');
// "Prashant runs learnersbucket"

example.apply(exampleObj, ['Prashant']);
// "Prashant runs learnersbucket"
```

The difference between call and apply is that apply accepts arguments in an array, while call accepts it normally.

Permanent binding

When using bind, we can create a new function with the new values and store it in a variable, and then use it further. It creates fresh permanent binding without affecting the original function.

```
const exampleObj = {
  name: 'prashant',
};

function example(blog) {
  console.log(`${this.name} runs ${blog}`);
};

const bounded = example.bind(exampleObj);

bounded('learnersbucket');
// "Prashant runs learnersbucket"

bounded('MDN');
// "Prashant runs MDN"
```

JavaScript Questions

Promise.all() polyfill

Definition

According to MDN –

The `Promise.all()` accepts an array of promises and returns a promise that resolves when all of the promises in the array are fulfilled or when the iterable contains no promises. It rejects with the reason of the first promise that rejects.

After reading the definition of `Promise.all()` we can break down the problem in sub-problem and tackle it one by one.

- It will return a promise.
- The promise will resolve with the result of all the passed promises or reject with the error message of the first failed promise.
- The results are returned in the same order as the promises are in the given array.

Implementation

```
const myPromiseAll = function(taskList) {  
  //to store results  
  const results = [];  
  
  //to track how many promises have completed  
  let promisesCompleted = 0;  
  
  // return new promise  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    taskList.forEach((promise, index) => {  
      //if promise passes  
      promise.then((val) => {  
        //store its outcome and increment the count  
        results[index] = val;  
        promisesCompleted += 1;  
      })  
    })  
  })  
}
```



```

        //if all the promises are completed,
        //resolve and return the result
        if (promisesCompleted === taskList.length) {
            resolve(results)
        }
    })
    //if any promise fails, reject.
    .catch(error => {
        reject(error)
    })
})
});
}

```

Test case 1

```

Input:
function task(time) {
    return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
        setTimeout(function () {
            resolve(time);
        }, time);
    });
}

const taskList = [task(1000), task(5000), task(3000)];

//run promise.all
myPromiseAll(taskList)
    .then(results => {
        console.log("got results", results)
    })
    .catch(console.error);

Output:
// "got results" [1000,5000,3000]

```

Test case 2

```

Input:
function task(time) {
    return new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {

```

```

    setTimeout(function () {
      if(time < 3000){
        reject("Rejected");
      }else{
        resolve(time);
      }
    }, time);
  });
}

const taskList = [task(1000), task(5000), task(3000)];

//run promise.all
myPromiseAll(taskList)
  .then(results => {
    console.log("got results", results)
  })
  .catch(console.error);

```

Output:

"Rejected"

Promise.any() Polyfill

Definition

According to MDN –

`Promise.any()` takes an iterable of Promise objects. It returns a single promise that fulfills as soon as any of the promises in the iterable fulfills, with the value of the fulfilled promise. If no promises in the iterable fulfill (if all of the given promises are rejected), then the returned promise is rejected with an `AggregateError`, a new subclass of `Error` that groups together individual errors.

In simple terms `Promise.any()` is just opposite of `Promise.all()`.

Reading the definition we can break the problem statement into multiple sub-problems and then tackle them individually to implement the polyfill.

- Function takes an array of promises as input and returns a new promise.
- The returned promise is resolved as soon as any of the input promises resolves.
- Else if all of the input promises are rejected then the returned promise is rejected with the array of all the input promises reasons.

Implementation

```
const any = function(promisesArray) {
  const promiseErrors = new Array(promisesArray.length);
  let counter = 0;

  //return a new promise
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    promisesArray.forEach((promise) => {
      Promise.resolve(promise)
        .then(resolve) // resolve, when any of the input promise resolves
```

```

        .catch((error) => {
            promiseErrors[counter] = error;
            counter = counter + 1;
            if (counter === promisesArray.length) {
                // all promises rejected, reject outer promise
                reject(promiseErrors);
            }
        });
    });
};

```

Test case 1

Input:

```

const test1 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
    setTimeout(reject, 500, 'one');
});

const test2 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
    setTimeout(resolve, 600, 'two');
});

const test3 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
    setTimeout(reject, 200, 'three');
});

any([test1, test2, test3]).then(function (value) {
    // first and third fails, 2nd resolves
    console.log(value);
}).catch(function (err){
    console.log(err);
});

```

Output:

```
"two"
```

Test case 2

Input:

```

const test1 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {

```

```
    setTimeout(reject, 500, 'one');
  });

const test2 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(reject, 600, 'two');
});

const test3 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(reject, 200, 'three');
});

any([test1, test2, test3]).then(function (value) {
  console.log(value);
}).catch(function (err){
  // all three fails
  console.log(err);
});
```

Output:

```
["three","one","two"]
```

Promise.race() polyfill

Definition

According to MDN –

The `Promise.race()` method returns a promise that fulfills or rejects as soon as one of the promises in an iterable fulfills or rejects, with the value or reason from that promise.

Reading the definition, we can break the problem statement into sub-problems to implement the `Promise.race()` method.

- It returns a promise.
- The returned promise fulfills or rejects as soon as any one of the input promises fulfills or rejects.
- Returned promise resolves with the value of the input promise or rejects with the reason of the input promise.

Thus we can create a function that will take an array of promises as input and return a new promise, inside this returned promise iterate the input promises and resolve or reject as soon as any of them resolves or rejects.

Implementation

```
const race = function(promisesArray) {  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    promisesArray.forEach((promise) => {  
      Promise.resolve(promise)  
        // resolve, when any of the input promise resolves  
        .then(resolve, reject)  
        // reject, when any of the input promise rejects  
        .catch(reject);  
    });  
  });  
};
```

Test case 1

Input:

```
const test1 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(resolve, 500, 'one');
});

const test2 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(resolve, 100, 'two');
});

const test3 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(reject, 200, 'three');
});

race([test1, test2, test3]).then(function (value) {
  // first two resolve, 3rd fails, but promise2 is faster
  console.log(value);
}).catch(function (err){
  console.log(err);
});
```

Output:

"two"

Test case 2

Input:

```
const test1 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(resolve, 500, 'one');
});

const test2 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(resolve, 100, 'two');
});

const test3 = new Promise(function (resolve, reject) {
  setTimeout(reject, 40, 'three');
});

race([test1, test2, test3]).then(function (value) {
  // first two resolve, 3rd fails, but promise3 is faster
  console.log(value);
});
```

```
}).catch(function (err){  
  console.log(err);  
});
```

Output:

"three"

Promise.finally() polyfill

Definition

According to MDN –

The `finally()` method of a Promise schedules a function, the callback function, to be called when the promise is settled. Like `then()` and `catch()`, it immediately returns an equivalent Promise object, allowing you to chain calls to another promise method, an operation called composition.

Same as the `try...catch...finally` block where no matter whether code runs in a try block or catch block, the finally block will always be executed at the end, which can be used for cleanup operations.

The same way for Promises we have `.then()` for when promise resolves and `.catch()` for when promise rejects and `.finally()` block which will always run after any of those.

Example

```
Input:
function checkMail() {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    if (Math.random() > 0.5) {
      resolve('Mail has arrived');
    } else {
      reject(new Error('Failed to arrive'));
    }
  });
}

checkMail()
  .then((mail) => {
    console.log(mail);
  })
  .catch((err) => {
    console.error(err);
  })
```

```
.finally(() => {  
  console.log('Experiment completed');  
});
```

Output:

```
Error: Failed to arrive  
"Experiment completed"
```

From the definition, we can conclude that to implement .finally()

- We have to take a callback function as an input and call this callback function when the promise is settled which is either after resolve or reject.
- Since there is no reliable way to tell if the promise was accepted or refused, a finally callback will not receive any argument.
- It will provide you with a promise that you can use to compose calls to other promise methods in a chain.

Implementation

```
Promise.prototype.finally = function(callback) {  
  if (typeof callback !== 'function') {  
    return this.then(callback, callback);  
  }  
  // get the current promise or a new one  
  const P = this.constructor || Promise;  
  
  // return the promise and call the callback function  
  // as soon as the promise is rejected or resolved with its value  
  return this.then(  
    value => P.resolve(callback()).then(() => value),  
    err => P.resolve(callback()).then(() => { throw err; })  
  );  
};
```

Test Case

Input:

// This test case is from stack overflow.

```
const logger = (label, start = Date.now()) => (...values) => {
  console.log(label, ...values, `after ${Date.now() - start}ms`);
};

const delay = (value, ms) => new Promise(resolve => {
  setTimeout(resolve, ms, value);
});

function test (impl) {
  const log = ordinal => state => logger(`${ordinal} ${impl} ${state}`);
  const first = log('first');

  // test propagation of resolved value
  delay(2, 1000)
    .finally(first('settled'))
    .then(first('fulfilled'), first('rejected'));

  const second = log('second');

  // test propagation of rejected value
  delay(Promise.reject(3), 2000)
    .finally(second('settled'))
    .then(second('fulfilled'), second('rejected'));

  const third = log('third');

  // test adoption of resolved promise
  delay(4, 3000)
    .finally(third('settled'))
    .finally(() => delay(6, 500))
    .then(third('fulfilled'), third('rejected'));

  const fourth = log('fourth');

  // test adoption of rejected promise
  delay(5, 4000)
    .finally(fourth('settled'))
    .finally(() => delay(Promise.reject(7), 500))
    .then(fourth('fulfilled'), fourth('rejected'));
```

```
}
```

```
test('polyfill');
```

Output:

```
"first polyfill settled" "after 1005ms"  
"first polyfill fulfilled" 2 "after 1007ms"  
"second polyfill settled" "after 2006ms"  
"second polyfill rejected" 3 "after 2008ms"  
"third polyfill settled" "after 3006ms"  
"third polyfill fulfilled" 4 "after 3512ms"  
"fourth polyfill settled" "after 4000ms"  
"fourth polyfill rejected" 7 "after 4506ms"
```

Edge Case

```
//This will be resolved with undefined  
Promise.resolve(2).then(() => {}, () => {}).then((val) =>  
{console.log(val)});  
// undefined  
  
//This will be resolved with 2  
Promise.resolve(2).finally(() => {}).then((val) => {console.log(val)});  
// 2  
  
//Similarly, This will be fulfilled with undefined  
Promise.reject(3).then(() => {}, () => {}).then((val) =>  
{console.log(val)});  
// undefined  
  
//This will be fulfilled with 3  
Promise.reject(3).finally(() => {}).then((val) => {console.log(val)});  
// 3  
  
//A throw (or returning a rejected promise) in the finally callback will  
reject  
//the new promise with the rejection reason specified when calling throw()  
Promise.reject(2).finally(() => { throw 'Parameter is not a number!' }  
).then((val) => {console.log(val)});  
// 'Parameter is not a number!'
```

Promise.allSettled() polyfill

Definition

According to MDN –

The `Promise.allSettled()` method returns a promise that fulfills after all of the given promises have either fulfilled or rejected, with an array of objects that each describes the outcome of each promise.

`Promise.allSettled()` takes an array of promises as input and returns an array with the result of all the promises whether they are rejected or resolved.

Reading the problem statement we can break it down into sub-problems and tackle them individually.

- Map the array of promises to return an object with status and value/error depending upon the promised settlement.
- Pass this map to the [Promise.all](#) to run them at once and return the result.

Implementation

```
const allSettled = (promises) => {  
  // map the promises to return a custom response.  
  const mappedPromises = promises.map((p) => Promise.resolve(p)  
    .then(  
      val => ({ status: 'fulfilled', value: val }),  
      err => ({ status: 'rejected', reason: err })  
    )  
  );  
  
  // run all the promises once with .all  
  return Promise.all(mappedPromises);  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const a = new Promise((resolve) => setTimeout(() => { resolve(3) }, 200));
const b = new Promise((resolve, reject) => reject(9));
const c = new Promise((resolve) => resolve(5));
```

```
allSettled([a, b, c]).then((val) => { console.log(val) });
```

Output:

```
[
  {
    "status": "fulfilled",
    "value": 3
  },
  {
    "status": "rejected",
    "reason": 9
  },
  {
    "status": "fulfilled",
    "value": 5
  }
]
```

Custom promise

Problem Statement -

Write a function in JavaScript that works similar to the [original promise](#).

Promises in JavaScript allow you to execute non-blocking (asynchronous) code and produce a value if the operation is successful or throws an error when the process fails.

In short, the eventual success (or failure) of an asynchronous operation and its associated value are represented by the Promise object.

Anatomy of Promise

```
const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
  // time-consuming async operation  
  // initial state will be pending  
  
  // any one of the below operations can occur at any given time  
  
  // this will resolve or fulfill the promise  
  resolve(value);  
  
  // this will reject the promise  
  reject(reason);  
});  
  
// this will be invoked when a promise is resolved  
promise.then((value) => {  
  
});  
  
// this will be invoked when a promise is rejected  
promise.catch((value) => {  
  
});
```

```
// this will always be invoked after any of the above operation
promise.finally((value) => {

});
```

Working of Promise

```
const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  setTimeout(() => {
    resolve("hello");
  }, 1000);
});

promise.then((value) => {
  console.log(value);
});
```

We have to implement a custom function MyPromise that will be similar to the original promise.

To implement this we will use the [observer pattern](#).

Use two handlers onSuccess and onError and assign this them to the .then, .catch, .finally methods.

Whenever the resolve or reject methods are invoked, run all the handlers in sequence and pass down the values to the next.

```
// enum of states
const states = {
  PENDING: 0,
  FULFILLED: 1,
  REJECTED: 2
}

class MyPromise {
  // initialize the promise
  constructor(callback) {
    this.state = states.PENDING;
```



```

    this.value = undefined;
    this.handlers = [];

    try {
        callback(this._resolve, this._reject);
    } catch (error) {
        this._reject(error);
    }
}

// helper function for resolve
_resolve = (value) => {
    this._handleUpdate(states.FULFILLED, value);
}

// helper function for reject
_reject = (value) => {
    this._handleUpdate(states.REJECTED, value);
}

// handle the state change
_handleUpdate = (state, value) => {
    if (state === states.PENDING) {
        return;
    }

    setTimeout(() => {
        if (value instanceof MyPromise) {
            value.then(this._resolve, this._reject);
        }

        this.state = state;
        this.value = value;

        this._executeHandlers();
    }, 0)
}

// execute all the handlers
// depending on the current state
_executeHandlers = () => {
    if (this.state === states.PENDING) {

```

```

        return;
    }

    this.handlers.forEach((handler) => {
        if (this.state === states.FULFILLED) {
            return handler.onSuccess(this.value);
        }
        return handler.onFailure(this.value);
    })

    this.handlers = [];
}

// add handlers
// execute all if any new handler is added
_addHandler = (handler) => {
    this.handlers.push(handler);
    this._executeHandlers();
}

// then handler
// creates a new promise
// assigned the handler
then = (onSuccess, onFailure) => {
    // invoke the constructor
    // and new handler
    return new MyPromise((resolve, reject) => {
        this._addHandler({
            onSuccess: (value) => {
                if (!onSuccess) {
                    return resolve(value);
                }

                try {
                    return resolve(onSuccess(value));
                } catch (error) {
                    reject(error);
                }
            },
            onFailure: (value) => {
                if (!onFailure) {
                    return reject(value);
                }
            }
        });
    });
}

```

```

        }

        try {
            return reject(onFailure(value));
        } catch (error) {
            return reject(error);
        }
    }
})
});

// add catch handler
catch = (onFailure) => {
    return this.then(null, onFailure);
};

// add the finally handler
finally = (callback) => {
    // create a new constructor
    // listen the then and catch method
    // finally perform the action
    return new MyPromise((resolve, reject) => {
        let wasResolved;
        let value;

        this.then((val) => {
            value = val;
            wasResolved = true;
            return callback();
        }).catch((err) => {
            value = err;
            wasResolved = false;
            return callback();
        })

        if (wasResolved) {
            resolve(value);
        } else {
            reject(value);
        }
    })
});

```

```
    };  
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const promise = new MyPromise((resolve, reject) => {  
  setTimeout(() => {  
    resolve("hello");  
  }, 1000);  
});  
  
promise.then((value) => {  
  console.log(value);  
});
```

Output:

```
"hello"
```

Execute async functions in Series

Problem Statement -

Implement a function that takes a list of async functions as input and executes them in a series that is one at a time. The next task is executed only when the previous task is completed.

Example

Input:

```
[
  asyncTask(3),
  asyncTask(1),
  asyncTask(2)
]
```

Output:

```
3
1
2
```

We will see three different approaches to solve this problem.

Approach 1 - Using `async/await`

`async/await` is the new keyword introduced in [ES6](#) that helps us to handle the promises by avoiding the callback chaining.

[For...of](#) loop allows using `await` keyword performing the next iteration only when the previous one is finished.

To handle the rejection, we wrap the `async/await` in the `try-catch` block.

Implementation

```
const asyncSeriesExecuter = async function(promises) {  
  for (let promise of promises) {  
    try{  
      const result = await promise;  
      console.log(result);  
    }catch(e){  
      console.log(e);  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const asyncTask = function(i) {  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    setTimeout(() => resolve(`Completing ${i}`), 100*i)  
  });  
}
```

```
const promises = [  
  asyncTask(3),  
  asyncTask(1),  
  asyncTask(7),  
  asyncTask(2),  
  asyncTask(5),  
];
```

```
asyncSeriesExecuter(promises);
```

Output:

```
"Completing 3"  
"Completing 1"  
"Completing 7"  
"Completing 2"  
"Completing 5"
```

Approach 2 - Using recursion

We can execute the async tasks in series by recursively calling the same function after the current task is executed.

Implementation

```
const asyncSeriesExecuter = function(promises) {  
  // get the top task  
  let promise = promises.shift();  
  
  //execute the task  
  promise.then((data) => {  
    //print the result  
    console.log(data);  
  
    //recursively call the same function  
    if (promises.length > 0) {  
      asyncSeriesExecuter(promises);  
    }  
  });  
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:  
const asyncTask = function(i) {  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    setTimeout(() => resolve(`Completing ${i}`), 100*i)  
  });  
}  
  
const promises = [  
  asyncTask(3),  
  asyncTask(1),  
  asyncTask(7),  
  asyncTask(2),  
  asyncTask(5),  
];  
  
asyncSeriesExecuter(promises);
```

Output:

```
"Completing 3"  
"Completing 1"  
"Completing 7"  
"Completing 2"  
"Completing 5"
```

Approach 3 - Using Array.reduce()

Rather than calling the function recursively, we can use the `Array.reduce` to do the execution in series.

Implementation

```
const asyncSeriesExecuter = function(promises) {  
  promises.reduce((acc, curr) => {  
    return acc.then(() => {  
      return curr.then(val => {console.log(val)});  
    });  
  }, Promise.resolve());  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const asyncTask = function(i) {  
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {  
    setTimeout(() => resolve(`Completing ${i}`), 100*i)  
  });  
}  
  
const promises = [  
  asyncTask(3),  
  asyncTask(1),  
  asyncTask(7),  
  asyncTask(2),  
  asyncTask(5),  
];
```



```
asyncSeriesExecuter(promises);
```

Output:

```
"Completing 3"
```

```
"Completing 1"
```

```
"Completing 7"
```

```
"Completing 2"
```

```
"Completing 5"
```

Execute async functions in Parallel

Problem Statement -

Implement a function that takes a list of async functions as input and a callback function and executes the input tasks in parallel i.e all at once and invokes the callback after every task is finished.

Example

```
Input:
executeParallel(
  [asyncTask(3), asyncTask(1), asyncTask(2)],
  (result) => { console.log(result);});
```

```
Output:
// output in the order of execution
[2, 1, 3]
```

We can use the simple `forEach` loop on each task and execute them parallel. We just need to use a tracker to determine the number of tasks that have been finished so that when each task is executed, we can invoke the callback function.

Invoking the callback function at the end of the loop won't work as the async tasks may finish at different intervals.

```
function asyncParallel(tasks, callback) {
  // store the result
  const results = [];

  // track the task executed
  let tasksCompleted = 0;

  // run each task
  tasks.forEach(asyncTask => {

    // invoke the async task
```

```

// it can be a promise as well
// for a promise you can chain it with then
asyncTask(value => {
  // store the output of the task
  results.push(value);

  // increment the tracker
  tasksCompleted++;

  // if all tasks are executed
  // invoke the callback
  if (tasksCompleted >= tasks.length) {
    callback(results);
  }
});
});
};

```

Test Case

To create an async task, we have created a function that accepts a callback and runs a `setTimeout` for a random time and invokes this callback inside the timeout.

```

function createAsyncTask() {
  const value = Math.floor(Math.random() * 10);
  return function(callback) {
    setTimeout(() => {
      callback(value);
    }, value * 1000);
  };
}

```

Using this we can create multiple tasks and then test the async parallel.

```

Input:
const taskList = [
  createAsyncTask(),
  createAsyncTask(),

```

```
    createAsyncTask(),  
    createAsyncTask(),  
    createAsyncTask(),  
    createAsyncTask()  
  ];  
  
  asyncParallel(taskList, result => {  
    console.log('results', result);  
  });
```

Output:

```
"results" // [object Array] (6)  
[1,6,7,7,9,9]
```

Retry promises N number of times

Problem Statement -

Implement a function in JavaScript that retries promises N number of times with a delay between each call.

Example

```
Input:
retry(asyncFn, retries = 3, delay = 50, finalError = 'Failed');

Output:
... attempt 1 -> failed
... attempt 2 -> retry after 50ms -> failed
... attempt 3 -> retry after 50ms -> failed
... Failed.
```

In short, we have to create a retry function that Keeps on retrying until the promise resolves with delay and max retries.

We will see two code examples one with [thenable](#) promise and the second with [async...await](#).

Let us first create the delay function so that we can take a pause for a specified amount of time.

Delay function

We can create a delay function by creating a new promise and resolve it after given time using `setTimeout`.

```
//delay func
const wait = ms => new Promise((resolve) => {
  setTimeout(() => resolve(), ms);
});
```

Approach 1 - Using then...catch

To retry the promise we have to call the same function recursively with reduced max tries, if the promise fails then in the `.catch()` method check if there are number of tries left then recursively call the same function or else reject with the final error.

Implementation

```
const retryWithDelay = (
  operation,
  retries = 3,
  delay = 50,
  finalErr = 'Retry failed'
) => new Promise((resolve, reject)
  => {
    return operation()
      .then(resolve)
      .catch((reason) => {
        //if retries are left
        if (retries > 0) {
          //delay the next call
          return wait(delay)
            //recursively call the same function
            //to retry with max retries - 1
            .then(
              retryWithDelay.bind(
                null,
                operation,
                retries - 1,
                delay,
                finalErr
              )
            )
            .then(resolve)
            .catch(reject);
        }

        // throw final error
        return reject(finalErr);
      });
  });
```

```
});
```

Test Case

To test we can create a test function that keeps throwing errors if called less than 5 times. So if we call it 6 or more times, it will pass.

Input:

```
// Test function
const getTestFunc = () => {
  let callCounter = 0;

  return async () => {
    callCounter += 1;
    // if called less than 5 times
    // throw error
    if (callCounter < 5) {
      throw new Error('Not yet');
    }
  }
}

// Test the code
const test = async () => {
  await retryWithDelay(getTestFunc(), 10);
  console.log('success');
  await retryWithDelay(getTestFunc(), 3);
  console.log('will fail before getting here');
}

// Print the result
test().catch(console.error);
```

Output:

```
"success" // 1st test
"Retry failed" //2nd test
```

Approach 2 - Using async...await.

We can implement the same function using async-await. When using async-await, we need to wrap the code inside try..catch block to handle

the error, thus in the catch block, we can check if the max retries are still left then recursively call the same function or else throw the final error.

Implementation

```
const retryWithDelay = async (
  fn, retries = 3, interval = 50,
  finalErr = 'Retry failed'
) => {
  try {
    // try
    await fn();
  } catch (err) {
    // if no retries left
    // throw error
    if (retries <= 0) {
      return Promise.reject(finalErr);
    }

    //delay the next call
    await wait(interval);

    //recursively call the same func
    return retryWithDelay(fn, (retries - 1), interval, finalErr);
  }
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
// Test function
const getTestFunc = () => {
  let callCounter = 0;
  return async () => {
    callCounter += 1;
    // if called less than 5 times
    // throw error
    if (callCounter < 5) {
      throw new Error('Not yet');
    }
  }
}
```



```
    }  
  }  
  
  // Test the code  
  const test = async () => {  
    await retryWithDelay(getTestFunc(), 10);  
    console.log('success');  
    await retryWithDelay(getTestFunc(), 3);  
    console.log('will fail before getting here');  
  }  
  
  // Print the result  
  test().catch(console.error);  
  
  Output:  
  "success" // 1st test  
  "Retry failed" //2nd test
```

Alternatively, you can also update the code and keep on retrying the API call based on some test.

Implement mapSeries async function

Problem Statement -

Implement a mapSeries async function that is similar to the Array.map() but returns a promise that resolves on the list of output by mapping each input through an asynchronous iteratee function or rejects it if any error occurs. The inputs are run in a sequence that is one after another.

The asynchronous iteratee function will accept an input and a callback. The callback function will be called when the input is finished processing, the first argument of the callback will be the error flag and the second will be the result.

Example

```
Input:
let numPromise = mapSeries([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], function (num, callback) {
  // i am async iteratee function
  // do async operations here
  setTimeout(function () {
    num = num * 2;
    console.log(num);

    // throw error
    if(num === 12){
      callback(true);
    }else{
      callback(null, num);
    }
  }, 1000);
});

numPromise
  .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
  .catch(() => console.log("no success"));
```

```
Output:
// each number will be printed after a delay of 2 seconds
2
4
6
8
10
"success:2,4,6,8,10" // this will be printed immediately after last
```

The implementation of this problem will be derived from the [Async.series\(\)](#), the only difference will be that each input will be passed to the asynchronous iteratee function and the processed output from it will be returned in the output array.

We will return a new promise and inside this promise, iterate each input value in the series using the [Array.reduce\(\)](#).

Pass the [Promise.resolve\(\[\]\)](#) with an empty array as the initial accumulator to the [Array.reduce\(\)](#) and inside the reduce, once the previous promise is resolved listen to it, create a new promise and pass the input value to the asynchronous iteratee function, based on the callback result from this iteratee function, either resolve or reject the current promise.

This will go in sequence one after another.

```
const mapSeries = (arr, fn) => {
  // return a new promise
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const output = [];

    // for all the values in the input
    // run it in series
    // that is one after another
    // initially it will take an empty array to resolve
    // merge the output of the current with the previous
    // and pass it on to the next
```

```

const final = arr.reduce((acc, current) => {
  return acc.then((val) => {

    // return a new promise
    return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {

      // based on the callback value of
      // async iteratee function
      // resolve or reject
      fn(current, (error, result) => {
        if(error){
          reject(error);
        }else{
          resolve([...val, result]);
        }
      });
    });
  });
}, Promise.resolve([]));

// based on the final promise state
// invoke the final promise.
final
  .then((result) => {
    resolve(result);
  })
  .catch((error) => {
    reject(error);
  });
});
};

```

Test Case 1. All successful

Input:

```

let numPromise = mapSeries([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], function (num, callback) {
  setTimeout(function () {
    num = num * 2;
    console.log(num);

    // throw error
    if(num === 12){

```

```

        callback(true);
    }else{
        callback(null, num);
    }

    }, 1000);
});

numPromise
    .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
    .catch(() => console.log("no success"));

Output:
// each number will be printed after a delay of 2 seconds
2
4
6
8
10
"success:2,4,6,8,10" // this will be printed immediately after last

```

Test Case 2. One fails

```

Input:
let numPromise = mapSeries([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], function (num, callback) {
    setTimeout(function () {
        num = num * 2;
        console.log(num);

        // throw error
        if(num === 8){
            callback(true);
        }else{
            callback(null, num);
        }
    }, 2000);
});

numPromise
    .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
    .catch(() => console.log("no success"));

```

Output:

```
// each number will be printed after a delay of 2 seconds
```

```
2
```

```
4
```

```
6
```

```
8
```

```
"no success" // this will be printed immediately after last
```

Implement mapLimit async function

Problem Statement -

Implement a mapLimit function that is similar to the Array.map() but returns a promise that resolves on the list of output by mapping each input through an asynchronous iteratee function or rejects it if any error occurs. It also accepts a limit to decide how many operations can occur at a time.

The asynchronous iteratee function will accept an input and a callback. The callback function will be called when the input is finished processing, the first argument of the callback will be the error flag and the second will be the result.

Example

```
Input:
let numPromise = mapLimit([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3, function (num, callback) {

    // i am async iteratee function
    // do async operations here
    setTimeout(function () {
        num = num * 2;
        console.log(num);
        callback(null, num);
    }, 1000);
});

numPromise
    .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
    .catch(() => console.log("no success"));

Output:
/// first batch
2
4
6
/// second batch
```

```
8
10
/// final result
"success: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

To implement this function we will have to use the combination of both [Async.parallel](#) and [Async.series](#).

- First [chop the input array](#) into the subarrays of the given limit. This will return us an array of arrays like `[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5]]`.
- The parent array will run in series, that is the next subarray will execute only after the current subarray is done.
- All the elements of each sub-array will run in parallel.
- Accumulate all the results of each sub-array element and resolve the promise with this.
- If there is any error, reject.

```
// helper function to chop array in chunks of given size
Array.prototype.chop = function (size) {
  //temp array
  const temp = [...this];

  //if the size is not defined
  if (!size) {
    return temp;
  }

  //output
  const output = [];
  let i = 0;

  //iterate the array
  while (i < temp.length) {
    //slice the sub-array of a given size
    //and push them in output array
    output.push(temp.slice(i, i + size));
    i = i + size;
  }
}
```



```

    }

    return output;
};

const mapLimit = (arr, limit, fn) => {
  // return a new promise
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    // chop the input array into the subarray of limit
    // [[1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 3]]
    let chopped = arr.chop(limit);

    // for all the subarrays of chopped
    // run it in series
    // that is one after another
    // initially it will take an empty array to resolve
    // merge the output of the subarray and pass it on to the next
    const final = chopped.reduce((a, b) => {

      // listen on the response of previous value
      return a.then((val) => {

        // run the sub-array values in parallel
        // pass each input to the iteratee function
        // and store their outputs
        // after all the tasks are executed
        // merge the output with the previous one and resolve
        return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {

          const results = [];
          let tasksCompleted = 0;
          b.forEach((e) => {

            // depending upon the output from
            // async iteratee function
            // reject or resolve
            fn(e, (error, value) => {

              if(error){
                reject(error);
              }else{
                results.push(value);
              }
            });
          });
          resolve(results);
        });
      });
    });
  });
};

```

```

        tasksCompleted++;
        if (tasksCompleted >= b.length) {
            resolve([...val, ...results]);
        }
    }
    });
});
});

});
}, Promise.resolve([]));

// based on final promise state
// invoke the final promise.
final
    .then((result) => {
        resolve(result);
    })
    .catch((e) => {
        reject(e);
    });
});
};

```

Test Case 1: All the inputs resolve.

```

Input:
let numPromise = mapLimit([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3, function (num, callback) {
    setTimeout(function () {
        num = num * 2;
        console.log(num);
        callback(null, num);
    }, 2000);
});

numPromise
    .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
    .catch(() => console.log("no success"));

Output:
// first batch
2

```

```
4
6
// second batch
8
10
"success:2,4,6,8,10"
```

Test Case 2: Rejects.

```
Input:
let numPromise = mapLimit([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3, function (num, callback) {
  setTimeout(function () {
    num = num * 2;
    console.log(num);

    // throw error
    if(num === 6){
      callback(true);
    }else{
      callback(null, num);
    }
  }, 2000);
});

numPromise
  .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
  .catch(() => console.log("no success"));

Output:
// first batch
2
4
6
"no success"
```

Implement async filter function

Problem Statement -

Implement a function that takes an array of input and an async iteratee function and returns a promise that resolves with the list of inputs that has passed the test through the iteratee function.

The inputs will run in parallel, but the output will be in the same order as the original.

The asynchronous iteratee function will accept an input and a callback. The callback function will be called when the input is finished processing, the first argument of the callback will be the error flag and the second will be the result.

Example

Input:

```
let numPromise = filter([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], function (num, callback) {
  setTimeout(function () {
    num = num * 2;
    console.log(num);

    // throw error
    if(num === 7){
      callback(true);
    }else{
      callback(null, num !== 4);
    }
  }, 2000);
});
```

```
numPromise
  .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
  .catch(() => console.log("no success"));
```

Output:

```
2
4
6
8
10
"success:1,3,4,5"
```

This function is a simple extension of [Array.filter\(\)](#) to handle the async operations.

To implement this we will create a new promise and return it, inside this promise, run all the input values in parallel using the [Array.forEach\(\)](#) and inside the forEach pass each value to the iteratee function.

Inside the iteratee function's callback if the result is true which means the input has passed the test, then add that input to the result at the current index.

In the end, if we are at the last element of the input array, resolve the promise with the result.

Filter the final output to remove the gaps as we have to maintain the order for the passed values. There will be no value at the indexes of unpassed values in the output array.

```
const filter = (arr, fn) => {
  // return a new promise
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const output = [];
    let track = 0;

    arr.forEach((e, i) => {
      fn(e, (error, result) => {
        // reject on error
        if(error){
```

```

        reject(error);
    }

    // track the no of inputs processed
    track++;

    // if the input passes the test
    // add it to the current index
    if(result){
        output[i] = e;
    }

    // if the last element of the input array
    if(track >= arr.length){
        // filter the final output with truthy values
        // to return the value in order
        resolve(output.filter(Boolean));
    }
    });
});

});
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

let numPromise = filter([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], function (num, callback) {
    setTimeout(function () {
        num = num * 2;
        console.log(num);

        // throw error
        if(num === 7){
            callback(true);
        }else{
            callback(null, num !== 4);
        }
    }, 2000);
});

```

```
numPromise
  .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
  .catch(() => console.log("no success"));
```

Output:

```
2
4
6
8
10
"success:1,3,4,5"
```

Implement async reject function

Problem Statement -

Implement a function that takes an array of input and an async iteratee function and returns a promise that resolves with the list of inputs that has failed the test through the iteratee function. This function is exactly the opposite of the [Async Filter](#).

The inputs will run in parallel, but the output will be in the same order as the original.

The asynchronous iteratee function will accept an input and a callback. The callback function will be called when the input is finished processing, the first argument of the callback will be the error flag and the second will be the result.

Example

```
Input:
let numPromise = reject([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], function (num, callback) {
  setTimeout(function () {
    num = num * 2;
    console.log(num);

    // throw error
    if(num === 7){
      callback(true);
    }else{
      callback(null, num !== 4);
    }
  }, 2000);
});

numPromise
  .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))
  .catch(() => console.log("no success"));
```


Output:

```
2
4
6
8
10
"success:2"
```

We can use the exact same implementation of the Async filter, only changing the logic to add the value to the output array only when it fails the test.

```
const reject = (arr, fn) => {
  // return a new promise
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    const output = [];
    let track = 0;

    arr.forEach((e, i) => {
      fn(e, (error, result) => {
        // reject on error
        if(error){
          reject(error);
        }

        // track the no of inputs processed
        track++;

        // if input fails the test
        // add it to the current index
        if(!result){
          output[i] = e;
        }

        // if the last element of the input array
        if(track >= arr.length){
          // filter the final output with truthy values
          // to return the value in order
          resolve(output.filter(Boolean));
        }
      })
    })
  })
}
```

```
    });  
  });  
  
});  
};
```

Test Case

```
let numPromise = reject([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], function (num, callback) {  
  setTimeout(function () {  
    num = num * 2;  
    console.log(num);  
  
    // throw error  
    if(num === 7){  
      callback(true);  
    }else{  
      callback(null, num !== 4);  
    }  
  
  }, 2000);  
});  
  
numPromise  
  .then((result) => console.log("success:" + result))  
  .catch(() => console.log("no success"));
```

Output:

```
2  
4  
6  
8  
10  
"success:2"
```

Execute promises with the Priority

Problem Statement -

Given a list of promises and their priorities, call them parallelly and resolve with the value of the first promise with the most priority. If all the promises fail then reject with a custom error.

Example

```
const promises = [
  {status: 'resolve', priority: 4},
  {status: 'reject', priority: 1},
  {status: 'resolve', priority: 2},
  {status: 'reject', priority: 3}
];

resolvePromisesWithPriority(promises);
// {status: 'resolve', priority: 2}
```

To solve this, in the resolvePromisesWithPriority function we will create a new promise and return it.

Sort the input promises in ascending order of priority and then execute all of these in [parallel](#).

While executing, use a variable to track the most priority promise, if any promise rejects and it is the promise of most priority, update the variable to the next in priority.

In the end, if any promise resolves and it is of most priority, resolve it, else if all the promises fail then reject with the custom error.

To track if all the promises are finished, we will use another variable named taskCompleted.

```

function resolvePromisesWithPriority(promises){
    // sort the promises based on priority
    promises.sort((a, b) => a.priority - b.priority);

    // track the rejected promise
    let rejected = {};

    // track the result
    let result = {};

    // track the position of the most priority
    let mostPriority = 0;

    // track the no of promises executed
    let taskCompleted = 0;

    // return a new promise
    return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {

        // run each task in parallel
        promises.forEach(({task, priority}, i) => {

            // if the task is done
            // store it in the result
            task.then((value) => {
                result[priority] = value;
            }).catch((error) => {
                // if the promise is rejected
                // track the rejected promises just for reference
                rejected[priority] = true;

                // if the rejected task is the least priority one
                // move to the next least priority
                if(priority === promises[mostPriority].priority){
                    mostPriority++;
                }
            }).finally(() => {
                // if the value priority is not reject
                // and is the least priority
                // resolve with these value
                if(!rejected[priority] && priority ===
promises[mostPriority].priority){

```

```

        console.log(rejected);
        resolve(priority);
    }

    // track the no of tasks completed
    taskCompleted++;

    // if all the tasks are finished and none of them have been
resolved
    // reject with custom error
    if(taskCompleted === promises.length){
        reject("All Apis Failed");
    }
    });
});
});
};

```

Test Case

```

Input:
// create a promise that rejects or resolves
// randomly after some time
function createAsyncTask() {
    const value = Math.floor(Math.random() * 10);
    return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
        setTimeout(() => {
            if(value < 7){
                reject();
            }else{
                resolve(value);
            }
        }, value * 100);
    });
};

const promises = [
    {task: createAsyncTask(), priority: 1},
    {task: createAsyncTask(), priority: 4},
    {task: createAsyncTask(), priority: 3},
    {task: createAsyncTask(), priority: 2}
];

```

```
resolvePromisesWithPriority(promises).then((result)=>{
  console.log(result);
}, (error) => {
  console.log(error);
});
```

Output:

```
/*
// log
// rejected promise as per their priority
{
  "1": true,
  "3": true,
  "4": true
}

// log
// resolve promise as per their priority
2
*/
```

Dependent async tasks

Problem Statement -

Consider we have multiple async tasks A, B, C, D, and E (not promises). A, B, and C are independent tasks while D depends on A and B to perform its task while E depends on D and C to perform its task. Write a task function/class to solve this problem.

To solve this problem. We create a class that will take the dependencies and a callback function as input.

In the dependencies list, we will check if all the tasks in the list are completed or not, if it is completed then filter them out as we no longer need to run them.

If there are no items in dependencies, invoke the callback directly.

Otherwise, if there are dependencies pending, push them into a list, and execute them one by one. Once all are completed, invoke the callback.

Use a flag to determine the state of the task, i.e completed or not.

```
class Task {
  // accept the dependencies list
  // and the callback
  constructor(dependencies = [], job) {
    // filter the dependencies that are not yet completed
    this.dependencies = dependencies ? dependencies.filter(dependency
=> dependency instanceof Task && !dependency.isCompleted) : [];
    this.currentDependencyCount = this.dependencies.length;

    // the callback
    this.job = job;
  }
}
```

```

        // if current task is done
        this.isCompleted = false;

        // store the dependencies list callback
        // to execute in sequence
        this.subscribedList = [];

        // start the job
        this.processJob();
    }

    processJob() {
        // if there is dependency
        // subscribe to each of them
        if (this.dependencies && this.dependencies.length) {
            for (let dependency of this.dependencies) {
                dependency.subscribe(this.trackDependency.bind(this));
            }
        }
        // else invoke the callback directly
        else {
            this.job(this.done.bind(this));
        }
    }

    // if all the dependencies are executed
    // invoke the callback
    trackDependency() {
        this.currentDependencyCount--;
        if (this.currentDependencyCount === 0) {
            this.job(this.done.bind(this));
        }
    }

    // push the callback to the list
    subscribe(cb) {
        this.subscribedList.push(cb);
    }

    // if the current task is done

```



```

    // mark it as complete
    // invoke all the dependency callbacks.
    // to print it in sequence
    done() {
        this.isCompleted = true;
        for (const callback of this.subscribedList) {
            callback();
        }
    }
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const processA = new Task(null, (done) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
        console.log('Process A');
        done();
    }, 100);
});

const processB = new Task([processA], (done) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
        console.log('Process B');
        done();
    }, 1500);
});

const processC = new Task(null, (done) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
        console.log('Process C');
        done();
    }, 1000);
});

const processD = new Task([processA, processB], (done) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
        console.log('Process D');
        done();
    }, 1000);
});

```

```
const processE = new Task([processC, processD], (done) => {
  setTimeout(() => {
    console.log('Process E');
    done();
  }, 100);
});

const createAllDoneInstance = (allDoneCallback) => new Task([processA,
processB, processC, processD, processE], allDoneCallback);

createAllDoneInstance((done) => {
  console.log('All is done!');
  done();
});
```

Output:

```
"Process A"
"Process C"
"Process B"
"Process D"
"Process E"
"All is done!"
```

Create Pausable auto incrementer

Problem Statement -

Create a pausable auto incrementor in JavaScript, which takes an initial value and steps as input and increments the initial value with given steps every second. The incrementer can be paused and resumed back.

It is one of the classic problems which use two of the trickiest concepts of JavaScript.

1. Timers.
2. Closure.

Use the [setInterval](#) to auto increment the values, whereas wrapping the start and stop function inside the closure and returning them, so that the incrementor can be controlled while still maintaining the value.

Defining the function body

Our incrementor function will take two inputs, initial value, and steps. And within the function, we will need two variables,

1. To track the value.
2. For storing the IntervalId, so that it can be cleared to stop the timer and resume when needed.

```
const timer = (init = 0, step = 1) => {  
  let intervalId;  
  let count = init;  
}
```

Start function

In the start function, setInterval will be invoked at an interval of 1 second, and in each interval call, the initial value will be increased by the given step and it will be logged in the console.

setInterval's id will be stored In the intervalId variable.

```
const startTimer = () => {  
  if (!intervalId){  
    intervalId = setInterval(() => {  
      console.log(count);  
      count += step;  
    }, 1000);  
  }  
}
```

There is a condition to check if intervalId is having any value or not, just to make sure we don't start multiple intervals.

Stop function

Inside the stop function we stop the increment by invoking the clearInterval by passing the intervalId to it and also updating the intervalId to null.

```
const stopTimer = () => {  
  clearInterval(intervalId);  
  intervalId = null;  
}
```

At the end return the startTimer and stopTimer.

```
return {  
  startTimer,  
  stopTimer,  
};
```

Implementation

```
const timer = (init = 0, step = 1) => {
  let intervalId;
  let count = init;

  const startTimer = () => {
    if (!intervalId){
      intervalId = setInterval(() => {
        console.log(count);
        count += step;
      }, 1000);
    }
  }

  const stopTimer = () => {
    clearInterval(intervalId);
    intervalId = null;
  }

  return {
    startTimer,
    stopTimer,
  };
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
const timerObj = timer(10, 10);
//start
timerObj.startTimer();

//stop
setTimeout(() => {
  timerObj.stopTimer();
}, 5000);
```

Output:

```
10
20
30
40
```

Implement queue using two stack

Problem Statement -

Implement [queue](#) data structure using two different [stacks](#) instead of using an array or object as a linked list.

List of operations performed on Priority Queue

- *enqueue(val)*: Adds the element in the queue.
- *dequeue()*: Removes the element from the queue.
- *peek()*: Returns the top element.

There are two different approaches which can be used to create a queue using stack.

1. Making the enqueue operation costly.
2. Making the dequeue operation costly.

Generally the enqueue and dequeue operation of the queue is performed in $O(1)$ time.

But as we are using stack rather than array or linked list, either one of the operations will be running in $O(n)$ time. It is up to us to decide which way we want to proceed.

Making enqueue operation costly

Every time an item is added to the queue first copy all the items from the stack1 to the stack2 then add the new element to the stack2.

Then again copy all the items back from stack2 to stack1.

This way we keep FIFO principal in place by keeping the first element at front and last element at end.

Implementation

```
//Enqueue costly
class QueueUsingStack {
  constructor() {
    this.stack1 = new Stack();
    this.stack2 = new Stack();
  }

  enqueue = (x) => {
    while(!this.stack1.isEmpty()){
      this.stack2.push(this.stack1.pop());
    }

    this.stack2.push(x);

    while(!this.stack2.isEmpty()){
      this.stack1.push(this.stack2.pop());
    }
  }

  dequeue = () => {
    return this.stack1.pop();
  }

  peek = () => {
    return this.stack1.peek();
  }

  size = () => {
    return this.stack1.size();
  }

  isEmpty = () => {
    return this.stack1.isEmpty();
  }

  clear = () => {
    this.stack1 = new Stack();
    this.stack2 = new Stack();
  }
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const queue = new QueueUsingStack();
queue.enqueue(10);
queue.enqueue(20);
queue.enqueue(30);
queue.enqueue(40);
queue.enqueue(50);
console.log(queue.peek());
console.log(queue.dequeue());
console.log(queue.peek());
console.log(queue.dequeue());
console.log(queue.peek());
```

Output:

```
10
10
20
20
30
```

This is the most efficient way because once we have stored the data in an organized way all other operations work perfectly, we don't need to change them.

Making dequeue operation costly

In this we will store the element in LIFO order using stack, but while removing the element we will have to copy all the elements into another stack so that the first element is at the top and can be removed.

And then copy all the elements back to the first stack.

The only problem with this way is that for the peek operation we have to do the same process, this makes two operations run in $O(n)$ time which makes it highly inefficient.

It is always better to store the data in an organized way so that all the later processes don't get affected.

Implementation

```
class QueueUsingStack {
  constructor() {
    this.stack1 = new Stack();
    this.stack2 = new Stack();
  }

  enqueue = (x) => {
    this.stack1.push(x);
  }

  dequeue = () => {
    while(!this.stack1.isEmpty()){
      this.stack2.push(this.stack1.pop());
    }

    const item = this.stack2.pop();

    while(!this.stack2.isEmpty()){
      this.stack1.push(this.stack2.pop());
    }

    return item;
  }

  peek = () => {
    while(!this.stack1.isEmpty()){
      this.stack2.push(this.stack1.pop());
    }

    const item = this.stack2.peek();

    while(!this.stack2.isEmpty()){
      this.stack1.push(this.stack2.pop());
    }

    return item;
  }
}
```

```
size = () => {  
    return this.stack1.size();  
}  
  
isEmpty = () => {  
    return this.stack1.isEmpty();  
}  
  
clear = () => {  
    this.stack1 = new Stack();  
    this.stack2 = new Stack();  
}  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const queue = new QueueUsingStack();  
queue.enqueue(10);  
queue.enqueue(20);  
queue.enqueue(30);  
queue.enqueue(40);  
queue.enqueue(50);  
console.log(queue.peek());  
console.log(queue.dequeue());  
console.log(queue.peek());  
console.log(queue.dequeue());  
console.log(queue.peek());
```

Output:

```
10  
10  
20  
20  
30
```

Implement a Stack using Queue

Problem Statement -

Implement a [stack](#) using a single [queue](#).

Approach

- Every time we will add new data into the queue, we will move the existing data behind new data by repeatedly removing the first data and pushing it after at the end of the queue.
- This way we will be able to mimic the stack implementation using the queue operations.

Implementation

```
function Stack() {  
  let queue = new Queue();  
  
  //Push  
  this.push = function(elm){  
    let size = queue.size();  
  
    queue.enqueue(elm);  
  
    //Move old data after the new data  
    for(let i = 0; i < size; i++){  
      let x = queue.dequeue();  
      queue.enqueue(x);  
    }  
  }  
  
  //Pop  
  this.pop = function(){  
    if(queue.isEmpty()){  
      return null;  
    }  
  
    return queue.dequeue();  
  }  
}
```

```

//Peek
this.peek = function(){
  if(queue.isEmpty()){
    return null;
  }

  return queue.front();
}

//Size
this.size = function(){
  return queue.size();
}

//IsEmpty
this.isEmpty = function(){
  return queue.isEmpty();
}

//Clear
this.clear = function(){
  queue.clear();
  return true;
}

//ToArray
this.toArray = function(){
  return queue.toArray();
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

let stack = new Stack(); //creating new instance of Stack
stack.push(1);
stack.push(2);
stack.push(3);
console.log(stack.peek());
console.log(stack.isEmpty());

```

```
console.log(stack.size());  
console.log(stack.pop());  
console.log(stack.toArray());  
console.log(stack.size());  
stack.clear(); //clear the stack  
console.log(stack.isEmpty());
```

Output:

```
3  
false  
3  
3  
[2, 1]  
2  
true
```

Implement stack with max and min function

Problem Statement -

Implement a [stack data structure](#) in which we can get the max and min value through function in O(1) time.

Example

Input:

2 5 17 23 88 54 1 22

Output:

max: 88

min: 1

Approach

- Instead of storing a single value in the stack we will store an object with current, max and min values.
- While adding the new value in the stack we will check if the stack is empty or not.
- If it is empty then add the current value as current, max and min values.
- Else get the previous value and compare it with the current item, if it is greater than the existing then replace the max, If it is less than the existing then replace the min.

Implementation

```
function stackWithMinMax(){
  let items = [];
  let length = 0;

  this.push = (item) => {
    //Check if stack is empty
    //Then add the current value at all place
    if(length === 0){
```

```

    items[length++] = {value: item, max: item, min: item};
  }else{
    //Else get the top data from stack
    const data = this.peak();
    let {max, min} = data;

    //If it is greater than previous then update the max
    max = max < item ? item : max;

    //If it is lesser than previous then update the min
    min = min > item ? item : min;

    //Add the new data
    items[length++] = {value: item, max, min};
  }
}

//Remove the item from the stack
this.pop = () => {
  return items[--length];
}

//Get the top data
this.peak = () => {
  return items[length - 1];
}

//Get the max value
this.max = () => {
  return items[length - 1].max;
}

//Get the min value
this.min = () => {
  return items[length - 1].min;
}

//Get the size
this.size = () => {
  return length;
}

```

```

    //Check if its empty
    this.isEmpty = () => {
        return length === 0;
    }

    //Clear the stack
    this.clear = () => {
        length = 0;
        items = [];
    }
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

let SM = new stackWithMinMax();
SM.push(4);
SM.push(7);
SM.push(11);
SM.push(23);
SM.push(77);
SM.push(3);
SM.push(1);
SM.pop();
console.log(`max: ${SM.max()}`, `min: ${SM.min()}`);

```

Output:

```

"max: 77" "min: 3"

```


Implement two stack with an array

Problem Statement -

Create a data structure called twoStacks which will be using only a single array to store the data but will act as two different stacks.

The twoStacks data structure will perform following operations.

- *push1(elm)*: This will add data in the first stack.
- *push2(elm)*: This will add data in the second stack.
- *pop1()*: This will remove the data from the first stack.
- *pop2()*: This will remove the data from the second stack.

Example

```
Input:
let stack = new twoStacks(10);

//Push data in first stack
stack.push1('stack1');

//Push data in second stack
stack.push2('stack2');

//Pop data from first stack
console.log(stack.pop1());

//Pop data from second stack
console.log(stack.pop2());

Output:
"stack1"
"stack2"
```

There are two different ways in which we can implement this.

Method 1: By dividing the array in two equal halves

One of the approaches to implementing two stacks in an array is by dividing the array in two equal halves and using these halves as two different stacks to store the data.

This method works fine, however it is not space efficient because suppose we have two stacks with **4** and **6** elements and our array is of **10** length. No if we divide our array in two equal halves then it is going to have two stacks of length **5**. If we push only **4** items in the first stack then it has one space vacant and when we try to push **6** items in the second stack it will overflow because it only has a capacity of **5**. We could have used the **1** vacant space of the first stack to store the data.

Method 2: A space efficient method

This method is very space efficient and it does not overflow if there is space available in the array or any of the stack.

The concept we use here is we store the data on the two different ends in the array (from start and from end).

The first stack stores the data from the front that is at the index **0** and the second stack stores the data from the end that is the index **size-1**.

Both stack push and pop data from opposite ends and to prevent the overflow we just need to check if there is space in the array.

Implementation

```
class twoStacks {  
  
    //Initialize the size of the stack  
    constructor(n){  
        this.size = n;  
        this.top1 = -1;  
    }  
}
```

```

    this.top2 = n;
    this.arr = [];
}

//Push in stack1
push1 = (elm) => {
    //Check if there is space in array
    //Push at the start of the array
    if(this.top1 < this.top2 - 1){
        this.arr[++this.top1] = elm;
    }else{
        console.log('Stack overflow');
        return false;
    }
}

//Push in stack2
push2 = (elm) => {
    //Check if there is space in array
    //Push at the end of the array
    if(this.top1 < this.top2 - 1){
        this.arr[--this.top2] = elm;
    }else{
        console.log('Stack overflow');
        return false;
    }
}

//Pop from the stack 1
pop1 = () => {
    //Check if stack1 has data
    //Remove it from the front of the stack
    if(this.top1 >= 0){
        let elm = this.arr[this.top1];
        this.top1--;
        return elm;
    }else{
        console.log('stack underflow');
        return false;
    }
}

```

```

//Pop from the stack 2
pop2 = () => {
  //Check if stack2 has data
  //Remove it from the end of the array
  if(this.top2 < this.size){
    let elm = this.arr[this.top2];
    this.top2++;
    return elm;
  }else{
    console.log('stack underflow');
    return false;
  }
}
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

let stack = new twoStacks(10);
//push in first stack
stack.push1('stack1');

```

```

//push in second stack
stack.push2('stack2');

```

```

//pop from first stack
console.log(stack.pop1());

```

```

//pop from second stack
console.log(stack.pop2());

```

Output:

```

"stack1"
"stack2"

```

Implement Priority Queue

What is a priority queue?

As queues are widely used in computer programming and in real lives as well, there was a need for some different models of original [queue data structure](#) to process the data more efficiently.

A priority queue is one of the variants of the original queue. These elements are added and removed based on their priorities. It is an abstract data type that captures the idea of a container whose elements have priorities attached to them. An element of highest priority always appears at the front of the queue. If that element is removed, the next highest priority element advances to the front.

A real-life example of the priority queue are the patients in the hospitals, the one with at most priority are treated first and then the others.

Another example is people standing in a queue at the boarding line at the airport, first and second class (Business class) passengers get priority over the coach class (Economy).

Why do we need a priority queue?

It is used when we have to choose between the same values who have different priorities or weight.

- *Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm using priority queue:* When the graph is stored in the form of adjacency list or matrix, priority queue can be used to extract minimum efficiently when implementing Dijkstra's algorithm.
- *Prim's algorithm:* to store keys of nodes and extract minimum key nodes at every step.

- *Data compression*: It is used in Huffman Codes which is used to compress data.
- *Operating system*: It is used by operating systems for load balancing.

List of operations performed on Priority Queue

- *enqueue()*: Adds an item at the tail of the queue.
- *dequeue()*: Removes an item from the head of the queue.
- *front()*: Returns the first item in the queue.
- *rear()*: Returns the last item in the queue.
- *size()*: Returns the size of the queue.
- *isEmpty()*: Returns true if the queue is empty, false otherwise.

There are two ways of implementing a priority queue.

- Add elements at appropriate places based on their priorities.
- Queue elements as they are added and remove them according to their priorities.

We will be using the first approach as we just have to place the elements at the appropriate place and then it can be dequeued normally.

Implementation

```
function PriorityQueue(){
  let items = [];

  //Container
  function QueueElement(element, priority){
    this.element = element;
    this.priority = priority;
  }

  //Add a new element in queue
  this.enqueue = function(element, priority){
```

```

let queueElement = new QueueElement(element, priority);

//To check if element is added
let added = false;
for(let i = 0; i < items.length; i++){
    //We are using giving priority to higher numbers
    //If new element has more priority then add it at that place
    if(queueElement.priority > items[i].priority){
        items.splice(i, 0, queueElement);

        //Mark the flag true
        added = true;
        break;
    }
}

//If element is not added
//Then add it to the end of the queue
if(!added){
    items.push(queueElement);
}
}

//Remove element from the queue
this.dequeue = () => {
    return items.shift();
}

//Return the first element from the queue
this.front = () => {
    return items[0];
}

//Return the last element from the queue
this.rear = () => {
    return items[items.length - 1];
}

//Check if queue is empty
this.isEmpty = () => {
    return items.length == 0;
}

```

```

//Return the size of the queue
this.size = () => {
  return items.length;
}

//Print the queue
this.print = function(){
  for(let i = 0; i < items.length; i++){
    console.log(`${items[i].element} - ${items[i].priority}`);
  }
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

let pQ = new PriorityQueue();
pQ.enqueue(1, 3);
pQ.enqueue(5, 2);
pQ.enqueue(6, 1);
pQ.enqueue(11, 1);
pQ.enqueue(13, 1);
pQ.enqueue(10, 3);
pQ.dequeue();
pQ.print();

```

Output:

```

"10 - 3"
"5 - 2"
"6 - 1"
"11 - 1"
"13 - 1"

```


Implement LRU cache

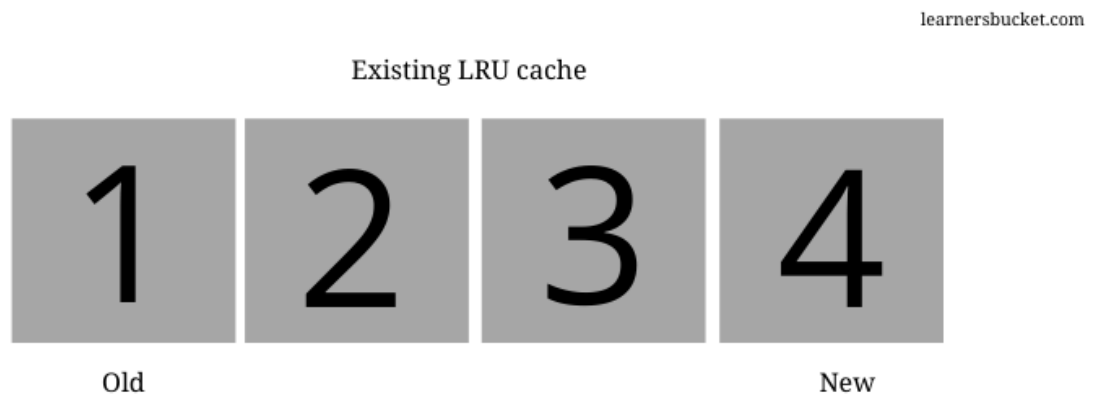
What is a LRU cache?

LRU cache, briefly known as *Least Recently Used* cache is a caching policy that is used to evict elements from the cache to make room for new elements when the cache is full. It removes the least recently used elements first before adding the new one.

Cache, as you know, is one of the important concepts of computer science, because it drastically speeds up things by storing things in memory. Thus it can store a single element or whole index to optimize it.

How does LRU cache work?

Let us understand how LRU cache works by taking an example of a cache of 4 elements, say 1, 2, 3, 4.



In order to add a new element to this (say 5), we will have to first remove the least recently used which in this case is 1.

Adding new element 5 in LRU cache, so we will have to remove the older to add new one.



Now when you try to access the 2 again it will be shifted to the end again as it will be the most recently used one and 3 will become the least recently used.

Adding 2 back in the LRU cache



Implementing LRU cache in Javascript?

We use two data structures together to implement a LRU Cache.

- [Queue](#): which is implemented using a [doubly-linked list](#). The most recently used items will be near the front end and the least recent pages will be near the rear end.
- [HashMap](#): With item / page number as key and address of the corresponding queue node as value.

Following is the list of operations that will be formed on the LRU cache.

- *get(key)*: Returns the cache value for the given item / page number.
- *put(key, val)*: Adds a new value in the cache.
- *use(key)*: Uses one of the existing values and re-arranges the cache by marking the used one as most recently one.
- *evict()*: Removes a value from the cache.
- *Insert(key, val)*: A helper function to add value in cache while performing put

Base Function

```
class Node {
  constructor(key, val) {
    this.key = key;
    this.val = val;
    this.prev = null;
    this.next = null;
  }
}

const LRUCache = function(cap) {
  this.cap = cap;
  this.count = 0;
  this.head = null;
  this.tail = null;
  this.cache = new Map();

  //other methods will go here
}
```

Use(Key)

- First get the queue node of the key from the hashmap.
- Then rearrange the doubly linked list to push the current node at the end or tail marking it as most recently used.

```
//Uses the cache with given key and marks it as most recently used
```

```

this.use = function(key) {
    const node = this.cache.get(key);

    if (node === this.head) {
        return;
    } else if (node === this.tail) {
        node.prev.next = null;
        this.tail = node.prev;
        node.prev = null;
        node.next = this.head;
        this.head.prev = node;
        this.head = node;
    } else {
        if (node.prev) {
            node.prev.next = node.next;
        }
        if (node.next) {
            node.next.prev = node.prev;
        }

        node.next = this.head;
        node.prev = null;
        this.head.prev = node;
        this.head = node;
    }
};

```

Evict

- First get the queue node from the hashmap and then remove this node from it and re-arrange all the nodes.
- Then delete it from the hashmap as well.

```

//Removes the least recently used cache
this.evict = function() {
    const keyToEvict = this.tail ? this.tail.key : null;

    if (!this.tail) {
        return;
    } else if (this.head === this.tail) {

```

```

        this.head = null;
        this.tail = null;
    } else {
        this.tail.prev.next = null;
        this.tail = this.tail.prev;
    }

    if (keyToEvict) {
        this.count--;
        this.cache.delete(keyToEvict);
    }
};

```

Insert(key, val)

Adds a new element at the appropriate position in the queue and also inserts it in the hashmap.

```

//Helper function to add new cache in the queue
this.insert = function(key, val) {
    const node = new Node(key, val);
    this.count++;
    this.cache.set(key, node);

    if (!this.head) {
        this.head = node;
        this.tail = node;
    } else {
        this.head.prev = node;
        node.next = this.head;
        this.head = node;
    }
};

```

Put(key, val)

- If the key already exists then use it and mark it as the most recent one.
- If the capacity is exceeded then remove the least recent one and then insert the new key.

```
//Adds new item in the list
this.put = function(key, val) {
  if (this.cache.has(key)) {
    const node = this.cache.get(key);
    node.val = val;
    this.use(key);
    this.cache.set(key, node);
  } else {
    if (this.count >= this.cap) {
      this.evict();
    }

    this.insert(key, val);
    this.use(key); // may not be needed
  }
};
```

Get(key)

Returns the queue node of the associated key.

```
//Returns the value of the given key
this.get = function(key) {
  if (!this.cache.has(key)) {
    return -1;
  }

  const node = this.cache.get(key);
  this.use(key);
  return node.val;
};
```

Display()

Prints all the items of the queue in the least to most order along with its value.

```
//Display the list
this.display = function(){
  let current = this.head;
  while(current){
```

```

        console.log(current.key, current.val);
        current = current.next;
    }
}

```

Complete code of LRU cache implementation

```

class Node {
    constructor(key, val) {
        this.key = key;
        this.val = val;
        this.prev = null;
        this.next = null;
    }
}

const LRUCache = function(cap) {
    this.cap = cap;
    this.count = 0;
    this.head = null;
    this.tail = null;
    this.cache = new Map();

    //Returns the value of the given key
    this.get = function(key) {
        if (!this.cache.has(key)) {
            return -1;
        }

        const node = this.cache.get(key);
        this.use(key);
        return node.val;
    };

    //Adds new item in the list
    this.put = function(key, val) {
        if (this.cache.has(key)) {
            const node = this.cache.get(key);
            node.val = val;
            this.use(key);
            this.cache.set(key, node);
        } else {

```

```

        if (this.count >= this.cap) {
            this.evict();
        }

        this.insert(key, val);
        this.use(key); // may not be needed
    }
};

//Uses the cache with given key and marks it as most recently used
this.use = function(key) {
    const node = this.cache.get(key);

    if (node === this.head) {
        return;
    } else if (node === this.tail) {
        node.prev.next = null;
        this.tail = node.prev;
        node.prev = null;
        node.next = this.head;
        this.head.prev = node;
        this.head = node;
    } else {
        if (node.prev) {
            node.prev.next = node.next;
        }
        if (node.next) {
            node.next.prev = node.prev;
        }

        node.next = this.head;
        node.prev = null;
        this.head.prev = node;
        this.head = node;
    }
};

//Removes the least recently used cache
this.evict = function() {
    const keyToEvict = this.tail ? this.tail.key : null;

    if (!this.tail) {

```



```

        return;
    } else if (this.head === this.tail) {
        this.head = null;
        this.tail = null;
    } else {
        this.tail.prev.next = null;
        this.tail = this.tail.prev;
    }

    if (keyToEvict) {
        this.count--;
        this.cache.delete(keyToEvict);
    }
};

//Helper function to add new cache in the queue
this.insert = function(key, val) {
    const node = new Node(key, val);
    this.count++;
    this.cache.set(key, node);

    if (!this.head) {
        this.head = node;
        this.tail = node;
    } else {
        this.head.prev = node;
        node.next = this.head;
        this.head = node;
    }
};

//Display the list
this.display = function(){
    let current = this.head;
    while(current){
        console.log(current.key, current.val);
        current = current.next;
    }
}
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```
const lru = new LRUCache(4);  
lru.put(1, 'a');  
lru.put(2, 'b');  
lru.put(3, 'c');  
lru.put(4, 'd');  
lru.display();  
lru.use(2);  
lru.display();
```

Output:

//LRU

4 "d"

3 "c"

2 "b"

1 "a"

//After using 2

2 "b"

4 "d"

3 "c"

1 "a"

Implement debounce function

What is debouncing a function?

Debouncing is a method or a way to execute a function when it is made sure that no further repeated event will be triggered in a given frame of time.

A technical example is when we search something on any eCommerce site, we don't want to trigger a search function and make a request to the server as the user keeps typing each letter. We want the user to finish typing and then wait for a specified window of time to see if the user is not going to type anything else or has finished typing then make the request and return the result.

Excessively invoking the function majorly hampers the performance and is considered as one of the key hurdles.

Implementation

```
const debounce = (func, delay) => {
  // 'private' variable to store the instance
  // in closure each timer will be assigned to it
  let inDebounce;

  // debounce returns a new anonymous function (closure)
  return function() {
    // reference the context and args for the setTimeout function
    const context = this;
    const args = arguments;

    // base case
    // clear the timeout to assign the new timeout to it.
    // when event is fired repeatedly then this helps to reset
    clearTimeout(inDebounce);

    // set the new timeout and call the original function with apply
    inDebounce = setTimeout(() => func.apply(context, args), delay);
  }
}
```

```
};  
};
```

Explanation

We created a function that will return a function. The outer function uses a variable to keep track of timerId for the execution of the inner function.

The inner function will be called only after a specified window of time, to achieve this we use setTimeout function.

We store the reference of the setTimeout function so that we can clear it if the outer function is re-invoked before the specified time clearTimeout(inDebounce) and again recall it.

If we are invoking for the first time, our function will execute at the end of our delay. If we invoke and then reinvoke again before the end of our delay, the delay restarts.

Test Case

```
Input:  
// print the mouse position  
const onMouseMove = (e) => {  
  console.clear();  
  console.log(e.x, e.y);  
}  
  
// define the debounced function  
const debouncedMouseMove = debounce(onMouseMove, 50);  
  
// call the debounced function on every mouse move  
window.addEventListener('mousemove', debouncedMouseMove);  
  
Output:  
300 400
```

Implement debounce function with Immediate Flag

Debouncing is a method or a way to execute a function when it is made sure that no further repeated event will be triggered in a given frame of time.

In the last example we had seen how to implement the classic [debounce function with delay](#). In this implementation we will add one extra flag called immediate to execute the function immediately without any further delay. After initial execution it won't run again till the delay.

This flag will be optional which means if it is set to false then the debounce function will behave normally.

Implementation

```
const debounce = (func, wait, immediate) => {
  // 'private' variable to store the instance
  // in closure each timer will be assigned to it
  let timeout;

  // debounce returns a new anonymous function (closure)
  return function() {
    // reference the context and args for the setTimeout function
    let context = this,
        args = arguments;

    // should the function be called now? If immediate is true
    // and not already in a timeout then the answer is: Yes
    const callNow = immediate && !timeout;

    // base case
    // clear the timeout to assign the new timeout to it.
    // when event is fired repeatedly then this helps to reset
    clearTimeout(timeout);
```

```

// set the new timeout
timeout = setTimeout(function() {

    // Inside the timeout function, clear the timeout variable
    // which will let the next execution run when in 'immediate' mode
    timeout = null;

    // check if the function already ran with the immediate flag
    if (!immediate) {
        // call the original function with apply
        func.apply(context, args);
    }
}, wait);

// immediate mode and no wait timer? Execute the function immediately
if (callNow) func.apply(context, args);
}
}

```

Explanation

We use a private variable to store the timerId, and return a closure from it which will execute the callback function after debouncing.

Inside the closure, store the context of the current function and its arguments and pass it later to the callback function while executing it with the help of apply method.

Also create a flag to check if the debounce should happen immediately or not const callNow = immediate && !timeout; this will help to execute the callback immediately only when it is not in the timeout and immediate flag is true.

Then assign the timer and execute the function only when the immediate flag is false.

At the end, execute the callback if callNow is true.

Test Case

Input:

```
// print the mouse position
const onMouseMove = (e) => {
  console.clear();
  console.log(e.x, e.y);
}

// define the debounced function
const debouncedMouseMove = debounce(onMouseMove, 50);

// call the debounced function on every mouse move
window.addEventListener('mousemove', debouncedMouseMove);
```

Output:

314 419

Implement throttling function

What is throttling a function?

Throttling is a way/technique to restrict the number of function execution/call in the specified amount of time.

Excessive function invocations in applications hamper the performance drastically. To optimize an app we need to handle this correctly.

There are scenarios where we may invoke functions when it isn't necessary. For example, consider a scenario where we want to make an API call to the server on a button click.

If the user spam's the click then this will make an API call on each click. This is not what we want, we want to restrict the number of API calls that can be made. The other call will be made only after a specified interval of time.

Throttling helps us to gain control over the rate at which function is called or executes.

Implementation

```
const throttle = (func, limit) => {  
  // track the timerid and time  
  let lastFunc;  
  let lastRan;  
  
  return function() {  
    // capture the context and arguments  
    const context = this;  
    const args = arguments;  
  
    // if not yet run, run it once
```



```

    if (!lastRan) {
      func.apply(context, args);
      lastRan = Date.now();
    } else {
      // reset the timer
      clearTimeout(lastFunc);

      // start it again
      lastFunc = setTimeout(function() {
        if ((Date.now() - lastRan) >= limit) {
          func.apply(context, args);
          lastRan = Date.now();
        }
      }, limit - (Date.now() - lastRan));
    }
  }
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const print = () => {
  console.log("hello");
}

```

```

const throttled = throttle(print, 2500);

```

```

window.addEventListener('mousemove', throttled, false);

```

Output:

```

// "hello" at the beginning
// "hello" after 2500 millisecond
// "hello" after 2500 millisecond

```

What is the difference between debouncing and throttling?

- *Debouncing*:- It is used to invoke/call/execute functions only when things have stopped happening for a given specific time. For example, Call a search function to fetch the result when the user has stopped typing in the search box. If the user keeps on typing then reset the function.
- *Throttling*:- It is used to restrict the no of time a function can be called/invoked/executes. For example, making an API call to the server on the user's click. If the user spam's the click then also there will be specific calls only. Like, make each call after 10 seconds.

Implement custom instanceof method

Definition

According to MDN –

The instanceof operator tests to see if the prototype property of a constructor appears anywhere in the prototype chain of an object. The return value is a boolean value.

From the definition, we can derive that to create a custom instanceof method we will have to check if the prototype property of a constructor appears anywhere in the prototype chain of an object.

Thus we will have to check first, if the provided input is an object or not and later keep checking if the prototype property appears anywhere in the prototype chain.

To get the prototype of a constructor we can use `__proto__` or `getPrototypeOf(object)` method.

Iterative implementation with `__proto__`

```
const instanceof = (obj, target) => {  
  
  // if provided input is not object type, return false  
  if(obj === null || typeof obj !== 'object') return false;  
  
  // keep checking in the prototype chain  
  while(obj){  
    if(obj.__proto__ === target.prototype) return true;  
    obj = obj.__proto__;  
  }  
  
  return false;  
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
class P {}
class Q extends P {}

const q = new Q()
console.log(instanceOf(q, Q)) // true
console.log(instanceOf(q, P)) // true
console.log(instanceOf(q, Object)) // true

function R() {}
console.log(instanceOf(q, R)) // false
R.prototype = Q.prototype
console.log(instanceOf(q, R)) // true
R.prototype = {}
console.log(instanceOf(q, R)) // false
```

Recursive implementation with getPrototypeOf(object)

```
const instanceof = (obj, target) => {
  // if provided input is not object type, return false
  if (obj == null || typeof obj !== 'object') return false;

  // get the prototype
  const proto = Object.getPrototypeOf(obj);

  // recursively test if prototype matches to the target's prototype
  return proto === target.prototype ? true : instanceof(proto, target);
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
class P {}
class Q extends P {}

const q = new Q()
console.log(instanceOf(q, Q)) // true
console.log(instanceOf(q, P)) // true
console.log(instanceOf(q, Object)) // true

function R() {}
```

```
console.log(instanceOf(q, R)) // false
R.prototype = Q.prototype
console.log(instanceOf(q, R)) // true
R.prototype = {}
console.log(instanceOf(q, R)) // false
```

Check if function is called with new keyword

There are multiple ways to invoke functions in JavaScript and one of the ways is with the “new” keyword calling function as a constructor. Determine if the function is called with the “new” keyword.

Method 1: Using instanceof

The simplest way is by using the [instanceof](#) method, but it really does not cover all the edge cases.

```
function A() {  
    if ( (this instanceof arguments.callee) ) {  
        console.log("OK, new");  
    } else {  
        console.log("OK, function");  
    }  
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:  
var Z = new A();  
Z.lolol = A;  
Z.lolol();
```

```
Output:  
// OK, new
```

Even though Z.lolol() is called as a normal function it is invoked as a constructor. The above code doesn't work if you assign the constructor to the same object it has created.

To solve this we will need some additional checks along with the instanceOf method.

Using one extra flag to determine if the function is constructed or not does the work.

```
function A() {  
    // You could use arguments.callee instead of x here,  
    // except in EcmaScript 5 strict mode.  
    if( this instanceof A && !this._constructed ) {  
        this._constructed = true;  
        console.log('OK, new');  
    } else {  
        console.log('OK, function');  
    }  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

A(); // Ok, function

new A(); // OK, new

new A(); // Ok, new

A(4); // OK, function

var X = new A(4); // OK, new

var Z = new A(); // OK, new

Z.lolol = A;

Z.lolol(); // OK, function

var Y = A;

Y(); // OK, function

var y = new Y(); // OK, new

y.lolol = Y;

y.lolol(); // OK, function

Output:

"OK, function"

"OK, new"

"OK, new"

"OK, function"

"OK, new"

"OK, new"

"OK, function"

```
"OK, function"
"OK, new"
"OK, function"
```

Method 2: Using new.target

From ES6 we can use the new.target.

As per MDN –

The new.target pseudo-property lets you detect whether a function or constructor was called using the new operator. In constructors and functions invoked using the new operator, new.target returns a reference to the constructor or function. In normal function calls, new.target is undefined.

```
function A(B) {
  if( new.target ) {
    console.log('OK, new');
  } else {
    console.log('OK, function');
  }
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
A(); // Ok, function
new A(); // OK, new
new A(); // Ok, new

A(4);           // OK, function
var X = new A(4); // OK, new

var Z = new A(); // OK, new
Z.lolol = A;
Z.lolol();      // OK, function

var Y = A;
Y();           // OK, function
```



```
var y = new Y(); // OK, new
y.lolol = Y;
y.lolol();      // OK, function
```

Output:

```
"OK, function"
"OK, new"
"OK, new"
"OK, function"
"OK, new"
"OK, new"
"OK, function"
"OK, function"
"OK, new"
"OK, function"
```

Implement store class (hashSet) in JavaScript

Problem Statement -

Create a simple store class (hashSet) with set(key, value), get(key), & has(key) methods.

Example

```
const store = new Store();

store.set('a', 10);
store.set('b', 20);
store.set('c', 30);

store.get('b'); // 20
store.has('c'); // true
```

Reading the problem statement we can derive that we have to create a function that will store the list of key-value pairs and will expose two methods, one to check if the key exists in the store and the second to get the value associated with the key, apart from these one more method to store the key-values.

We can do this by simply creating a function with an object that will store the key-value and these methods.

```
const Store = function(){
  //store the data
  this.list = {};

  //set the key-value in list
  this.set = function(key, value){
    this.list[key] = value;
  }

  //get the value of the given key
  this.get = function(key){
```

```
    return this.list[key];
  }

  //check if key exists
  this.has = function(key){
    return !!this.list[key];
  }
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const store = new Store();
store.set('a', 10);
store.set('b', 20);
store.set('c', 30);
console.log(store.get('b'));
console.log(store.has('c'));
console.log(store.get('d'));
console.log(store.has('e'));
```

Output:

```
20
true
undefined
false
```

Create a toggle function

Problem Statement -

Create a toggle function that accepts a list of arguments and toggles each of them when invoked in a cycle.

Example

```
let hello = toggle("hello");
hello() // "hello";
hello() // "hello";

let onOff = toggle("on", "off");
onOff() // "on"
onOff() // "off"
onOff() // "on"
```

The toggle function returns each value clockwise on each call of the function and the same can be done by returning a function from the toggle function forming a closure over the values to track the cycle.

Implementation

```
const toggle = (...list) => {
  // to track the cycle
  let current = -1;
  const length = list.length;
  return function(){
    //moves to next element, resets to 0 when current > length
    current = (current + 1) % length;
    return list[current];
  }
}
```

Test Case

```
const hello = toggle("1", "2");
console.log(hello()); // "1"
console.log(hello()); // "2"
console.log(hello()); // "1"
```

Sampling function

Problem Statement -

Create a function that accepts a function as input and a count and executes that input function once for a given count of calls. Known as a sampling function.

Example

```
function message(){
  console.log("hello");
}

const sample = sampler(message, 4);
sample();
sample();
sample();
sample(); // "hello" this will be executed
sample();
sample();
sample();
sample(); // "hello" this will be executed
```

The sampling function is different from [throttling](#) as throttling limits the execution of the function once in a given amount of time while sampling limits the execution by executing function once in a given number of calls.

To create a sampling function we can create a closure that will track how many times the function has been called and once it reaches the count, execute the input function and reset the counter.

Implementation

```
function sampler(fn, count, context){
  let counter = 0;

  return function(...args){
```

```

    // set the counters
    let lastArgs = args;
    context = this ?? context;

    // invoke only when number of calls is equal to the counts
    if(++counter !== count) return;

    fn.apply(context, args);
    counter = 0;
  };
}

```

Test Case

```

function message(){
  console.log("hello");
}

const sample = sampler(message, 4);
sample();
sample();
sample();
sample(); // hello
sample();
sample();
sample();
sample(); // hello

```

Make function sleep

Many programming languages have inbuilt functions available which can halt the function execution for the given amount of time.

- *C or PHP*: `sleep(2)`
- *JAVA*: `Thread.sleep(2000)`
- *Python*: `time.sleep(2)`
- *Go*: `time.Sleep(2 * time.Second)`

Javascript does not have any inbuilt function for this, But thanks to the introduction of promises and async-await in ES2018, we can now implement such a feature without any hassle and use it seamlessly.

Implementation

```
const sleep = (milliseconds) => {  
  return new Promise(resolve => setTimeout(resolve, milliseconds))  
};
```

This will create a wrapper function which will resolve the promise after the given milliseconds.

We can use this to prevent function execution for a certain amount of time.

Test Case 1: Using `.then()`

```
sleep(500).then(() => {  
  //do stuff  
  console.log('I run after 500 milliseconds');  
});
```

Test Case 2: Using `async...await`

```
const performAction = async () => {  
  await sleep(2000);  
  //do stuff  
}
```

```
}  
  
performAction();
```

This works well, however due to [how javascript works](#) this does not stop the entire program execution like it does in other programming languages, instead it will just make our current function sleep.

Remove cycle from the object

Problem Statement -

Given an object with a cycle, remove the cycle or circular reference from it.

Example

```
Input:
const List = function(val){
  this.next = null;
  this.val = val;
};

const item1 = new List(10);
const item2 = new List(20);
const item3 = new List(30);

item1.next = item2;
item2.next = item3;
item3.next = item1;

// this form a cycle, if you console.log this you will see a circular
object,
// like, item1 -> item2 -> item3 -> item1 -> so on.

Output:
// removes cycle
// item1 -> item2 -> item3
```

If you see the above example, we have created a list object, that accepts a value and pointer to the next item in the list, similar to a [linked list](#), and using this we have created the circular object.

We have to create a function that will break this cycle, in this example to break the cycle we will have to delete the next pointer of the *item3*.

There are two places where this cycle removal can take place.

1. For normal use of Object.
2. While creating the JSON string.

Normal use

We can use [WeakSet](#) which is used to store only unique object references and detect if the given object was previously detected or not, if it was detected then delete it.

This cycle removal always takes in-place.

```
const removeCycle = (obj) => {
  //set store
  const set = new WeakSet([obj]);

  //recursively detects and deletes the object references
  (function iterateObj(obj) {
    for (let key in obj) {
      // if the key is not present in prototype chain
      if (obj.hasOwnProperty(key)) {
        if (typeof obj[key] === 'object'){
          // if the set has object reference
          // then delete it
          if (set.has(obj[key])){
            delete obj[key];
          }
          else {
            //store the object reference
            set.add(obj[key]);
            //recursively iterate the next objects
            iterateObj(obj[key]);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  })(obj);
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
const List = function(val){
  this.next = null;
  this.val = val;
};

const item1 = new List(10);
const item2 = new List(20);
const item3 = new List(30);

item1.next = item2;
item2.next = item3;
item3.next = item1;

removeCycle(item1);
console.log(item1);

Output:
/*
{val: 10, next: {val: 20, next: {val: 30}}}
*/
```

Using JSON.stringify while creating JSON

[JSON.stringify](#) accepts a replacer function that can be used to alter the value of the stringification process.

We can use the same function to detect and remove the cycle from the object.

```
const getCircularReplacer = () => {
  //form a closure and use this
  //weakset to monitor object reference.
  const seen = new WeakSet();

  //return the replacer function
  return (key, value) => {
    if (typeof value === 'object' && value !== null) {
      if (seen.has(value)) {
```

```

        return;
    }
    seen.add(value);
}
return value;
};
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const List = function(val){
  this.next = null;
  this.val = val;
};

```

```

const item1 = new List(10);
const item2 = new List(20);
const item3 = new List(30);

```

```

item1.next = item2;
item2.next = item3;
item3.next = item1;

```

```

console.log(JSON.stringify(item1, getCircularReplacer()));

```

Output:

```

"{'next':{'next':{'val':30},'val':20},'val':10}"

```

Filter Multidimensional Array

Problem Statement -

Given multiple dimensional arrays, create a filter function that takes a callback function as input and returns a new array with all elements that have passed the test implemented in the callback function.

Example

Input:

```
const arr = [[1, [2, [3, 'foo', {'a': 1, 'b': 2}]], 'bar']];
const filtered = filter(arr, (e) => typeof e === 'string');
console.log(JSON.stringify(filtered));
```

Output:

```
[[["foo"], "bar"]]
```

To filter a multi-dimensional array, we will have to filter each sub-array recursively and merge their results.

```
const filter = (arr, test) => {
  // Store the output
  const result = [];

  //iterate the array
  for (let a of arr) {
    //if sub-array
    if (Array.isArray(a)) {
      //recursively filter the sub-array
      const output = filter(a, test);

      //store the result
      result.push(output);
    } else {
      //if not an array
      //test the element
      //if it passes the test, store its result
      if (test(a)) {
        result.push(a);
      }
    }
  }
  return result;
}
```

```

    }
  }
}

//return the result
return result;
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const arr = [[1, [2, [3, "foo", { a: 1, b: 2 }]], "bar"]];
const filtered = filter(arr, (e) => typeof e === "number");
console.log(JSON.stringify(filtered));

```

Output:

```
[[1],[2],[3]]]
```

We can extend this method and implement a multiFilter on the array's prototype itself that will take a callback function and filter the array based on the callback's result.

```

Array.prototype.multiFilter = function (test) {

  //original array;
  const originalArray = this;

  const filter = (arr, test) => {
    // Store the output
    const result = [];

    //iterate the array
    for (let a of arr) {
      //if sub-array
      if (Array.isArray(a)) {
        //recursively filter the sub-array
        const output = filter(a, test);

        //store the result
        result.push(output);
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```

        } else {
            //if not an array
            //test the element
            //if it passes the test, store its result
            if (test(a)) {
                result.push(a);
            }
        }
    }

    //return the result
    return result;
};

//filter and return
return filter(originalArray, test);
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const arr = [[1, [2, [3, "foo", { a: 1, b: 2 }]], "bar"]];
const filtered = arr.multiFilter((e) => typeof e === "number");
console.log(JSON.stringify(filtered));

```

Output:

```

[[1,[2,[3]]]]

```

Count elements in nested array

Problem Statement -

Given a nested array and a callback function, count all the elements that pass the test in the callback and return the count.

This problem is similar to the above [multiDimensional array filter](#), the only difference is rather than filtering the array we have to just return the count of elements in the array that passes the test.

Example

Input:

```
const arr = [[1, [2, [3, 4, "foo", { a: 1, b: 2 }]], "bar"]];
const count = countInArray(arr, (e) => typeof e === "number");
console.log(count);
```

Output:

4

All we have to do is create a closure with an inner function. The parent function will hold the variable which will be incrementing the count every time the array element passes the test in the callback function and the inner function will recursively search the nested array.

```
let countInArray = function (inputArr, test) {
  //track the count
  let count = 0;

  const search = (arr, test) => {
    //iterate the array
    for (let a of arr) {
      //if not an array
      //test the element
      //if it passes the test, store its result
      if (test(a)) {
        count += 1;
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```

    }

    //if sub-array
    if (Array.isArray(a)) {
        //recursively filter the sub-array
        search(a, test);
    }
}
};

//search
search(inputArr, test);

//return
return count;
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const arr = [[1, [2, [3, 4, "foo", { a: 1, b: 2 }]], "bar"]];
const count = countInArray(arr, (e) => typeof e === "number");
console.log(count);

```

Output:

4

Convert HEX color to RGB

Problem Statement -

Implement a function that converts the HEXA color codes to RGB numbers.

Example

```
Input:
"#ff33ff"

Output:
{
  "r": 255,
  "g": 51,
  "b": 255
}
```

Hexadecimal uses 16 unique symbols, representing values as “0 – 9” for values between 0 – 9 and “A – F” or “a – f” for values between “10 – 15”.

RGB format is a combination of three colors, red, green, and blue in the range of 0 – 255. A hex color code is the hexadecimal representation of the RGB numbers.

There are multiple ways in which we can convert the HEXA color codes to RGB numbers.

Approach 1. Using slice() method

A HEXA color code '#ff33ff' starts with '#' followed by six alpha-numeric characters ff,33,ff, two of them each representing, R, G, & B.

We can use the `slice()` to get the two numbers and then use the `parseInt()` method that accepts a radix value and converts the string to a number.

```
const hex2rgb = (hex) => {
  const r = parseInt(hex.slice(1, 3), 16);
  const g = parseInt(hex.slice(3, 5), 16);
  const b = parseInt(hex.slice(5, 7), 16);

  // return {r, g, b}
  return { r, g, b };
}

console.log(hex2rgb("#ff33ff"));

/*
{
  "r": 255,
  "g": 51,
  "b": 255
}
*/
```

In case we are given a short form of Hexa code like `#f3f`, we will have to convert it to the original form.

```
//create full hex
const fullHex = (hex) => {
  let r = hex.slice(1,2);
  let g = hex.slice(2,3);
  let b = hex.slice(3,4);

  r = parseInt(r+r, 16);
  g = parseInt(g+g, 16);
  b = parseInt(b+b, 16);

  // return {r, g, b}
  return { r, g, b };
}
```

```
//convert hex to rgb
const hex2rgb = (hex) => {
  if(hex.length === 4){
    return fullHex(hex);
  }

  const r = parseInt(hex.slice(1, 3), 16);
  const g = parseInt(hex.slice(3, 5), 16);
  const b = parseInt(hex.slice(5, 7), 16);

  // return {r, g, b}
  return { r, g, b };
}

console.log(hex2rgb("#f3f"));

/*
{
  "r": 255,
  "g": 51,
  "b": 255
}
*/
```

Approach 2. Using regex

The [match\(\)](#) method of string accepts a regex and returns the array of matching elements.

We can then use this array to parse the HEXA values to RGB.

```
const hex2rgb = (hex) => {
  const rgbChar = ['r', 'g', 'b'];

  const normal = hex.match(/^#([0-9a-f]{2})([0-9a-f]{2})([0-9a-f]{2})$/i);
  if (normal) {
    return normal.slice(1).reduce((a, e, i) => {
      a[rgbChar[i]] = parseInt(e, 16);
      return a;
    }, {});
  }
}
```

```

}

const shorthand = hex.match(/^#([0-9a-f])([0-9a-f])([0-9a-f])$/i);
if (shorthand) {
  return shorthand.slice(1).reduce((a, e, i) => {
    a[rgbChar[i]] = 0x11 * parseInt(e, 16);
    return a;
  }, {});
}

return null;
}

console.log(hex2rgb("#ff33ff"));
/*
{
  "r": 255,
  "g": 51,
  "b": 255
}
*/

console.log(hex2rgb("#f3f"));
/*
{
  "r": 255,
  "g": 51,
  "b": 255
}
*/

```

Convert RGB to HEX color

Problem Statement -

Implement a function that converts the RGB number to HEXA color codes.

Example

Input:
255, 51, 255

Output:
"#ff33ff"

RGB format is a combination of three colors, red, green, and blue in the range of 0 – 255. A hex color code is the hexadecimal representation of the RGB numbers.

Hexadecimal uses 16 unique symbols, representing values as “0 – 9” for value between 0 – 9 and “A – F” or “a – f” for value between “10 – 15”.

There are multiple ways in which we can convert a given number to a HEXA value, just pad the number with 0 if it is a single digit and append it with “#”.

Approach 1. Using toString() method

The toString() method accepts a radix value and converts the value to that.

```
const componentToHex = (c) => {  
  const hex = c.toString(16);  
  return hex.length == 1 ? "0" + hex : hex;  
}
```

```
const rgbToHex = (r, g, b) => {
  return "#" + componentToHex(r) + componentToHex(g) + componentToHex(b);
}

console.log(rgbToHex(255, 51, 255));

//"#ff33ff"
```

Approach 2. Using left shift (<<) operator

```
const rgbToHex = (r, g, b) => {
  return "#" + ((1 << 24) + (r << 16) + (g << 8) +
b).toString(16).slice(1);
}

console.log(rgbToHex(255, 51, 255));

//"#ff33ff"
```

Approach 3. Using Array.map()

```
const rgbToHex = (r, g, b) => '#' + [r, g, b]
  .map(x => x.toString(16).padStart(2, '0')).join('')

console.log(rgbToHex(255, 51, 255));

//"#ff33ff"
```

In-memory filesystem library

Problem Statement -

Implement a simple in-memory filesystem library that supports the following functionalities.

- *createDirectory(name)* – Creates a new directory at the current path.
- *changeDirectory(path)* – Changes the directory path.
- *addFile(name)* – Adds a new file at the current path.
- *deleteFile(name)* – Deletes the file with the given name at the current path.
- *deleteDirectory(name)* – Deletes the directory with the given name at the given path.
- *getRootDirectory* – Returns the root directory and all its nested childs.
- *getCurDirectory* – Returns the items of the current directory.
- *getCurDirectoryPath* – Returns the path of the current directory.

To implement this function we will be extensively using [Objects](#), working with objects is a complex task especially if you are not thoroughly aware of how objects as a reference can be used effectively.

Boilerplate

```
const FileSystem = function(){  
  this.directory = {"root": {}};  
  this.currentDir = this.directory["root"];  
  this.currentDirPath = "root";  
};
```


Here we have defined 3 variables

- *directory* – Holds the root directory.
- *currentDir* – Holds the reference to the root directory.
- *currentDirPath* – Holds the path of the current directory.

Create a new directory

A new directory is just a new object added to the given path.

```
this.createDirectory = function(name){  
    this.currentDir[name] = {};  
}
```

Change path of the directory

We accept the directory path as an absolute value separated by hyphen path-subpath-subpath. Once the directory changes, we also update the *currentDir* object reference. This way when you create a new directory or add a new file it will be added to the *currentDir* only.

Note – we are not checking if the directory exists or not.

```
this.changeDirectory = function(path) {  
    this.currentDir = this._changeDirectoryHelper(path);  
    this.currentDirPath = path;  
}  
  
this._changeDirectoryHelper = function(path) {  
    const paths = path.split("-");  
    let current = this.directory;  
    for(let key of paths){  
        current = current[key];  
    }  
  
    return current;  
}
```

Get the current directory

Returns the current directory object.

```
this.getCurDirectoryPath = function(){  
    return this.currentDirPath;  
}
```

Get the current directory path

```
this.getCurDirectory = function(){  
    return this.currentDir;  
}
```

Add file

At the current path the files will be added to the key “files” as an array making it easy to add and remove them.

```
this.addFile = function(fileName){  
    if(this.currentDir.files){  
        this.currentDir.files.push(fileName);  
    }else{  
        this.currentDir["files"] = [fileName];  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

Remove file

To remove files simply filter the files array at the current directory.

```
this.deleteFile = function(fileName){  
    this.currentDir.files = this.currentDir.files.filter((e) => e !==  
fileName);  
    return true;  
}
```

Delete the directory

To delete the directory, change to the current path and delete any of the sub-directory.

```
this.deleteDirectory = function(name){  
  delete this.currentDir[name];  
}
```

Get the root directory

Returns the root object.

```
this.getRootDirectory = function(){  
  return this.directory;  
}
```

Complete code

```
const FileSystem = function(){  
  this.directory = {"root": {}};  
  this.currentDir = this.directory["root"];  
  this.currentDirPath = "root";  
  
  this.createDirectory = function(name){  
    this.currentDir[name] = {};  
  }  
  
  this.changeDirectory = function(path) {  
    this.currentDir = this._changeDirectoryHelper(path);  
    this.currentDirPath = path;  
  }  
  
  this._changeDirectoryHelper = function(path) {  
    const paths = path.split("-");  
    let current = this.directory;  
    for(let key of paths){  
      current = current[key];  
    }  
  
    return current;  
  }  
  
  this.getCurDirectoryPath = function(){  
    return this.currentDirPath;  
  }  
}
```

```

this.getCurDirectory = function(){
    return this.currentDir;
}

this.addFile = function(fileName){
    if(this.currentDir.files){
        this.currentDir.files.push(fileName);
    }else{
        this.currentDir["files"] = [fileName];
    }
    return true;
}

this.deleteFile = function(fileName){
    this.currentDir.files = this.currentDir.files.filter((e) => e !==
fileName);
    return true;
}

this.deleteDirectory = function(name){
    delete this.currentDir[name];
}

this.getRootDirectory = function(){
    return this.directory;
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const dir = new FileSystem();
dir.createDirectory('prashant');
dir.changeDirectory('root-prashant');
dir.addFile('index.html');
dir.addFile('app.js');
dir.changeDirectory('root');
dir.createDirectory('practice');
dir.changeDirectory('root-practice');
dir.addFile('index.html');
dir.addFile('app.js');
dir.createDirectory('build');

```

```
dir.changeDirectory('root-practice-build');
dir.addFile('a.png');
dir.addFile('b.jpg');
dir.deleteFile('a.png');
dir.changeDirectory('root');
dir.deleteDirectory('prashant');
console.log(dir.getRootDirectory());
```

Output:

```
{
  "root": {
    "practice": {
      "files": [
        "index.html",
        "app.js"
      ],
      "build": {
        "files": [
          "b.jpg"
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Create a basic implementation of a streams API

Problem Statement -

Create a basic implementation of a streams API. The user should be able to create multiple subscriptions and whenever a value is pushed to the stream, all the subscriptions should run.

Example

```
Input:
const z = new Stream();
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value));
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value * 2));
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value * 3));
z.push(2);
```

Output:

```
2
4
6
```

We have to create a basic implementation of a streams API.

[Streams API](#) passes the data in chunks which means as we keep pushing values it should go through all the subscriptions.

To create this all we have to do is cache the subscriptions and whenever a value is pushed, call all the subscription methods with this value.

We will see two different implementations of these.

Class-based implementation

In the constructor we will initialize the cache and then create two methods inside the class, subscribe and push.

subscribe will cache all the methods passed to it and in the push method we will call all the subscription methods with the value received as an argument.

```
class Stream {
  constructor(){
    this.subscriptions = [];
  }

  subscribe(method){
    if(typeof method !== 'function' ){
      throw new Error('Invalid method!');
    }

    this.subscriptions.push(method);
  }

  push(val){
    this.subscriptions.forEach((method) => {
      method.call(this, val);
    });
  }
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const z = new Stream();
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value));
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value * 2));
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value * 3));
z.push(2);
```

Output:

```
2
4
6
```

Function-based implementation

```
function Stream() {  
  let subscriptions = [];  
  
  this.subscribe = (method) => {  
    if(typeof method !== 'function'){  
      throw new Error('Invalid method!.');  
    }  
  
    subscriptions.push(method);  
  }  
  
  this.push = (val) => {  
    subscriptions.forEach((method) => {  
      method.call(this, val);  
    });  
  }  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const z = new Stream();  
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value));  
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value * 2));  
z.subscribe((value) => console.log(value * 3));  
z.push(2);
```

Output:

```
2  
4  
6
```


Create a memoizer function

Problem Statement -

Create a function that memorizes or caches the result for the given input so that the subsequent calls for the same inputs will be faster.

Example

```
slowFunc(params) // normal call, slow output

const memoized = memoize(slowFunc);
memoized(params) //first call, extremely slow -> caches the result
memoized(params) //second call, very fast.
//all the subsequent call for the same input will be faster.

memoized(differentParams) //first call, extremely slow -> caches the result
memoized(differentParams) //second call, very fast.
```

[Memoization](#) is an optimization technique prominently used in computer science to avoid recomputation in intensive computation, we cache the result for the given input and return it for subsequent call of the same input rather than performing the expensive computation again.

We will create a closure with the higher-order function that will cache the result for the given input. If a call is made and the result for the input is stored in the cache then we will return it, otherwise, execute the function and cache its result.

```
const memoize = function(fn){
  const cache = {};
  return function(){
    //arg as key to store the result
    const KEY = JSON.stringify(arguments);

    //if the result is present for the given key return it
```

```

    if (cache[KEY]) {
        return cache[KEY]
    }

    //else compute and store the result and return the result
    const evaluatedValue = fn(...arguments);
    cache[KEY] = evaluatedValue;
    return evaluatedValue;
}
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

function factorial(n) {
    if(n === 0 || n === 1) {
        return 1
    }
    return factorial(n-1) * n;
};

```

```

const memoizedFactorial = memoize(factorial);

```

```

let a = memoizedFactorial(100) // first call, slow
console.log(a);

```

```

let b = memoizedFactorial(100) // cached call, faster
console.log(b);

```

Output:

```

9.33262154439441e+157 // slow
9.33262154439441e+157 // faster

```

Method chaining - Part 1

Problem Statement -

Explain method chaining in JavaScript by implementing a calculator that performs the basic actions like add, subtract, divide, and multiply.

Example

```
calculator.add(10).subtract(2).divide(2).multiply(5);  
console.log(calculator.total);  
//20
```

Method chaining is an object-oriented paradigm, in which the methods usually share the same reference, which in JavaScript is done by sharing [this](#) (current context) from each method.

We are going to see the two different implementations of method chaining.

1. Using objects.
2. With functions.

Method 1: Using objects

Methods inside the object can refer to the current object using [this](#) keyword, thus we can use the same to perform our operations and return them so that they can be shared around the chain.

```
const calculator = {  
  total: 0,  
  add: function(val){  
    this.total += val;  
    return this;  
  },  
  subtract: function(val){  
    this.total -= val;  
    return this;  
  }  
};
```

```

    },
    divide: function(val){
        this.total /= val;
        return this;
    },
    multiply: function(val){
        this.total *= val;
        return this;
    }
};

```

Test Case

Input:
 calculator.add(10).subtract(2).divide(2).multiply(5);
 console.log(calculator.total);

Output:
 20

Method 2: With functions

The problem with objects is that we cannot create a new instance of them. But it can be solved using functions.

We just have to return this keyword from each method, so that next chaining can be done on the current function.

```

const CALC = function(){
    this.total = 0;

    this.add = (val) => {
        this.total += val;
        return this;
    }

    this.subtract = (val) => {
        this.total -= val;
        return this;
    }
}

```

```
this.multiply = (val) => {  
  this.total *= val;  
  return this;  
}  
  
this.divide = (val) => {  
  this.total /= val;  
  return this;  
}  
  
this.value = () => this.total;  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const calculator = new CALC();  
calculator.add(10).subtract(2).divide(2).multiply(5);  
console.log(calculator.total);
```

Output:

20

Method chaining - Part 2

Problem Statement -

Showcase a working demo of method chaining in JavaScript by implementing the following example.

Example

```
Input:  
computeAmount().lacs(15).crore(5).crore(2).lacs(20).thousand(45).crore(7).value();
```

```
Output:  
143545000
```

In the previous problem we have already seen an example of method chaining in which we used object-based and function-based implementations.

Similarly we will solve this problem with different approaches as well.

Method 1: Using function as constructor

We will create a constructor function that will help us to create a new instance every time and perform the operations.

```
const ComputeAmount = function(){  
  this.store = 0;  
  
  this.crore = function(val){  
    this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 7);  
    return this;  
  };  
  
  this.lacs = function(val){  
    this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 5);  
    return this;  
  }  
}
```

```

this.thousand = function(val){
  this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 3);
  return this;
}

this.hundred = function(val){
  this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 2);
  return this;
}

this.ten = function(val){
  this.store += val * 10;
  return this;
}

this.unit = function(val){
  this.store += val;
  return this;
}

this.value = function(){
  return this.store;
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const computeAmount = new ComputeAmount();
const amount =
computeAmount.lacs(15).crore(5).crore(2).lacs(20).thousand(45).crore(7).value();

console.log(amount === 143545000);

```

Output:

true

Method 2: Using function as closure

We will form closure and return a new object from it that will have all the logic encapsulated. This way we won't have to create a constructor everytime and the data won't duplicate too.

```
const ComputeAmount = function(){  
  
  return {  
    store: 0,  
    crore: function(val){  
      this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 7);  
      return this;  
    },  
  
    lacs: function(val){  
      this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 5);  
      return this;  
    },  
  
    thousand: function(val){  
      this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 3);  
      return this;  
    },  
  
    hundred: function(val){  
      this.store += val * Math.pow(10, 2);  
      return this;  
    },  
  
    ten: function(val){  
      this.store += val * 10;  
      return this;  
    },  
  
    unit: function(val){  
      this.store += val;  
      return this;  
    },  
  };  
}
```



```
    value: function(){  
        return this.store;  
    }  
}  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const amount =  
ComputeAmount().lacs(9).lacs(1).thousand(10).ten(1).unit(1).value();  
console.log(amount === 1010011);  
  
const amount2 =  
ComputeAmount().lacs(15).crore(5).crore(2).lacs(20).thousand(45).crore(7).v  
alue();  
console.log(amount2 === 143545000);
```

Output:

```
true  
true
```

Implement clearTimeout

Problem Statement -

Implement a ClearAllTimeout function that will stop all the running setTimeout at once.

Example

Input:

```
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello")}, 2000);  
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello1")}, 3000);  
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello2")}, 4000);  
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello3")}, 5000);  
clearAllTimeout();  
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello4")}, 5000);
```

Output:

```
"hello4"
```

[setTimeout](#) is an asynchronous function that executes a function or a piece of code after a specified amount of time.

setTimeout method returns a unique Id when it is invoked, which can be used to cancel the timer anytime using the [clearTimeout](#) method which is provided by BOM (Browser Object Model).

Reading about the problem statement we can understand that all we have to do is to clear all the active timers and the same can be done by clearing all [timeoutIds](#) using [clearTimeout](#).

```
window.clearAllTimeout = function(){  
  //clear all timeouts  
  while(timeoutIds.length){  
    clearTimeout(timeoutIds.pop());  
  }  
}
```

But to clear all the timeoutIds at once, we will need to store them somewhere, let's say in an array. For which we will override the existing setTimeout method and collect all the timeoutIds in an array.

```
window.timeoutIds = [];  
  
// store the original method  
const originalTimeoutFn = window.setTimeout;  
  
//over-writing the original method  
window.setTimeout = function(fn, delay) {  
  const id = originalTimeoutFn(fn, delay);  
  timeoutIds.push(id);  
  
  //return the id so that it can be originally cleared  
  return id;  
}
```

Complete code

```
window.timeoutIds = [];  
  
// store the original method  
const originalTimeoutFn = window.setTimeout;  
  
//over-writing the original method  
window.setTimeout = function(fn, delay) {  
  const id = originalTimeoutFn(fn, delay);  
  timeoutIds.push(id);  
  
  //return the id so that it can be originally cleared  
  return id;  
}  
  
window.clearAllTimeout = function(){  
  //clear all timeouts  
  while(timeoutIds.length){  
    clearTimeout(timeoutIds.pop());  
  }  
}
```

Test Case

```
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello")}, 2000);
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello1")}, 3000);
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello2")}, 4000);
setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello3")}, 5000);

clearAllTimeout();
```

If we test this, this runs as expected. It will clear all the timeouts, as `setTimeout` is an Asynchronous function, meaning that the timer function will not pause execution of other functions in the functions stack, thus `clearAllTimeout` runs and cancels them before they can be executed.

If you notice, here we have added a global variable `timeoutIds` which we are using to store the ids of each `setTimeout` and later to cancel all of them, using the global variable is bad practice as it can be overridden.

One thing we could do over here is to wrap these inside a closure or higher-order function or an Object to keep it restricted.

This way we won't be interfering with existing methods and can still get our work done.

```
const MY_TIMER = {
  timeoutIds : [],//global timeout id arrays
  //create a MY_TIMER's timeout
  setTimeout : function(fn,delay){
    let id = setTimeout(fn,delay);
    this.timeoutIds.push(id);
    return id;
  },
}
```

```
//MY_TIMER's clearAllTimeout
clearAllTimeout : function(){
    while(this.timeoutIds.length){
        clearTimeout(this.timeoutIds.pop());
    }
}
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const id = MY_TIMER.setTimeout(() => {console.log("hello")}, 1000);
console.log(id);
MY_TIMER.clearAllTimeout();
```

Output:

```
13 //timeoutId
```

Implement ClearAllInterval

Problem Statement -

Implement a ClearAllInterval function that will stop all the running setInterval at once.

Example

```
Input:
setInterval(() => {
  console.log("Hello");
}, 2000);

setInterval(() => {
  console.log("Hello2");
}, 500);

clearAllInterval(); // clears first two intervals

setInterval(() => {
  console.log("Hello3");
}, 1000)

Output:
"Hello3" // last one, after every ~1 sec
```

JavaScript has a timer function [setInterval](#) which repeatedly executes a function after a specified amount of time. Each setInterval method returns a unique id which can be used to cancel or clear the interval using [clearInterval](#).

Similarly, as we have implemented the [clearAllTimeout](#) method, the same logic can be used to implement the clearAllInterval.

First, to clear all the intervals at once, we need to store all of their ids so that they can be cleared one by one using the [clearInterval](#) method.

Thus we can define a global variable intervalIds that will store the ids of the setIntervals and override the existing setInterval function to push the ids in this global variable.

```
//to store all the interval ids
window.intervalIds = [];

//original interval function
const originalIntervalFn = window.setInterval;

//overriding the original
window.setInterval = function(fn, delay){
  const id = originalIntervalFn(fn, delay);
  //storing the id of each interval
  intervalIds.push(id);
  return id;
}

//clear all interval
window.clearAllInterval = function(){
  while(intervalIds.length){
    clearInterval(intervalIds.pop());
  }
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
setInterval(() => {
  console.log("Hello");
}, 2000);

setInterval(() => {
  console.log("Hello2");
}, 500);

clearAllInterval();

setInterval(() => {
  console.log("Hello3");
```

```
}, 1000)
```

Output:

```
"Hello3" // after every ~1 sec
```

If you notice, here we have added a global variable `intervalIds` which we are using to store the ids of each `setInterval` and later to cancel all of them. Using the global variable is bad practice as it can be overridden.

One thing you could do over here is to wrap these inside a closure or higher-order function or an Object to keep it restricted.

This way we won't be interfering with existing methods and can still get our work done.

```
const MY_TIMER = {
  intervalIds : [], // global interval id's arrays
  // create a MY_TIMER's interval
  setInterval : function(fn, delay){
    let id = setInterval(fn, delay);
    this.intervalIds.push(id);
    return id;
  },
  // MY_TIMER's clearAllTimeout
  clearAllInterval : function(){
    while(this.intervalIds.length){
      clearTimeout(this.intervalIds.pop());
    }
  }
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
MY_TIMER.setInterval(() => {
  console.log("Hello");
}, 2000);
```



```
MY_TIMER.setInterval(() => {  
  console.log("Hello2");  
}, 500);
```

```
MY_TIMER.clearAllInterval();
```

```
MY_TIMER.setInterval(() => {  
  console.log("Hello3");  
}, 1000);
```

Output:

```
"Hello3" // last one, after every ~1 sec
```

Create a fake setTimeout

Problem Statement -

Create a fake setTimeout that should work somehow similar to the original setTimeout method.

Example

```
MY_TIMER.setTimeout(() => {  
  console.log(1)  
}, 2500);
```

```
MY_TIMER.setTimeout(() => {  
  console.log(2)  
}, 2000);
```

```
MY_TIMER.run();
```

Output:

```
2 // will be printed after 2 seconds
```

```
1 // will be printed 500 milliseconds after the 1st
```

Well, there is no definite way to implement the custom setTimeout, but we can do a workaround.

Create a custom object that will have setTimeout, clearTimeout, and run method.

In the setTimeout, store each entry in the queue, for the delay, add the input to the current time to determine when it should be invoked. Also after each entry, sort the queue in ascending order based on the time. Return a unique id at the end.

Using the timer id, we can remove the entry from the queue in clearTimeout.

In the run method, we will run an infinite while loop, in each iteration, we will get the first element from the queue (as it will be with the least time), check if its time is past the current time then invoke it, else push it back into the queue.

Do it for all the entries in the queue. Add a condition to check if there are no more timers (the queue is empty) to run then break the loop.

```
const MY_TIMER = {
  timerId: 1,
  queue: [],
  // create a new timer
  setTimeout: function(cb, time, ...args){
    const id = this.timerId++;

    // add a new entry to the queue
    // the time at which it will run
    // will be added to the current date
    // so that it will run next
    this.queue.push({
      id,
      cb,
      time: Date.now() + time,
      args,
    });

    // sort the queue in the ascending order of time
    this.queue.sort((a, b) => a.time - b.time);

    // return the id
    return id;
  },

  // to stop the timer
  clearTimeout: function(removeId) {
    // remove the entry with the given id
    this.queue = this.queue.filter(({ id }) => id !== removeId);
  },

  // start running the timer
```

```

run: function() {

    // this will continuously run the loop
    // till all the entry in the queue are invoked
    while(true) {
        const entry = this.queue.shift();
        const { cb, time, args } = entry;

        // if time has passed
        // invoke it
        if(Date.now() > time){
            cb(...args);
        }
        // else push it back into the queue
        else{
            this.queue.unshift(entry);
        }

        // if there are no further entries
        // break the loop
        if(this.queue.length === 0){
            break;
        }
    }
}
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

MY_TIMER.setTimeout(() => {
    console.log(1)
}, 2500);

MY_TIMER.setTimeout(() => {
    console.log(2)
}, 2000);

MY_TIMER.setTimeout(() => {
    console.log(3)
}, 2500);

```

```
MY_TIMER.setTimeout(() => {  
  console.log(4)  
}, 3000);
```

```
MY_TIMER.run();
```

Output:

```
2  
1  
3  
4
```

Currying - Problem 1

What is currying?

Currying in JavaScript is a concept of functional programming in which we can pass functions as arguments (callbacks) and return functions without any side effects (changes to program states).

In simple terms, in currying we return a function for each function invoked which accepts the next argument inline. With the help of currying we can transform a function with multiple arguments into a sequence of nesting functions.

Example

```
//normal function
sum(1, 2, 3)
//should return 6

//currying function
sum(1)(2)(3)
//should return 6
```

If you notice in the currying function for each function call sum(1) we are returning a function which accepts the next argument sum(1)(2) and it again returns a function which accepts argument sum(1)(2)(3) and so on.

There is no specified limit to how many times you return a function, also there are different variations to currying like the first function will accept the 2 arguments and the next function can accept any number of arguments and so.

```
//variations of currying
sum(1)(2)(3)
sum(1, 2)(3)
```

```
sum(1)(2, 3)
sum(1, 2, 3)

//all of them should return same output
//6
```

Now you may be wondering that each function call returns a new function then how the value is returned from it?. Well for that we have to decide a base condition that should return the output.

For example, if no argument is passed in the next function call then return the value or if we have reached 5 arguments then return the value, etc.

```
sum(1)(2)(3)()
sum(1, 2)(3)()
sum(1)(2, 3)()
sum(1, 2, 3)()

//all of these should return 6

//OR

//when we reach 5 arguments then return the value rather than new function
sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
sum(1, 2)(3, 4, 5)
sum(1)(2, 3, 4, 5)
sum(1, 2, 3)(4, 5)
sum(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)
sum(1, 2, 3, 4)(5)

//all should return 15
```

Problem Statement -

Implement a currying function for 4 arguments. When we have reached the limit, return the value.

Example

```
sum(1, 2, 3, 4)
sum(1)(2)(3)(4)
sum(1, 2)(3, 4)
sum(1, 2, 3)(4)
sum(1)(2, 3, 4)

//all should return 10
```

First, let's handle the base case.

When the function is invoked in normal style sum(1, 2, 3, 4). In this all we have to do is check the number of arguments passed, if it is the same as the limit provided return the sum of them.

```
const sum = (...args) => {
  //spread the arguments in storage array
  const storage = [...args];

  //base case
  if(storage.length === 4){
    return storage.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0);
  }
}
```

...args is the rest operator which aggregates all the passed arguments as an array.

Once we have the array of arguments we have stored that in a variable inside the function storage = [...args].

The purpose of using the variable is that, when the arguments passed is less than the limit then we will use this further to store the next argument in the closure.

Now if the length of the storage is 4 which means we have 4 arguments so return their sum.

Otherwise we have to return a new function every time until we have reached the limit.

```
const sum = (...args) => {  
  //spread the arguments in storage array  
  const storage = [...args];  
  
  //base case  
  //if we have reached the limit  
  if(storage.length === 4){  
    return storage.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0);  
  }  
  //otherwise return a function  
  else{  
    //create an inner function  
    const temp = function(...args2){  
      //get the arguments of inner function  
      //merge them in existing storage  
      storage.push(...args2);  
  
      //if we have reached the limit  
      //return the value  
      if(storage.length === 4){  
        return storage.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0);  
      }  
      //else return the same function again  
      else{  
        return temp;  
      }  
    }  
  
    //return the function  
    return temp;  
  }  
}
```

We merge the arguments of inner function in the existing storage and check if we have reached the limit or not in each call.

If we have reached the limit return the sum of them otherwise return the same function again.

Test Case

```
Input:
const res = sum(1, 2, 3, 4);
const res2 = sum(1)(2)(3)(4);
const res3 = sum(1, 2)(3, 4);
const res4 = sum(1, 2, 3)(4);
const res5 = sum(1)(2, 3, 4);

console.log(res, res2, res3, res4, res5);

Output:
10 10 10 10 10
```

Special Case: Return the value when invoked with empty arguments

For the last input when no argument is passed it should return 0.

The solution for this is quite straightforward, all we have to do is update the condition and instead of checking the number of arguments available in the storage, we have to check if there is any argument passed or not. If it is not passed then return the sum of arguments we have in storage.

```
const sum = (...args) => {
  //spread the arguments in storage array
  const storage = [...args];

  //base case
```

```

//if invoked without any argument
if(storage.length === 0){
  return 0;
}
//closure
else{
  //create an inner function
  const temp = function(...args2){
    //get the arguments of inner function
    //merge them in existing storage
    storage.push(...args2);

    //if no arguments are passed
    //return the value
    if(args2.length === 0){
      return storage.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0);
    }
    //else return the same function again
    else{
      return temp;
    }
  }

  //return the function
  return temp;
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const res = sum(1, 2, 3, 4)();
const res2 = sum(1)(2)(3)(4)();
const res3 = sum(1, 2)(3, 4)();
const res4 = sum(1, 2, 3)(4)();
const res5 = sum(1)(2, 3, 4)();
const res6 = sum();

console.log(res, res2, res3, res4, res5, res6);

```

Output:

```

10 10 10 10 10 0

```

Currying - Problem 2

Problem Statement -

Create a javascript function that will remember its previously passed values and return the sum of the current and previous value.

Example

```
sum(5); // 5
sum(3); // 8
sum(4); // 12
sum(0); // 12
```

Javascript functions have access to the state (properties & methods) of its parent function even after it is executed.

So to create a function that will return the sum of the previous values in javascript we will use this technique of closure.

```
const curry = () => {
  //To store the previous values
  let sum = 0;

  //Return an inner function
  //Which will have access to its parent function's store
  return function(num = 0) {
    sum += num;
    return sum;
  };
};
```

Here we have created a function named curry which has a store to keep track of the previous value and returns an inner function.

The powerful feature of the javascript function is that the inner function still has access to the parent function's properties and methods even after it is returned.

We now call this function which will return the inner function and we can use the returned inner function for our action.

Test Case

```
//Returns and stores the inner function.  
let sum = curry();  
  
console.log(sum(5)); //5  
console.log(sum(3)); //8  
console.log(sum(4)); //12  
console.log(sum(0)); //12  
console.log(sum()); //12
```

Currying - Problem 3

Problem Statement -

Write a function that satisfies the following.

```
add(1)(2).value() = 3;  
add(1, 2)(3).value() = 6;  
add(1)(2)(3).value() = 6;  
add(1)(2) + 3 = 6;
```

This is a little tricky question and requires us to use and modify the [valueOf\(\)](#) method.

When JavaScript wants to turn an object into a primitive value, it uses the [valueOf\(\)](#) method. JavaScript automatically calls the [valueOf\(\)](#) method when it comes across an object where a primitive value is anticipated, so you don't ever need to do it yourself.

Example

```
function MyNumberType(number) {  
  this.number = number;  
}  
  
MyNumberType.prototype.valueOf = function () {  
  return this.number + 1;  
};  
  
const myObj = new MyNumberType(4);  
myObj + 3; // 8
```

Thus we can form a closure and track the arguments in an Array and return a new function everytime that will accept new arguments.

We will also override the [valueOf\(\)](#) method and return the sum of all the arguments for each primitive action, also add a new method

value() that will reference the valueOf() thus when invoked will return the sum of arguments.

```
function add(...current){
  // store the current arguments
  let sum = current;

  function resultFn(...rest){
    // merge the new arguments
    sum = [...sum, ...rest];
    return resultFn;
  }

  // override the valueOf to return sum
  resultFn.valueOf = function(){
    return sum.reduce((acc, current) => acc + current, 0);
  };

  // extend the valueOf
  resultFn.value = resultFn.valueOf;

  // return the inner function
  // on any primitive action .valueOf will be invoked
  // and it will return the value
  return resultFn;
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
console.log(add(1)(2).value() == 3);
console.log(add(1, 2)(3).value() == 6);
console.log(add(1)(2)(3).value() == 6);
console.log(add(1)(2) + 3);
```

Output:

```
true
true
true
6
```

Convert time in 24 hours format.

Problem Statement -

Given a time in 12 hours format, convert it into 24 hours format.

Example

```
Input:
"12:10AM"
"12:33PM"

Output:
00:10
12:33
```

We will have to check the input string in which period of 12 hours format i.e “AM” or “PM” and then accordingly format them.

JavaScript [string](#) has method endsWith which can be used to check if the time is ending with “AM” or “PM”.

Split the time into hours and minutes to easily convert them accordingly based on which period they belong to.

There is a special case we need to handle for 12 AM as its value will be 0. For the remaining we can return the same number if it is AM or add twelve and return the new number if it is PM.

```
const formatTime = (time) => {
  //convert the input to lowercase
  const timeLowerCased = time.toLowerCase();

  //split the hours and mins
  let [hours, mins] = timeLowerCased.split(":");

  // Special case
```



```
// 12 has to be handled for both AM and PM.
if (timeLowerCased.endsWith("am")){
    hours = hours == 12 ? "0" : hours;
}
else if (timeLowerCased.endsWith("pm")){
    hours = hours == 12 ? hours : String(+hours + 12);
}

return `${hours.padStart(2, 0)}:${mins.slice(0, -2).padStart(2, 0)}`;
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
console.log(formatTime("12:10AM"));
console.log(formatTime("12:33PM"));
```

Output:

```
00:10
12:33
```

Convert time in 12 hours format.

Problem Statement -

Given a time in 24 hours format, convert it into 12 hours format.

Example

```
Input:
"00:00"
"12:33"

Output:
"12:00 AM"
"12:33 PM"
```

We will split the input string on “:” and get the hour and minutes.

By default keep the time Meridiem to “AM”.

Check if the hour is greater than 12 then reset the hour minusing 12 from it and set time Meridiem to “PM”.

If the hour is “00” then simply reset the hour to 12.

Finally return the string along with the minutes.

```
const formatTime = (time) => {
  // split the time
  const timeSplitted = time.split(":");

  // default is AM
  let ampm = 'AM';

  // hour is greater than 12 then its PM
  if (timeSplitted[0] >= 12) {
    ampm = 'PM';
  }
}
```

```
// reset the hour if time is greater than 12
if (timeSplitted[0] > 12) {
    timeSplitted[0] = timeSplitted[0] - 12;
}

// if hour is zero, reset the hour to 12
if(timeSplitted[0] == 0){
    timeSplitted[0] = 12;
}

// return the converted time
return timeSplitted[0] + ':' + timeSplitted[1] + ' ' + ampm;
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
console.log(formatTime("12:33"));
console.log(formatTime("00:33"));
```

Output:

```
"12:33 PM"
"12:33 AM"
```

Create a digital clock.

Problem Statement -

Create a digital clock that shows the current time in HH:MM:SS format.

Example

```
10:57:23
10:57:24
10:57:25
10:57:26
10:57:27
```

Date function returns the single moment in time in a platform independent format. There are different methods available with the Date function which we will be using to create our clock.

- *getHours()* - This method returns the hours of date in 24hrs number format like (0 – 23).
- *getMinutes()* - This will return the minutes of the hours in number format like from (0 – 59).
- *getSeconds()* - This method returns the seconds of the minutes in number format like (0 – 59).
- *getMilliseconds()* - This method returns the milliseconds of the seconds in number format like (0 – 999).

We will create a function which will be using these methods to get the current time in HH:MM:SS format.

```
const clock = () => {
  const time = new Date(),
    hours = time.getHours(),
    minutes = time.getMinutes(),
    seconds = time.getSeconds();
  return pad(hours) + ':' + pad(minutes) + ':' + pad(seconds);
}
```

```
}
```

We are using this pad() helper function which will format the input by appending 0 if the number is a single digit.

```
const pad = (inp) => {  
  return String(inp).length == 1 ? '0' + inp : inp;  
};
```

Now when we call the clock function it will return the single instance of time at the moment it was called.

```
console.log(clock());  
//10:59:23
```

But to make it work like a clock we will need to call this function repeatedly after 1 second. For this we will use the setInterval function which repeatedly calls the function after a given interval of time.

```
setInterval(function() {  
  console.log(clock());  
}, 1000);
```

```
//10:59:23  
//10:59:24  
//10:59:25  
//10:59:26
```

Chop array into chunks of given length

Problem Statement -

Write a function to chop an array into chunks of a given length and return each chunk as an array without modifying the input array.

Example

```
Input:
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
3

Output:
[[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10]]
```

Let us see the two different implementations of this problem.

1. A normal function that will take the input and return the output.
2. We will extend the JavaScript array and add a new method chop, which will do the same.

Normal function

We will traverse till there is an element in the array, in each iteration slice the sub-array of the given size and push them to the output array.

```
const chop = (arr, size = arr.length) => {
  //temp array
  const temp = [...arr];

  //output
  const output = [];
  let i = 0;

  //iterate the array
  while (i < temp.length) {
    //slice the sub-array of given size
```

```

        //and push them in output array
        output.push(temp.slice(i, i + size));
        i = i + size;
    }

    return output;
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```
console.log(chop([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10], 3));
```

Output:

```
[[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10]]
```

Adding a new method to the array by extending it

We can use the same logic and add a new method to the array by extending its prototype.

Deep copy all the elements of the array so that we don't mutate the original array and if the size is not defined then return this deep copy, else return the array of chunks.

```

Array.prototype.chop = function(size){
    //temp array
    const temp = [...this];

    //if size is not defined
    if(!size){
        return temp;
    }

    //output
    const output = [];
    let i = 0;

    //iterate the array
    while (i < temp.length) {

```

```
        //slice the sub-array of given size
        //and push them in output array
        output.push(temp.slice(i, i + size));
        i = i + size;
    }

    return output;
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10];
const output = arr.chop(3);
console.log(output);
```

Output:

```
[[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9], [10]]
```


Chop string into chunks of given length

Problem Statement -

Write a function to chop string into chunks of given length and return it as an array.

Example

```
Input:
'javascript'
3

Output:
['jav', 'asc', 'rip', 't']
```

We can solve this problem with two different approaches.

1. Bruteforce.
2. Regex.

Bruteforce approach

It is extremely straightforward, iterate each character of the string and keep on slicing the characters of the given size and pushing it into the output array.

```
const chop = (str, size = str.length) => {
  const arr = [];
  let i = 0;

  //iterate the string
  while (i < str.length) {
    //slice the characters of given size
    //and push them in output array
    arr.push(str.slice(i, i + size));
    i = i + size;
  }
}
```

```
    return arr;
}
```

Test Case

Input:
`console.log(chop('javascript', 3));`

Output:
`["jav","asc","rip","t"]`

Using Regex

We often tend to ignore the Regex based solution as it is not easy to remember the expressions, but the Regex method accepts the size which can be used to extract at-most n-sized sub strings.

Regex expression

```
str.match(/.{1,n}/g); // Replace n with the size of the substring
```

If the string contains any newlines or carriage returns, then use this expression.

```
str.match(/(.|[\r\n]){1,n}/g); // Replace n with the size of the substring
```

`String.prototype.match()` returns an array of matching strings with a regular expression. Passing the regex to it will return the array of n-sized sub strings.

```
const chop = (str, size = str.length) => {
    return str.match(new RegExp('.{1,' + size + '}', 'g'));
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
console.log(chop('javascript', 3));
```

Output:

```
["jav","asc","rip","t"]
```

Deep flatten object

Problem Statement -

Given an nested object which can have any type of object, deep flatten it and return the new object in Javascript.

Example

```
Input:
{
  A: "12",
  B: 23,
  C: {
    P: 23,
    O: {
      L: 56
    },
    Q: [1, 2]
  }
}
```

```
Output:
{
  "A": "12"
  "B": 23,
  "C.O.L": 56,
  "C.P": 23,
  "C.Q.0": 1,
  "C.Q.1": 2,
}
```

In the output if you notice, when we have nested objects, the key is concatenated till there is a non-object value, similar for the array, the key is concatenated on the index.

We can solve this using the following steps.

1. Check if the value of the given key is an object or not.

2. If it is not an object then add that value to the output.
3. Else, check if the value is an array or not.
4. If it is an object or array then recursively call the same function with value and pass the key to be used as prefix and return the output in the existing result.
5. Otherwise, iterate the value and use the array's index along with the existing key as a new key and then store it in the output.
6. Alternatively, we can convert the array to object and then recursively call the same function as we did in step 4.

```
const flatten = (obj, prefix) => {  
  //store the result  
  let output = {};  
  
  //iterate the object  
  for(let k in obj){  
    let val = obj[k];  
  
    //new key  
    const newKey = prefix ? prefix + "." + k : k;  
  
    //array and object both are object in js  
    if(typeof val === "object"){  
      // if it is array  
      if(Array.isArray(val)){  
        //use rest & spread together to convert  
        //array to object  
        const { ...arrToObj } = val;  
        const newObj = flatten(arrToObj, newKey);  
        output = {...output, ...newObj};  
      }  
      //if it is object  
      else{  
        const newObj = flatten(val, newKey);  
        output = {...output, ...newObj};  
      }  
    }  
    // normal value  
    else{
```

```
        output = {...output, [newKey]: val};
    }
}

return output;
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const nested = {
  A: "12",
  B: 23,
  C: {
    P: 23,
    O: {
      L: 56
    },
    Q: [1, 2]
  }
};

console.log(flatten(nested));
```

Output:

```
{
  "A": "12"
  "B": 23,
  "C.O.L": 56,
  "C.P": 23,
  "C.Q.0": 1,
  "C.Q.1": 2,
}
```

Restrict modification of object properties

Problem Statement -

Restrict adding, removing and changing or simply the modification of object properties.

Objects are the backbone of JavaScript as most of its features are actually objects, like arrays, functions, etc.

To make objects powerful it was obvious that it should be allowed to be modified or extended so that it can be used in different forms.

But there are scenarios where we want to restrict this modification to some limit or completely.

We will see two different ways in which we can achieve the same.

Using `Object.seal()` to restrict object extending

For example, we should be able to modify the existing properties or methods of the objects but cannot add a new one. `Object.seal()` can be used to achieve the same but it also marks all existing properties as non-configurable like we cannot delete them but just update their value if it is writable.

```
const obj = {  
  prop: 42  
};  
  
Object.seal(obj);  
obj.prop = 33;  
console.log(obj.prop);  
// 33  
  
delete obj.prop; // cannot delete when sealed
```

```
console.log(obj.prop);  
// 33
```

But we cannot restrict the modification of nested objects with Object.seal().

```
const obj = {  
  prop: 42,  
  nested: {  
    a: 1,  
    b: 2  
  }  
};  
  
//Seal the object  
Object.seal(obj);  
  
obj.nested.a = 2;  
delete obj.nested.a;  
console.log(obj.nested.a);  
// undefined
```

However, we can create another helper function which will deep seal or seal the nested objects as well.

```
function deepSeal(object) {  
  // Retrieve the property names defined on object  
  let propNames = Object.getOwnPropertyNames(object);  
  
  // Seal properties before Sealing self  
  for (let name of propNames) {  
    let value = object[name];  
  
    object[name] = value && typeof value === "object" ?  
      deepSeal(value) : value;  
  }  
  
  return Object.seal(object);  
}
```


Now this will seal the nested objects as well.

```
const obj = {
  prop: 42,
  nested: {
    a: 1,
    b: 2
  }
};

//Seal the object
deepSeal(obj);

obj.nested.a = 2;
delete obj.nested.a;
console.log(obj.nested.a);
// 2
```

We can use Object.isSealed() to confirm if an object is sealed or not.

```
const obj = {
  prop: 42,
  nested: {
    a: 1,
    b: 2
  }
};

//Seal the object
deepSeal(obj);

console.log(Object.isSealed(obj));
//true
```

Using `Object.freeze()` to restrict modification of object properties.

Unlike `Object.seal()`, `Object.freeze()` freezes the object completely. It does not even allow changing of object properties.

```
const obj = {
  prop: 42
};

Object.freeze(obj);

obj.prop = 33;
// Throws an error in strict mode

console.log(obj.prop);
// 42
```

But this also only shallowly freezes the nested object properties.

```
const obj = {
  prop: 42,
  nested: {
    a: 1,
    b: 2
  }
};

Object.freeze(obj);

obj.nested.a = 33;
// Updates the value

console.log(obj.nested.a);
// 33
```

Like `deepSeal()` we can also create a `deepFreeze()` function that will freeze the nested objects as well.

```
function deepFreeze(object) {
  // Retrieve the property names defined on object
  var propNames = Object.getOwnPropertyNames(object);

  // Freeze properties before freezing self
  for (let name of propNames) {
    let value = object[name];

    object[name] = value && typeof value === "object" ?
      deepFreeze(value) : value;
  }

  return Object.freeze(object);
}
```

```
const obj = {
  prop: 42,
  nested: {
    a: 1,
    b: 2
  }
};

deepFreeze(obj);

obj.nested.a = 33;
// Updates the value

console.log(obj.nested.a);
// 1
```

You can use [Object.isFrozen\(\)](#) to check if an object is frozen or not.

```
const obj = {
  prop: 42,
  nested: {
    a: 1,
    b: 2
  }
}
```

```
};  
  
//Seal the object  
deepFreeze(obj);  
  
console.log(Object.isFrozen(obj));  
//true
```

Merge objects

Problem Statement -

Write a program to merge two or more objects without using any native methods.

There are two different types of merge that can be performed on the objects.

1. *Shallow* : In shallow merge only the properties owned by the object will be merged, it will not merge the extended properties or methods.
2. *Deep* : In deep merge properties and extended properties of the objects are merged as well, if it exists.

Shallow merging

We will iterate all the keys of the source object and check if the property belongs to the source object then only copy it to the target.

```
let merge = (...arguments) => {  
  
  // Create a new object  
  let target = {};  
  
  // Merge the object into the target object  
  let merger = (obj) => {  
    for (let prop in obj) {  
      if (obj.hasOwnProperty(prop)) {  
        // Push each value from `obj` into `target`  
        target[prop] = obj[prop];  
      }  
    }  
  };  
  
  // Loop through each object and conduct a merge  
  for (let i = 0; i < arguments.length; i++) {
```

```
        merger(arguments[i]);
    }

    return target;
}
```

Test Case 1

Input:

```
let obj1 = {
  name: 'prashant',
  age: 23,
}

let obj2 = {
  qualification: 'BSC CS',
  loves: 'Javascript'
}

let merged = merge(obj1, obj2);

console.log(merged);
```

Output:

```
/*
Object {
  age: 23,
  loves: "Javascript",
  name: "prashant",
  qualification: "BSC CS"
}
*/
```

Test Case 2

In this if you notice the skills value is overridden by the last object.

Input:

```
let obj1 = {
  name: 'prashant',
  age: 23,
  skills : {programming: 'JavaScript'}
```

```

}

let obj2 = {
  qualification: 'BSC CS',
  loves: 'Javascript',
  skills : {sports: 'swimming'}
}

let merged = merge(obj1, obj2);

console.log(merged);

```

Output:

```

/*
Object {
  age: 23,
  loves: "Javascript",
  name: "prashant",
  qualification: "BSC CS",
  skills: { sports: "swimming"}
}
*/

```

Deep merging

To deep merge an object we have to copy the own properties and extended properties as well.

```

let merge = (...arguments) => {

  // Variables
  let target = {};

  // Merge the object into the target object
  let merger = (obj) => {
    for (let prop in obj) {
      if (obj.hasOwnProperty(prop)) {
        if (Object.prototype.toString.call(obj[prop]) === '[object
Object]') {
          // If we're doing a deep merge and the property is an object

```

```

        target[prop] = merge(target[prop], obj[prop]);
    } else {
        // Otherwise, do a regular merge
        target[prop] = obj[prop];
    }
}
}
};

//Loop through each object and conduct a merge
for (let i = 0; i < arguments.length; i++) {
    merger(arguments[i]);
}

return target;
};

```

Test Case

In this if you notice the nested objects with different values are merged.

```

let obj1 = {
  name: 'prashant',
  age: 23,
  nature: {
    "helping": true,
    "shy": false
  }
}

let obj2 = {
  qualification: 'BSC CS',
  loves: 'Javascript',
  nature: {
    "angry": false,
    "shy": true
  }
}

console.log(merge(obj1, obj2));

/*

```



```

Object {
  age: 23,
  loves: "Javascript",
  name: "prashant",
  nature: Object {
    angry: false,
    helping: true,
    shy: true
  },
  qualification: "BSC CS"
}
*/

```

Common function for shallow and deep merging

We can combine both the function for shallow copy and deep copy together to create a single function which will perform merge based on the arguments passed.

If we will pass true as first argument then it will perform deep merge else it will perform shallow merge.

```

let merge = (...arguments) => {

  // Variables
  let target = {};
  let deep = false;
  let i = 0;

  // Check if a deep merge
  if (typeof (arguments[0]) === 'boolean') {
    deep = arguments[0];
    i++;
  }

  // Merge the object into the target object
  let merger = (obj) => {
    for (let prop in obj) {
      if (obj.hasOwnProperty(prop)) {
        if (deep && Object.prototype.toString.call(obj[prop]) ===

```

```

'[object Object]') {
    // If we're doing a deep merge and the property is
    an object
        target[prop] = merge(target[prop], obj[prop]);
    } else {
        // Otherwise, do a regular merge
        target[prop] = obj[prop];
    }
}
}
};

//Loop through each object and conduct a merge
for (; i < arguments.length; i++) {
    merger(arguments[i]);
}

return target;
};

```

Test Case

```

let obj1 = {
  name: 'prashant',
  age: 23,
  nature: {
    "helping": true,
    "shy": false
  }
}

let obj2 = {
  qualification: 'BSC CS',
  loves: 'Javascript',
  nature: {
    "angry": false,
    "shy": true
  }
}

//Shallow merge
console.log(merge(obj1, obj2));

```

```
/*
Object {
  age: 23,
  loves: "Javascript",
  name: "prashant",
  nature: Object {
    angry: false,
    shy: true
  },
  qualification: "BSC CS"
}
*/

//Deep merge
console.log(merge(true, obj1, obj2));
/*
Object {
  age: 23,
  loves: "Javascript",
  name: "prashant",
  nature: Object {
    angry: false,
    helping: true,
    shy: true
  },
  qualification: "BSC CS"
}
*/
```

Implement browser history

Problem Statement -

You must be familiar with browser history and its functionality where you can navigate through the browsed history. Implement the same.

It will have the following functionality

- *visit(url)*: Marks the entry of the URL in the history.
- *current()*: Returns the URL of the current page.
- *backward()*: Navigate to the previous url.
- *forward()*: Navigate to the next url.

Example

```
Input:
const bh = new BrowserHistory();
bh.visit('A');
console.log(bh.current());
bh.visit('B');
console.log(bh.current());
bh.visit('C');
console.log(bh.current());
bh.goBack();
console.log(bh.current());
bh.visit('D');
console.log(bh.current());
```

Output:

```
"A"
"B"
"C"
"B"
"D"
```

We can implement this with the help of an array and index tracker for navigation.

For each visit, add the URL at the next index. while navigating backward return the URL of the previous index, going forward return the URL at the next index. Add checks to prevent the under and overflowing of the indexes.

```
function BrowserHistory() {
  // track history
  this.history = [];
  this.index = -1;

  // add new url at next index
  this.visit = function(url){
    this.history[++this.index] = url;
  }

  // return the url of the current index
  this.current = function() {
    return this.history[this.index];
  }

  // go to previous entry
  this.backward = function() {
    this.index = Math.max(0, --this.index);
  }

  // go to next entry
  this.forward = function() {
    this.index = Math.min(this.history.length - 1, ++this.index);
  }
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
const bh = new BrowserHistory();

bh.visit('A');
console.log(bh.current());
```

```
bh.visit('B');  
console.log(bh.current());  
  
bh.visit('C');  
console.log(bh.current());  
  
bh.backward();  
console.log(bh.current());  
  
bh.visit('D');  
console.log(bh.current());  
  
bh.backward();  
console.log(bh.current());  
  
bh.forward();  
console.log(bh.current());
```

Output:

```
"A"  
"B"  
"C"  
"B"  
"D"  
"B"  
"D"
```

Singleton design pattern

Problem Statement -

Create an implementation of a singleton design pattern in JavaScript.

In a singleton design pattern, only one object is created for each interface (class or function) and the same object is returned every time when called.

It is really useful in scenarios where only one object is needed to coordinate actions across the system. For example, a notification object, which sends notification across the system.

Example

```
const object1 = singleton.getInstance();
const object2 = singleton.getInstance();

console.log(object1 === object2); //true
```

We can implement the singleton pattern by creating a closure with a variable that stores the created instance and returns it every time.

```
const Singleton = (function () {
  let instance;

  function createInstance() {
    const object = new Object("I am the instance");
    return object;
  }

  return {
    getInstance: function () {
      if (!instance) {
        instance = createInstance();
      }
      return instance;
    }
  };
})();
```

```
    }  
};  
})();
```

Test Case

```
const object1 = singleton.getInstance();  
const object2 = singleton.getInstance();  
  
console.log(object1 === object2); //true
```


Observer design pattern

Problem Statement -

Create an implementation of a observer design pattern in JavaScript.

Observer design also known as pub/sub pattern short for publication/subscription. It is clear from the name itself that if you are subscribed to the publication and if something is published in the publication it will notify the subscriber.

In other words, A subscription model in which an object subscribes to a host and the host notifies the object whenever an event occurs is known as the observer pattern. It is one of the important pillars of event-driven programming and JavaScript is one of the most popular event-driven programming languages. This pattern promotes loose coupling facilitating good object-oriented design.

JavaScript is the most avid follower of observer pattern and we use it almost regularly while building web apps. We write event handlers by creating event listeners that listen to an event and notify them every time the event is fired with some additional details of the event.

For example, when a click event is triggered you can access the event object to get all the event details about the click like its position on the screen, etc.

You can also remove the listener (unsubscribe) to stop listening if you want.

Creating observer design pattern in JavaScript

To create the observer design pattern, we need to have two types of participants.

1. Host

- It will maintain the list of observers.
- Provides options to subscribe and unsubscribe to the observers.
- Notifies the observer when state changes.

2. Observer

Has a function that gets called/invoked every time a state changes.
Keeping these two things in mind, we can create the Observer design pattern in JavaScript.

```
const Move = function(){
  this.handlers = [];

  this.subscribe = function (fn) {
    this.handlers.push(fn);
  };

  this.unsubscribe = function (fn) {
    this.handlers = this.handlers.filter((item) => item !== fn);
  };

  this.fire = function (o, thisObj) {
    const scope = thisObj || window;
    this.handlers.forEach((item) => {
      item.call(scope, o);
    });
  }
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:
// 1st observer
const moveHandler = function (item) {
  console.log("fired: " + item);
}
```

```
};

// 2nd observer
const moveHandler2 = function (item) {
  console.log("Moved: " + item);
};

const move = new Move();

// subscribe 1st observer
move.subscribe(moveHandler);
move.fire('event #1');

// unsubscribe 1st observer
move.unsubscribe(moveHandler);
move.fire('event #2');

// subscribe 1st & 2nd observer
move.subscribe(moveHandler);
move.subscribe(moveHandler2);
move.fire('event #3');

Output:
"fired: event #1"

"fired: event #3"

"Moved: event #3"
```

Implement groupBy() method

Problem Statement -

Write the polyfill for the groupBy() method that accepts a collection and iteratee as arguments and returns the object that has grouped the collection values using iteratee's value as the key.

Example

```
Input:
groupBy([6.1, 4.2, 6.3], Math.floor);
groupBy(["one", "two", "three"], "length");
```

```
Output:
// { 6: [6.1, 6.3], 4: [4.2] }
// { 3: ['one', 'two'], 5: ['three'] }
```

The whole logic can be abstracted inside the [Array.reduce\(\)](#) method and we can easily aggregate the values.

Here the iteratee can be a function or a property, thus we will have to check the type of iteratee, and depending upon that we can get the key from it.

```
const groupBy = (values, keyFinder) => {
  // using reduce to aggregate values
  return values.reduce((a, b) => {
    // depending upon the type of keyFinder
    // if it is function, pass the value to it
    // if it is a property, access the property
    const key = typeof keyFinder === 'function' ? keyFinder(b) :
b[keyFinder];

    // aggregate values based on the keys
    if(!a[key]){
      a[key] = [b];
    }else{
```

```
    a[key] = [...a[key], b];  
  }  
  
  return a;  
}, {});  
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
console.log(groupBy([6.1, 4.2, 6.3], Math.floor));  
console.log(groupBy(["one", "two", "three"], "length"));
```

Output:

```
// { 6: [6.1, 6.3], 4: [4.2] }  
// { 3: ['one', 'two'], 5: ['three'] }
```

Compare two array or object

Problem Statement -

Write a program to deeply compare two arrays or objects.

There are no specific built-in methods available to us to compare two different arrays or objects in javascript. We will have to create our own custom function which will compare two different objects.

Method 1: Using JSON.stringify()

The most basic approach is to convert the whole array or the object to a string then compare if those strings are equal or not.

To convert an array or object we will be using [JSON.stringify\(\)](#).

```
let a = {a: 1, b: 2, c: 3};
let b = {a: 1, b: 2, c: 3};

//{"a":1,"b":2,"c":3} {"a":1,"b":2,"c":3}
console.log(JSON.stringify(a) === JSON.stringify(b));

//true
```

This may seem to be working fine, but this approach fails when we change the order of the elements.

```
let a = {a: 1, b: 2, c: 3};
let b = {b: 2, a: 1, c: 3};

//{"a":1,"b":2,"c":3} {"b":2,"a":1,"c":3}
console.log(JSON.stringify(a) === JSON.stringify(b));

//false
```

Method 2: Recursively deep check arrays or objects

As arrays are basically objects only in JavaScript, we can use the object's methods on it. `Object.keys([1, 2])` will return the indexes as key and thus we can use it to get the values from the array.

- Get the keys of both the objects.
- If the number of keys are not the same, return false.
- Iterate the keys, if the values of both the objects for the given keys are objects, recursively call the same function with values and deep check, if they are not equal, return false.
- If the values are non-iterable, do the equality check, if they are not equal return false.
- If all the cases are passed, return true at the end.

```
const deepEqual = (object1, object2) => {
  // get object keys
  const keys1 = Object.keys(object1);
  const keys2 = Object.keys(object2);

  // if mismatched keys
  if (keys1.length !== keys2.length) {
    return false;
  }

  for (const key of keys1) {
    // get the values
    const val1 = object1[key];
    const val2 = object2[key];

    // if both values are objects
    const areObjects = val1 && typeof val1 === "object" && val2 && typeof
val2 === "object";

    // if are objects
    if(areObjects){
      // deep check again
      if(!deepEqual(val1, val2)){
```

```

        return false;
    }
}
// if are not objects
// compare the values
else if(!areObjects && val1 !== val2){
    return false;
}
}

return true;
}

```

Test Case

```

Input:
const obj1 = {
  name: "learnersbucket",
  details: {
    x: [1, 2],
    y: 2,
  },
};

const obj2 = {
  name: "learnersbucket",
  details: {
    y: 2,
    x: [1, 2],
  },
};

console.log(deepEqual(obj1, obj2));

Output:
true

```


Array iterator method

Problem Statement -

Create an iterator method that accepts an array and returns a new method that will return the next array value on each invocation.

Example

```
let iterator = helper([1, 2, "hello"]);
console.log(iterator.next()); // 1
console.log(iterator.next()); // 2
console.log(iterator.done()); // false
console.log(iterator.next()); // "hello"
console.log(iterator.done()); // true
console.log(iterator.next()); // "null"
```

We can create this helper function by forming a [closure](#) and returning an object with two methods next and done.

Create an index tracker in the outer function that will help to return the next value from the next() method.

In the done() return boolean flag depending upon the index position on the input array's size.

```
const helper = (array) => {
  // track the index
  let nextIndex = 0;

  // return two methods
  return {
    // return the next value
    // or null
    next: function () {
      return nextIndex < array.length
        ? array[nextIndex++]
        : null;
    }
  };
}
```

```
    },  
  
    // returns boolean value  
    // if all the values are returned from array  
    done: function () {  
        return nextIndex >= array.length;  
    }  
};  
};
```

Test Case

```
let iterator = helper([1, 2, "hello"]);  
console.log(iterator.next()); // 1  
console.log(iterator.next()); // 2  
console.log(iterator.done()); // false  
console.log(iterator.next()); // "hello"  
console.log(iterator.done()); // true  
console.log(iterator.next()); // "null"
```

Array with event listeners

Problem Statement -

Extend the arrays in javascript such that an event gets dispatched whenever an item is added or removed.

Example

```
Input:
const arr = [];
arr.addListener('add', (eventName, items, array) => {
  console.log('items were added', items);
});

arr.addListener('remove', (eventName, item, array) => {
  console.log(item, ' was removed');
});

arr.pushWithEvent('add', [4, 5]);
arr.popWithEvent('remove');

Output:
"items were added again" // [object Array] (2)
[4,5]

5 " was removed"
```

We will extend the array prototype and add the required methods to it

- *listeners* : This will store the list of event listeners associated with the event name.
- *addListener(eventName, callback)* : This will add a callback to the event.
- *pushWithEvent(eventName, items)* : Adds all the items in the array and triggers the event with the given name.
- *popWithEvent(eventName)* : Removes the last items from the array and triggers the event with the given name.

- *triggerEvent(eventName, args)* : A helper function that triggers all the callbacks associated with the given event name.
- *removeListener(eventName, callback)* : Removes the callback attached to the eventName. Note: It won't work for anonymous functions.

```
// to track the events and their callbacks
Array.prototype.listeners = {};

// to add/assign a new event with listener
Array.prototype.addListener = function(name, callback){
    // if there are no listener present
    // create a new one
    // we will invoke all the callbacks when event is triggered
    if (!this.listeners[name]) {
        this.listeners[name] = [];
    }
    this.listeners[name].push(callback);
}

// add a new method that triggers an event on push
// Calls trigger event
Array.prototype.pushWithEvent = function(event, args) {
    // push the new values
    this.push(...args);

    // trigger add event
    this.triggerEvent(event, args);
};

// add a new method that triggers an event on pop
// Calls trigger event
Array.prototype.popWithEvent = function(event, args) {
    // push the new values
    const element = this.pop();

    // trigger add event
    this.triggerEvent(event, element);
};
```

```

Array.prototype.triggerEvent = function(eventName, elements) {
  // if the event is present
  // trigger all the callbacks with the value
  if (this.listeners[eventName]) {
    this.listeners[eventName].forEach(callback =>
      callback(eventName, elements, this)
    );
  }
};

Array.prototype.removeListener = function(eventName, callback){
  // if event exists
  if(this.listeners[eventName]){
    // filter out the listener
    // note: this won't work for anonymous function.
    this.listeners[eventName] = this.listeners[eventName].filter((e) => e
    !== callback);
  }
}

```

Test Case

```

Input:
const arr = [];

const onAdd = (eventName, items, array) => {
  console.log('items were added', items);
}

const onAddAgain = (eventName, items, array) => {
  console.log('items were added again', items);
}

arr.addListener('add', onAdd);

arr.addListener('add', onAddAgain);

arr.addListener('remove', (eventName, item, array) => {
  console.log(item, ' was removed');
});

arr.pushWithEvent('add', [1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b']);

```

```
arr.removeListener('add', onAddAgain); // removes the second listener

arr.pushWithEvent('add', [4, 5]);
arr.popWithEvent('remove');

console.log(arr);
```

Output:

```
"items were added" // [object Array] (5)
[1,2,3,"a","b"]

"items were added again" // [object Array] (5)
[1,2,3,"a","b"]

"items were added" // [object Array] (2)
[4,5]

5 " was removed"

// [object Array] (6)
[1,2,3,"a","b",4]
```

Filter array of objects on value or index

Problem Statement -

Implement a function in JavaScript that filters an array of objects based on the value or index.

Example

```
const arr = [
  { name: "Amir", id: "1" },
  { name: "Samran", id: "2" },
  { name: "Shahrukh", id: "0" },
];

console.log(filterObject(arr, 0)); // { name: "Amir", id: "1" }
console.log(filterObject(arr, "Amir")); // { name: "Amir", id: "1" }
console.log(filterObject(arr, "0")); // { name: "Shahrukh", id: "0" }
```

One way to solve this is by using the [Proxy](#) and overriding the get method, but the problem with using this is it converts the input values to a string, thus it is not easy to determine if we have to filter on index or value.

We can use an alternative approach where we will create a function that will accept the array of objects and filter value as input and based on the type of filter, it will check in the object and return the appropriate value. If nothing is found we will return undefined.

```
const filterObject = (arr, filter) => {
  // if the value of the filter is a string
  // check in the values of the object
  if(typeof filter === "string"){
    for(const entry of arr){
      // traverse each entry and check on value
      for(const [key, val] of Object.entries(entry)){
        if(val === filter){
          return entry;
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
// if filter is number and can be accessed in arr
else if(filter in arr){
  return arr[filter];
}
// if nothing is found
else{
  return undefined;
}
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const arr = [
  { name: "Amir", id: "1" },
  { name: "Samlan", id: "2" },
  { name: "Shahrukh", id: "0" },
];

console.log(filterObject(arr, 0));
console.log(filterObject(arr, "Amir"));
console.log(filterObject(arr, "0"));
console.log(filterObject(arr, "-1"));

```

Output:

```

// { name: "Amir", id: "1" }
// { name: "Amir", id: "1" }
// { name: "Shahrukh", id: "0" }
// undefined

```


Aggregate array of objects on the given keys

Problem Statement -

Given an array of objects and two keys “on” and “who”, aggregate the “who” values on the “on” values.

Example

Input:

```
const endorsements = [
  { skill: 'css', user: 'Bill' },
  { skill: 'javascript', user: 'Chad' },
  { skill: 'javascript', user: 'Bill' },
  { skill: 'css', user: 'Sue' },
  { skill: 'javascript', user: 'Sue' },
  { skill: 'html', user: 'Sue' }
];

console.log(aggregate(endorsements, "user", "skill"));
```

Output:

```
[
  {
    "user": "Bill",
    "skill": [
      "css",
      "javascript"
    ]
  },
  {
    "user": "Chad",
    "skill": [
      "javascript"
    ]
  },
  {
    "user": "Sue",
    "skill": [
      "css",
      "javascript",
      "html"
    ]
  }
]
```

```
]
}
]
```

We can use [Array.reduce\(\)](#) to aggregate the values of the array of objects. All we have to do is,

- Get the value of the “on” key and aggregate the values of the “who” key in the format in which we have to return output.
- Then only return the values from the aggregation as we are expecting an array of objects as output.

```
const aggregate = (arr, on, who) => {

  // using reduce() method to aggregate
  const agg = arr.reduce((a, b) => {

    // get the value of both the keys
    const onValue = b[on];
    const whoValue = b[who];

    // if there is already a key present
    // merge its value
    if(a[onValue]){
      a[onValue] = {
        [on]: onValue,
        [who]: [...a[onValue][who], whoValue]
      }
    }
    // create a new entry on the key
    else{
      a[onValue] = {
        [on]: onValue,
        [who]: [whoValue]
      }
    }

    // return the aggregation
  })
}
```

```

    return a;
  }, {}));

  // return only values after aggregation
  return Object.values(agg);
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const endorsements = [
  { skill: 'css', user: 'Bill' },
  { skill: 'javascript', user: 'Chad' },
  { skill: 'javascript', user: 'Bill' },
  { skill: 'css', user: 'Sue' },
  { skill: 'javascript', user: 'Sue' },
  { skill: 'html', user: 'Sue' }
];

console.log(aggregate(endorsements, "skill", "user"));

```

Output:

```

[
  {
    "skill": "css",
    "user": [
      "Bill",
      "Sue"
    ]
  },
  {
    "skill": "javascript",
    "user": [
      "Chad",
      "Bill",
      "Sue"
    ]
  },
  {
    "skill": "html",
    "user": [
      "Sue"
    ]
  }
]

```

```
]
}]
```

Convert entity relation array to ancestry tree

Problem Statement -

Given an array with two entries, parent and child relation, convert the array to a relation string (parent -> child -> grandchild).

The input array will contain relations for many ancestries in random order, We must return the array of [strings](#) representing different relationships.

For example, in the below case, the topmost ancestor is an animal.

Input:

```
[
  ["lion", "cat"],
  ["cat", "mammal"],
  ["dog", "mammal"],
  ["mammal", "animal"],
  ["fish", "animal"],
  ["shark", "fish"],
];
```

Output:

```
[
  "animal -> mammal -> cat -> lion",
  "animal -> mammal -> cat",
  "animal -> mammal -> dog",
  "animal -> mammal",
  "animal -> fish",
  "animal -> fish -> shark"
]
```

To solve this, the first thing we have to do is to convert the array to an object of the parent-child relationship for better processing.

```
// aggregate parent / child relation
```

```

const aggregate = (arr) => {

  // aggregate the values for easier processing
  return arr.reduce((a, b) => {
    const [child, parent] = b;

    // aggregating on child
    a[child] = parent;

    return a;
  }, {});
};

const arr = [
  ["lion", "cat"],
  ["cat", "mammal"],
  ["dog", "mammal"],
  ["mammal", "animal"],
  ["fish", "animal"],
  ["shark", "fish"],
];

console.log(aggregate(arr));

/*
{
  "lion": "cat",
  "cat": "mammal",
  "dog": "mammal",
  "mammal": "animal",
  "fish": "animal",
  "shark": "fish"
}
*/

```

We have aggregated the values on the child as one child will have only one parent, this way a single key-value pair is formed which will be faster to process and in forming relationships.

Now, all we have to do is keep on traversing this map and form the relation string. For this, we will get the value of the current key and

recursively call the same function with this value and the map to get its ancestry and so on.

```
// for a relationship from the aggregated value
const convert = (obj) => {
  return Object.keys(obj).reduce((a, b) => {
    a.push(getKey(obj, b));
    return a;
  }, []);
};

// helper function to form the string
// till the last hierarchy
const getKey = (obj, key) => {
  // access the
  const val = obj[key];

  // the formation can be reversed by changing the order of the keys
  // child -> parent | parent -> child
  if(val in obj){
    return getKey(obj, val) + " -> " + key;
  }else{
    return val + " -> " + key;
  }
};

// map after aggregation
const map = {
  "lion": "cat",
  "cat": "mammal",
  "dog": "mammal",
  "mammal": "animal",
  "fish": "animal",
  "shark": "fish"
};

console.log(convert(map));

/*
[
```

```

"animal -> mammal -> cat -> lion",
"animal -> mammal -> cat",
"animal -> mammal -> dog",
"animal -> mammal",
"animal -> fish",
"animal -> fish -> shark"
]
*/

```

Combining it together.

```

const ancestry = (arr) => {

  // aggregate parent / child relation
  const aggregate = (arr) => {

    // aggregate the values for easier processing
    return arr.reduce((a, b) => {
      const [child, parent] = b;

      // aggregating on child
      a[child] = parent;

      return a;
    }, {});
  };

  // for a relationship from the aggregated value
  const convert = (obj) => {
    return Object.keys(obj).reduce((a, b) => {
      a.push(getKey(obj, b));
      return a;
    }, []);
  };

  // helper function to form the string
  // till the last hierarchy
  const getKey = (obj, key) => {
    // access the
    const val = obj[key];

```



```

    // the formation can be reversed by changing the order of the keys
    // child -> parent | parent -> child
    if(val in obj){
        return getKey(obj, val) + " -> " + key;
    }else{
        return val + " -> " + key;
    }
};

// get the aggregated map
const aggregatedMap = aggregate(arr);

// return the ancestry
return convert(aggregatedMap);

};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const arr = [
  ["lion", "cat"],
  ["cat", "mammal"],
  ["dog", "mammal"],
  ["mammal", "animal"],
  ["fish", "animal"],
  ["shark", "fish"],
];

console.log(ancestry(arr));

```

Output:

```

[
  "animal -> mammal -> cat -> lion",
  "animal -> mammal -> cat",
  "animal -> mammal -> dog",
  "animal -> mammal",
  "animal -> fish",
  "animal -> fish -> shark"
]

```

Get object value from string path

Problem Statement -

Implement a method in Javascript that will take an object and a string or array of strings as a path and return the value at that path. If nothing is found, return undefined.

This is basically to write polyfill for [lodash. get\(\)](#).

Example

```
Input:
const obj = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: [1,2,3]
    }
  }
};
```

```
console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c'));
console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c.0'));
console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c[1]'));
console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c[3]'));
```

```
Output:
// [1,2,3]
// 1
// 2
// undefined
```

We can implement a function that will handle the following cases.

- Check the type of path, if it is an array of strings, concatenate it and form a string.
- Traverse the string and get the actual values from it ignoring the special characters like [,], and dot.

- Once we have the exact path, deeply traverse the input nested object to find the value.

```
const get = (obj, path) => {
  // if path is not a string or array of string
  if (path === '' || path.length == 0) return undefined;

  // if path is an array, concatenate it and form a string
  // to handle a single case of string
  if (Array.isArray(path)) path = path.join('.');

  // filter out the brackets and dot
  let exactPath = [];
  for (let i = 0; i < path.length; i++) {
    if (path[i] !== '[' && path[i] !== ']' && path[i] !== '.') {
      exactPath.push(path[i]);
    }
  }

  // get the value of the path in the sequence
  const value = exactPath.reduce((source, path) => source[path], obj);

  // if not found return undefined
  return value ? value : undefined;
};
```

Test Case

```
Input:
const obj = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: [1,2,3]
    }
  }
};

console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c'));
console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c.0'));
console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c[1]'));
console.log(get(obj, ['a', 'b', 'c', '2']));
console.log(get(obj, 'a.b.c[3]'));
```

```
console.log(get(obj, 'a.c'));
```

Output:

```
// [1,2,3]
```

```
// 1
```

```
// 2
```

```
// 3
```

```
// undefined
```

```
// 'bfe'
```

Set object value at the string path

Problem Statement -

Given an object, a path in the string or array of strings format, and a value, update the value at the given path in the object.

This is a polyfill for [lodash. set\(\)](#) method and is opposite of [lodash. get\(\)](#) method.

Example

```
const object = { 'a': [{ 'b': { 'c': 3 } } ] };

set(object, 'a[0].b.c', 4);
console.log(object.a[0].b.c);
// 4

set(object, ['x', '0', 'y', 'z'], 5);
console.log(object.x[0].y.z);
// 5
```

To implement this function, we will first check if the provided path is a string or an array of strings.

If it is a string then filter all the special characters like [,] and split the string on dot(.) to get all the path keys in an array.

Then using a helper function we can assign the value to the provided path.

- Get only the first key from the path array and aggregate the rest of the keys.
- If there are no more keys left to update, assign the value to the current key.

- Else recursively call the same function with the current value for the next path.
- While moving to the next path, check the type of key, if it is numeric, then value should be an array thus pass array, else if it is a string pass the object.

Note:- This will override the existing value and assign a new one.

```
const helper = (obj, path, value) => {
  // get the current and the remaining keys from the path
  let [current, ...rest] = path;

  // if there are more keys
  // add the value as an object or array
  // depending upon the typeof key
  if(rest.length > 0){
    // if there is no key present
    // create a new one
    if(!obj[current]){
      // if the key is numeric
      // add an array
      // else add an object
      const isNumber = `${+rest[0]}` === rest[0];
      obj[current] = isNumber ? [] : {};
    }

    // recursively update the remaining path
    // if the last path is not of object type
    // but key is then
    // create an object or array based on the key
    // and update the value
    if(typeof obj[current] !== 'object'){
      // determine if the key is string or numeric
      const isNumber = `${+rest[0]}` === rest[0];
      obj[current] = helper(isNumber ? [] : {}, rest, value)
    }
    // else directly update value
  } else{
    obj[current] = helper(obj[current], rest, value);
  }
}
```

```

    }
    // else directly assign the value to the key
    else{
        obj[current] = value;
    }

    // return the updated obj
    return obj;
}

const set = (obj, path, value) => {
    let pathArr = path;

    // if path is of string type
    // replace the special characters
    // and split the string on . to get the path keys array
    if(typeof path === 'string'){
        pathArr = path.replace('[', '.').replace(']', '').split(".");
    }

    // use the helper function to update
    helper(obj, pathArr, value);
};

```

Test Case

```

Input:
const abc = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: [1, 2, 3]
    },
    d: {
      a: "hello"
    }
  }
};

const instance1 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(abc));
set(instance1, 'a.b.c', 'learnersbucket');
console.log(instance1.a.b.c);

```

```

const instance2 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(abc));
set(instance2, 'a.b.c.0', 'learnersbucket');
console.log(instance2.a.b.c[0]);

const instance3 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(abc));
set(instance3, 'a.b.c[1]', 'learnersbucket');
console.log(instance3.a.b.c[1]);

const instance4 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(abc));
set(instance4, ['a', 'b', 'c', '2'], 'learnersbucket');
console.log(instance4.a.b.c[2]);

const instance5 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(abc));
set(instance5, 'a.b.c[3]', 'learnersbucket');
console.log(instance5.a.b.c[3]);

const instance6 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(abc));
set(instance6, 'a.c.d[0]', 'learnersbucket');
// valid digits treated as array elements
console.log(instance6.a.c.d[0]);

const instance7 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(abc));
set(instance7, 'a.d.01', 'learnersbucket');
// invalid digits treated as property string
console.log(instance7.a.d['01']);

const object = { 'a': [{ 'b': { 'c': 3 } } ] };
set(object, 'a[0].b.c', 4);
console.log(object.a[0].b.c);

set(object, ['x', '0', 'y', 'z'], 5);
console.log(object.x[0].y.z);

```

Output:

```

"learnersbucket"
"learnersbucket"
"learnersbucket"
"learnersbucket"
"learnersbucket"
"learnersbucket"
"learnersbucket"

```

4

Implement JSON stringify method.

Problem Statement -

Implement a simple polyfill for [JSON.stringify\(\)](#) in JavaScript.

Example

```
console.log(JSON.stringify([ { x: 5, y: 6 } ]));  
// expected output: "[{"x":5,"y":6}]"
```

JSON.stringify() converts almost each javascript value to a string, except for a few.

To implement this, we will break down problems into two subproblems and tackle them separately.

First, determine the type of value and accordingly convert it to the string.

- For function, symbol, undefined return "null".
- For number, if the value is [finite](#) return the value as it is else return "null".
- For boolean return it as it is and for string return the value in double quotes.
- The last thing left is the object, there are multiple cases to handle for the object.
- If it is date, convert it to ISO string.
- If it is a constructor of String, Boolean, or Number, convert it to those values only.
- If it is an array, convert each value of the array and return it.
- If it is a nested object, recursively call the same function to stringify further.

```

// helper method
// handle all the value types
// and stringify accordingly
static value(val) {
  switch(typeof val) {
    case 'boolean':
    case 'number':
      // if the value is finite number return the number as it is
      // else return null
      return isFinite(val) ? `${val}` : `null`;
    case 'string':
      return `${val}`;
    // return null for anything else
    case 'function':
    case 'symbol':
    case 'undefined':
      return 'null';
    // for object, check again to determine the object's actual type
    case 'object':
      // if the value is date, convert date to string
      if (val instanceof Date) {
        return `${val.toISOString}`;
      }
      // if value is a string generated as constructor,
      // new String(value)
      else if (val.constructor === String){
        return `${val}`;
      }
      // if value is a number or boolean generated as constructor,
      // new String(value), new Boolean(true)
      else if (val.constructor === Number || val.constructor === Boolean){
        return isFinite(val) ? `${val}` : `null`;
      }
      // if value is a array, return key values as
      // string inside [] brackets
      else if (Array.isArray(val)) {
        return `[${val.map(value => this.value(value)).join(',')}]`;
      }

      // recursively stringify nested values

```

```

        return this.stringify(val);
    }
}

```

Second, we will handle some base cases like, if it is a null value, return 'null', if it is an object, get the appropriate value from the above method. At the end wrap the value inside curly braces and return them.

```

// main method
static stringify(obj) {
    // if value is not an actual object, but it is undefined or an array
    // stringify it directly based on the type of value
    if (typeof obj !== 'object' || obj === undefined || obj instanceof
Array) {
        return this.value(obj);
    }
    // if value is null return null
    else if(obj === null) {
        return `null`;
    }

    // remove the cycle of object
    // if it exists
    this.removeCycle(obj);

    // traverse the object and stringify at each level
    let objString = Object.keys(obj).map((k) => {
        return (typeof obj[k] === 'function') ? null :
        `"${k}": ${this.value(obj[k])}`;
    }));

    // return the stringified output
    return `${objString}`;
}

```

The final case to handle the circular object, for that we will be using the [removeCycle\(obj\)](#) method to remove the cycle from the objects.

```

// helper method to remove cycle
static removeCycle = (obj) => {
  //set store
  const set = new WeakSet([obj]);

  //recursively detects and deletes the object references
  (function iterateObj(obj) {
    for (let key in obj) {
      // if the key is not present in prototype chain
      if (obj.hasOwnProperty(key)) {
        if (typeof obj[key] === 'object'){
          // if the set has object reference
          // then delete it
          if (set.has(obj[key])){
            delete obj[key];
          }
          else {
            //store the object reference
            set.add(obj[key]);
            //recursively iterate the next objects
            iterateObj(obj[key]);
          }
        }
      }
    }
  })(obj);
}

```

Complete code

```

class JSON {
  // main method
  static stringify(obj) {
    // if value is not an actual object, but it is undefined or an array
    // stringify it directly based on the type of value
    if (typeof obj !== 'object' || obj === undefined || obj instanceof Array) {
      return this.value(obj);
    }
    // if value is null return null
    else if(obj === null) {

```

```

    return `null`;
}

// remove the cycle of object
// if it exists
this.removeCycle(obj);

// traverse the object and stringify at each level
let objString = Object.keys(obj).map((k) => {
    return (typeof obj[k] === 'function') ? null :
    `${k}: ${this.value(obj[k])}`;
});

// return the stringified output
return `${objString}`;
}

// helper method
// handle all the value types
// and stringify accordingly
static value(val) {
    switch(typeof val) {
        case 'boolean':
        case 'number':
            // if the value is finite number return the number as it is
            // else return null
            return isFinite(val) ? `${val}` : `null`;
        case 'string':
            return `${val}`;
        // return null for anything else
        case 'function':
        case 'symbol':
        case 'undefined':
            return 'null';
        // for object, check again to determine the object's actual type
        case 'object':
            // if the value is date, convert date to string
            if (val instanceof Date) {
                return `${val.toISOString()}`;
            }
            // if value is a string generated as constructor,
            // new String(value)

```

```

    else if(val.constructor === String){
        return `${val}`;
    }
    // if value is a number or boolean generated as constructor,
    // new String(value), new Boolean(true)
    else if(val.constructor === Number || val.constructor === Boolean){
        return isFinite(val) ? `${val}` : `null`;
    }
    // if value is a array, return key values
    // as string inside [] brackets
    else if(Array.isArray(val)) {
        return `[${val.map(value => this.value(value)).join(',')}]`;
    }

    // recursively stringify nested values
    return this.stringify(val);
}
}

// helper method to remove cycle
static removeCycle = (obj) => {
    //set store
    const set = new WeakSet([obj]);

    //recursively detects and deletes the object references
    (function iterateObj(obj) {
        for (let key in obj) {
            // if the key is not present in prototype chain
            if (obj.hasOwnProperty(key)) {
                if (typeof obj[key] === 'object'){
                    // if the set has object reference
                    // then delete it
                    if (set.has(obj[key])){
                        delete obj[key];
                    }
                }
                else {
                    //store the object reference
                    set.add(obj[key]);
                    //recursively iterate the next objects
                    iterateObj(obj[key]);
                }
            }
        }
    })
}

```

```

        }
    }
})(obj);
}
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

let obj1 = {
  a: 1,
  b: {
    c: 2,
    d: -3,
    e: {
      f: {
        g: -4,
      },
    },
    h: {
      i: 5,
      j: 6,
    },
  }
}

```

```

let obj2 = {
  a: 1,
  b: {
    c: 'Hello World',
    d: 2,
    e: {
      f: {
        g: -4,
      },
    },
    h: 'Good Night Moon',
  },
}

```

```

// cricular object

```



```

const List = function(val){
  this.next = null;
  this.val = val;
};

const item1 = new List(10);
const item2 = new List(20);
const item3 = new List(30);

item1.next = item2;
item2.next = item3;
item3.next = item1;

console.log(JSON.stringify(item1));
console.log(JSON.stringify(obj1));
console.log(JSON.stringify(obj2));

console.log(JSON.stringify([ { x: 5, y: 6 } ]));
// expected output: "[{"x":5,"y":6}]"

console.log(JSON.stringify([new Number(3), new String('false'), new
Boolean(false), new Number(Infinity)]));
// expected output: "[3,\"false\",false]"

console.log(JSON.stringify({ x: [10, undefined, function(){},
Symbol('')] }));
// expected output: "{\"x\":[10,null,null,null]}"

console.log(JSON.stringify({a: Infinity}));

Output:
"{\"next\": {\"next\": {\"val\": 30}, \"val\": 20}, \"val\": 10}"

"{\"a\": 1, \"b\": {\"c\": 2, \"d\": -3, \"e\": {\"f\": {\"g\": -4}}, \"h\": {\"i\": 5, \"j\": 6}}}"

"{\"a\": 1, \"b\": {\"c\": 'Hello World', \"d\": 2, \"e\": {\"f\": {\"g\": -4}}, \"h\": 'Good
Night Moon'}}"

"[{ \"x\": 5, \"y\": 6 }]"

"[3, 'false', false, null]"

```

```
"{'x': [10,null,null,null]}"
```

```
"{'a': null}"
```

Implement JSON parse method.

Problem Statement -

Implement a simple polyfill for [JSON.parse\(\)](#) in JavaScript.

Example

```
const json = '{"result":true, "count":42}';
const obj = JSON.parse(json);

console.log(obj);
// expected output: {"result": true, "count": 42}
```

`JSON.parse()` method is exactly opposite of the [JSON.stringify\(\)](#). It takes a string as input and parses it to javascript value if possible, else throws an error.

This can be implemented in a step-by-step manner.

1. Remove all the spaces from the string.
2. If the string is empty or has invalid characters like starting with single quotes, then throw an error.
3. If the string has only `[]`, `{}`, `true`, `false`, or number, convert and return the respective values.
4. The last part is to handle the nested values like arrays, objects, and arrays of objects. For this, we will first get their individual values on comma separation by removing the braces (without `[]` and `{}`).
5. Then if it is an array, parse each value by calling the same function recursively and return as an array, else if it is an object, split the values on `:` and parse the key as well as the value both and return them as object.

```
static parse(string) {
```

```

// remove the space from the string
string = string.replace(/ /g, '');

//convert each value accordingly
switch(string) {
  case '':
    throw new Error();
  case 'null':
    return null;
  case '{}':
    return {};
  case '[]':
    return [];
  case 'true':
    return true;
  case 'false':
    return false;
  default:
    // if number return as number
    if (+string === +string) {
      return Number(string);
    }
    // if escaped single quotes, throw error
    else if (string[0] === '\') {
      throw new Error();
    }
    // if escaped double quotes, throw error
    else if (string[0] === '\"') {
      // same as string.substr(1, string.length-2);
      return string.slice(1, -1);
    } else {
      // if [] || {}
      // get the inner string
      const innerString = string.slice(1, -1);

      // get the values from the string
      // array of pairs if {}
      // array of single values if []
      const subStrings = this.stringSplitByComma(innerString);

      // if it is array
      if (string[0] === '[') {

```

```

        // parse each value
        return subStrings.map(item => this.parse(item));
    } else if (string[0] === '{') {

        // if it object
        // get the key and value by splitting on :
        // parse the key and value individually
        return subStrings.reduce((acc, item) => {
            if (item.indexOf(':') > -1) {
                const index = item.indexOf(':');
                const thisKey = item.substring(0, index);
                const thisValue = item.substring(index + 1);
                acc[this.parse(thisKey)] = this.parse(thisValue);
            }

            return acc;
        }, {});
    }
}
}
}
}

```

To get the comma-separated values from the array or the object, we will be using the sliding window technique.

1. Track the opening and closing parentheses `[]` as well as the curly braces `{}`.
2. Whenever a comma is spotted while traversing the string, get the value between the opening and closing parentheses and/or curly braces and push it into an array so that each of these values can be parsed individually.

```

// helper function
// to get the comma separated values of array or objects
static stringSplitByComma(string) {
    const allStrs = [];
    // lParen tracks the parentheses []
    // lCurly tracks the curly braces {}

```

```

let lParen = 0, lCurly = 0;
let left = 0, right = 0;

// traverse the string
// whenever a comma is spotted
// store the value
while (right <= string.length) {
    const rChar = string[right];

    // track the index for the content
    // inside the array [] or object {}
    if (rChar === '[') lParen++;
    if (rChar === '{') lCurly++;
    if (rChar === ']') lParen--;
    if (rChar === '}') lCurly--;

    // if a comma is spotted
    if ((rChar === ',' && lParen === 0 && lCurly === 0) ||
        right === string.length)
    {
        // get the value in between and store it
        const thisStr = string.substring(left, right);
        allStrs.push(thisStr);
        left = right + 1;
    }

    right++;
}

return allStrs;
}

```

Complete code

```

class JSON{
    static parse(string) {
        // remove the space from the string
        string = string.replace(/ /g, '');

        // convert each value accordingly
        switch(string) {
            case '':

```

```

    throw new Error();
case 'null':
    return null;
case '{}':
    return {};
case '[]':
    return [];
case 'true':
    return true;
case 'false':
    return false;
default:
    // if number return as number
    if (+string === +string) {
        return Number(string);
    }
    // if escaped single quotes, throw error
    else if (string[0] === '\') {
        throw new Error();
    }
    // if escaped double quotes, throw error
    else if (string[0] === '\"') {
        // same as string.substr(1, string.length-2);
        return string.slice(1, -1);
    } else {
        // if [] || {}
        // get the inner string
        const innerString = string.slice(1, -1);

        // get the values from the string
        // array of pairs if {}
        // array of single values if []
        const subStrings = this.stringSplitByComma(innerString);

        // if it is array
        if (string[0] === '[') {
            // parse each value
            return subStrings.map(item => this.parse(item));
        } else if (string[0] === '{') {
            // if it object
            // get the key and value by splitting on :

```

```

        // parse the key and value individually
        return subStrings.reduce((acc, item) => {
            if (item.indexOf(':') > -1) {
                const index = item.indexOf(':');
                const thisKey = item.substring(0, index);
                const thisValue = item.substring(index + 1);
                acc[this.parse(thisKey)] = this.parse(thisValue);
            }

            return acc;
        }, {}));
    }
}
}

// helper function
// to get the comma separated values of array or objects
static stringSplitByComma(string) {
    const allStrs = [];
    // lParen tracks the parentheses []
    // lCurly tracks the curly braces {}
    let lParen = 0, lCurly = 0;
    let left = 0, right = 0;

    // traverse the string
    // whenever a comma is spotted
    // store the value
    while (right <= string.length) {
        const rChar = string[right];

        // track the index for the content
        // inside the array [] or object {}
        if (rChar === '[') lParen++;
        if (rChar === '{') lCurly++;
        if (rChar === ']') lParen--;
        if (rChar === '}') lCurly--;

        // if a comma is spotted
        if ((rChar === ',' && lParen === 0 && lCurly === 0) ||
            right === string.length)
        {

```



```

        // get the value in between and store it
        const thisStr = string.substring(left, right);
        allStrs.push(thisStr);
        left = right + 1;
    }

    right++;
}

return allStrs;
}
}

```

Test Case

```

console.log(JSON.parse('[{"result":true,"count":42}]'));
/*
[
  {
    "result": true,
    "count": 42
  }
]
*/

console.log(JSON.parse('{"next": {"next": {"val": 30},"val": 20},"val": 10}'));
/*
{
  "next": {
    "next": {
      "val": 30
    },
    "val": 20
  },
  "val": 10
}
*/

console.log(JSON.parse('{ "a": 1, "b": { "c": 2, "d": -3, "e": { "f": { "g": -4 } }, "h": { "i": 5, "j": 6 } } } }'));
/*

```

```

{
  "a": 1,
  "b": {
    "c": 2,
    "d": -3,
    "e": {
      "f": {
        "g": -4
      }
    },
    "h": {
      "i": 5,
      "j": 6
    }
  }
}
*/

console.log(JSON.parse('{"a": 1,"b": {"c": "Hello World","d": 2,"e": {"f": {"g": -4}},"h": "Good Night Moon"}}'));
/*
{
  "a": 1,
  "b": {
    "c": "HelloWorld",
    "d": 2,
    "e": {
      "f": {
        "g": -4
      }
    },
    "h": "GoodNightMoon"
  }
}
*/

console.log(JSON.parse('[{"x": 5,"y": 6}]'));
/*
[
  {
    "x": 5,
    "y": 6
  }
]
*/

```

```
    }
  ]
  */

console.log(JSON.parse('[3,"false",false,null]'));
/*
[
  3,
  "false",
  false,
  null
]
*/

console.log(JSON.parse('{ "x": [10,null,null,null] }'));
/*
{
  "x": [
    10,
    null,
    null,
    null
  ]
}
*/

console.log(JSON.parse('[]'));
/*
[]
*/
```

HTML encoding of a string.

Problem Statement -

Given a string and an array representing the HTML encoding of the string from and to with the given tag. Return the HTML encoded string.

Example

Input:

```
const str = 'Hello, world';  
const styleArr = [[0, 2, 'i'], [4, 9, 'b'], [7, 10, 'u']];
```

Output:

```
'<i>Hel</i>l<b>o, w<u>orl</u></b><u>d</u>'
```

Note – <u> tag gets placed before the tag and after it as the insertion index overlaps it.

It is one of the most common features that is implemented in the [WYSIWYG](#) editors, where you write normal text and apply styles to it and it will be converted to HTML encoding at the end.

There are two ways to solve this question.

- First one is extremely simple as most of the work is done by an inbuilt method from the JavaScript.
- In the second one, we write the complete logic for encoding.

Let us first see the second method as most of the times in the interview you will be asked to implement this way only.

Custom function for HTML encoding of the string

The styles can be overlapping thus one tag can overlap the other and in such scenarios we have to close the overlapping tags and re-open it again.

```

Input:
const str = "Hello, World";
const style = [0, 2, 'i'] , [1, 3, 'b'];

Output:
<i>H<b>el</b></i><b>l</b>o, World

// b is starting from 1 and ending at 3, i is in between b.

```

As you can see in the above example b is overlapping thus it is closed at 2nd character of the string and re-opened at 3.

We can solve this with the help of a [priority queue](#) and a [stack](#).

- Aggregate the styles on the starting index in the order of priority of the range difference between them. (endIndex – startIndex), this way the longest tag is created first.
- Now using a stack, track the opening and closing of tags.
- If the current style's ending index is greater than the previous one, then create a new tag as it is overlapping and push this new entry back to the stack and in the next iteration create this tag.
- At the end return the string of the top most stack entry.

Priority queue

We are not going to use the complete implementation of Priority Queue, rather a helper function that adds a new item in the array and sorts it in the ascending or descending order depending upon the order.

```

// helper function works as Priority queue
// to add tags and sort them in descending order
// based on the difference between the start and end
function addAndSort(track, index, data) {
  if (!track[index]) track[index] = [];
  track[index] = [...track[index], data];
}

```

```
track[index].sort((a, b) => a.getRange() > b.getRange());
};
```

Stack

A simple implementation of the Stack data structure with the required methods.

```
function Stack() {
  let items = [];
  let top = 0;

  //Push an item in the Stack
  this.push = function (element) {
    items[top++] = element;
  };

  //Pop an item from the Stack
  this.pop = function () {
    return items[--top];
  };

  //Peek top item from the Stack
  this.peak = function () {
    return items[top - 1];
  };
};
```

Tag method

A helper function to create a new tag for each entry of styles and its corresponding, also helps to get the range for easier processing in the priority queue. We push this in the priority queue and sort it.

```
// helper function to form a tag
// and trace the string
function Tag(start, end, tag) {
  this.start = start;
  this.end = end;
  this.tag = tag;
  this.text = "";
}
```

```

this.getRange = () => {
  return this.end - this.start;
};
};

```

Encoder (main) method

In this method we perform all the encoding step by step.

- Create an empty array trace of the size of the input string.
- Iterate the styles and form a new tag for each entry.
- On the start index of the styles aggregate the common tags in the priority queue based on the difference of their range in descending order.
- Add these priority queues at the start indexes of the styles in the trace.
- Create a new stack and add an initial Tag with maximum range i.e `Tag(start = 0, end = Number.MAX_VALUE, tag = "")`.
- Iterate till input string length, get the tags from the trace at each index, iterate the prioritized tags if they are present.
- Create the opening HTML tag for each tag in the queue and push it in the stack. Check if the current end Index of the tag is greater than the previous one in the stack, then create a new tag and push it in the priority queue.
- At the end close all the HTML tags at the given index in the loop.

```

function parse(str, markups) {
  // create an empty array for all the indexes of the string
  const track = new Array(str.length).fill(null);

  // add the tag at the starting point
  // of each text mentioned in the markups
  for (let markup of markups) {
    const [start, end, tag] = markup;
    addAndSort(track, start, new Tag(start, end, tag));
  }
}

```

```

// create a new stack
const html = new Stack();

// initialize with a new Tag that has max range and empty string
html.push(new Tag(0, Number.MAX_VALUE, ""));

// iterate each character of the string
for (let i = 0; i < str.length; i++) {

    // check for opening tags and add them
    while (track[i] && track[i].length > 0) {
        const cur = track[i].shift();
        cur.text = `<${cur.tag}>`;

        // for example in [0, 2, 'i'] , [1, 3, 'b']
        // b is starting from 1 and ending at 3, i is in between b.
        // <i> <b> </b> </i> <b> </b>
        // if the end of the nested tag is larger than the parent,
        // split the tag
        // and insert the remaining split to the bucket after its parent
        if (cur.end > html.peek().end) {
            const split = new Tag(html.peek().end + 1, cur.end, cur.tag);
            cur.end = html.peek().end;
            addAndSort(track, html.peek().end + 1, split);
        }

        // push the new tag
        html.push(cur);
    }

    // add the current character to the currently topmost tag
    html.peek().text += str[i];

    // Check for closing tags and close them.
    while (html.peek().end === i) {
        html.peek().text += `</${html.peek().tag}>`;
        const temp = html.pop().text;
        html.peek().text += temp;
    }
}

// return the topmost

```



```
    return html.pop().text;
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const encoded = parse('Hello, World',
[[0, 2, "i"],
[7, 10, "u"],
[4, 9, "b"],
[2, 7, "i"],
[7, 9, "u"]]);
```

```
console.log(encoded);
```

Output:

```
"<i>He<i>l</i></i><i>l<b>o,
<u><u>W</u></u></b></i><b><u><u>or</u></u></b><u>l</u>d"
"Hello, World"
```

Using DOMParser()

DOMParser() parses the HTML source code from the string and the good thing is it appropriately places the opening and closing tags if it is missing.

Thus all we have to do is traverse the styles and add tags at the mentioned opening and closing positions in the input string.

Then pass this string to the DOMParser() and it will generate the HTML from the string.

```
function parse(string, markups) {
    // place the opening and closing tags at the appropriate indexes
    const fragments = markups.reduce((chars, [start, end, tag]) => {
        chars[start] = `<${tag}>` + chars[start];
        chars[end] += ``;
    }, string);
    return fragments.join('');
```

```

    return chars;
  }, [...string]);

  // pass this string to DOMParser()
  // to convert it to HTML
  return new DOMParser()
    .parseFromString(fragments.join(''), 'text/html')
    .body.innerHTML;
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const encoded = parse('Hello, World',
[[0, 2, "i"],
[7, 10, "u"],
[4, 9, "b"],
[2, 7, "i"],
[7, 9, "u"]]);

```

```

console.log(encoded);

```

Output:

```

"<i>He<i>l</i>l<b>o,
<u><u>W</u></u></b></i><b><u><u>or</u></u></b><u>l</u>d"
"Hello, World"

```

CSS selector generator

Problem Statement -

Given a root node and target node, generate a CSS selector from the root to the target. Provide an exact selection.

Example

Input:

```
<div id="root">
  <article>Prepare for interview</article>
  <section>
    on
    <p>
      <span>
        Learnersbucket
        <button>click me!</button>
        <button id="target">click me!</button>
      </span>
    </p>
  </section>
</div>
```

Output:

```
"div[id='root'] > section:nth-child(2) > p:nth-child(1) > span:nth-child(1)
> button:nth-child(2)"
```

To generate the CSS selector, all we have to do is start from the target and trace back to the root (parent).

- Use a while loop and keep iterating till we have found the root of the target.
- In each iteration get the index of the current child in its immediate parent to decide the nth-child position.
- At the end, add the roots tag name. The selector will begin from this.

```

const generateSelector = (root, target) => {
  // trace the selector from target to root
  const selectors = [];

  // iterate till root parent is found
  while (target !== root) {
    // get the position of the current element as its parent child
    // add 1 to it as CSS nth-child is not like an array, it starts from 1.
    const nthChild = Array.from(target.parentNode.children).indexOf(target)
+ 1;
    const selector =
`${target.tagName.toLowerCase():nth-child(${nthChild})`;

    // add the selector at the front
    selectors.unshift(selector);

    // move to the parent
    target = target.parentNode;
  }

  // add the root's tag name at the beginning
  // with your preferred selector
  // id is used here
  selectors.unshift(`${target.tagName.toLowerCase()}[id="${target.id}"]`);

  // join the path of the selector and return them
  return selectors.join(' > ');
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

<div id="root">
  <article>Prepare for interview</article>
  <section>
    on
    <p>
      <span>
        Learnersbucket
        <button>click me!</button>
        <button id="target">click me!</button>
      </span>
    </p>
  </section>
</div>

```

```
    </p>
  </section>
</div>
```

```
const root = document.getElementById("root");
const target = document.getElementById("target");
console.log(generateSelector(root, target));
```

Output:

```
"div[id='root'] > section:nth-child(2) > p:nth-child(1) > span:nth-child(1)
> button:nth-child(2)"
```

Aggregate the Input values

Problem Statement -

Given multiple input elements with different names and values inside a wrapper. Aggregate the values of the input on the names.

Example

```
Input:
<form id="parent">
  <input type="text" name="a.c" value="1"/>
  <input type="text" name="a.b.d" value="2"/>
  <input type="text" name="a.b.e" value="3"/>
</form>
```

```
Output:
{
  "a": {
    "c": "1",
    "b": {
      "d": "2",
      "e": "3"
    }
  }
}
```

The approach is simple to solve this, create a function that will accept the parent's id as input and get all the input elements under that parent.

Now using [Array.reduce\(\)](#) we can aggregate the values of each input on its key. All we have to do is,

- Split the name on the dot and get all the keys as an array.
- Check if the key already exists or not, if it does not create an empty object and assign it to it.
- If the key is the last from the array then assign the value to it.

- At the end update the reference of this new object to the current object.

```
const aggregateValues = (id) => {
  // get the element
  const element = document.querySelector(`#${id}`);

  // get all the input elements under it
  // change the type depending on the requirement
  // can take it as a argument
  const inputs = element.querySelectorAll('input[type="text"]');

  // aggregate the input values
  return Array.from(inputs).reduce((prev, current) => {
    // split the name and from an array of keys
    const names = current.name.split(".");

    // store the previous object
    // for traversing the object
    // parent -> child -> grandchild
    let temp = prev;

    // iterate each key in the name
    names.forEach((name, index) => {
      // if the key is not already present,
      // create an empty object
      if (!(name in temp)) {
        temp[name] = {};
      }

      // if the current key is the last one
      // assign the value to it
      if (index == names.length - 1) {
        temp[name] = current.value;
      }

      // reference the next value to current
      temp = temp[name];
    });

    // return the formed object
    return prev;
  });
}
```

```
    }, {}));  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
<form id="parent">  
  <input type="text" name="a.c" value="1"/>  
  <input type="text" name="a.b.d" value="2"/>  
  <input type="text" name="a.b.e" value="3"/>  
</form>
```

```
console.log(aggregateValues('parent'));
```

Output:

```
{  
  "a": {  
    "c": "1",  
    "b": {  
      "d": "2",  
      "e": "3"  
    }  
  }  
}
```


Fetch request and response Interceptors

Problem Statement -

Add a request and response interceptor method to fetch that can be used to monitor each request and response.

Example

```
const requestInterceptor = (requestArguments) => {
  console.log("Before request");
}

const responseInterceptor = (response) => {
  console.log("After response");
}

fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1')
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(json => console.log(json))

// "Before request"
// "After response"
/*
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
*/
```

Axios, one of the most popular libraries for making network calls, comes with [interceptors](#) `axios.interceptor.request` and `axios.interceptor.response` which can be used to monitor and perform actions before any request is made and after every response is received.

For example, you can add a response interceptor and monitor if the server is giving 401 unauthorized, then log out the user from the application and reset the state.

We can implement the same by overriding the existing fetch method. All we have to do is store the original fetch method in a variable and override it.

Create two methods on the window object (so that it is globally available), requestInterceptor and responseInterceptor.

Before each request, pass the arguments to requestInterceptor and get the updated value from it, passing it further to the original fetch method.

Similarly, after each response, pass the response to the responseInterceptor, and return the updated value from it.

```
//store the original fetch
const originalFetch = window.fetch;

// request interceptor
// perform all the pre-request actions
window.requestInterceptor = (args) => {
  // your action goes here
  return args;
}

// response interceptor
// perform all the post-response actions
window.responseInterceptor = (response) => {
  // your actions goes here
  return response;
}

// override the original fetch
window.fetch = async (...args) => {
```

```

// request interceptor
// pass the args to request interceptor
args = requestInterceptor(args);

// pass the updated args to fetch
let response = await originalFetch(...args);

// response interceptor
// pass the response to response interceptor
response = responseInterceptor(response);

// return the updated response
return response;
};

```

Test Case

As you can see in the requestInterceptor we are manually setting the page number and in the responseInterceptor we are returning the parsed JSON value.

```

Input:
// request interceptor
// perform all the pre-request actions
window.requestInterceptor = (args) => {
  // original request does not contains page info
  // assign the pagination in the interceptor
  args[0] = args[0] + "2";
  return args;
}

// response interceptor
// perform all the post-response actions
window.responseInterceptor = (response) => {
  // convert the value to json
  // to avoid parsing every time
  return response.json();
}

fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/')
  .then(json => console.log(json));

```

Output:

```
{  
  "userId": 1,  
  "id": 2,  
  "title": "quis ut nam facilis et officia qui",  
  "completed": false  
}
```

Cached api call with expiry time

Problem Statement -

Implement a function in JavaScript that caches the API response for the given amount of time. If a new call is made between that time, the response from the cache will be returned, else a fresh API call will be made.

Example

```
const call = cachedApiCall(1500);

// first call
// an API call will be made and its response will be cached
call('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1', {}).then((a) =>
  console.log(a));
// "making new api call"
/*
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
*/

// cached response will be returned
// it will be quick
setTimeout(() => {
  call('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1', {}).then((a) =>
    console.log(a));
}, 700);
/*
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
*/
```

```
// a fresh API call is made
// as time for cached entry is expired
setTimeout(() => {
  call('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1', {}).then((a) =>
    console.log(a));
}, 2000);
// "making new api call"
/*
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
*/
```

We can implement this function by forming a [closure](#). The outer function will accept the time and return an async inner function that will accept the arguments to make the API call.

In the inner function, we will create a new unique key from the arguments to cache value.

Using this key, get the entry from the cache. If there is no entry present or the time of the entry is expired, make a new API call. Else return the value of the entry.

To generate the key and make the API call we will be using two helper functions.

Generating unique key

```
// helper function to create a key from the input
const generateKey = (path, config) => {
  const key = Object.keys(config)
    .sort((a, b) => a.localeCompare(b))
    .map((k) => k + ":" + config[k].toString())
```

```

    .join("&");
    return path + key;
};

```

Make API call

```

// helper function to make api call
const makeApiCall = async (path, config) => {
  try{
    let response = await fetch(path, config);
    response = await response.json();
    return response;
  }catch(e){
    console.log("error " + e);
  }

  return null;
};

```

Main function to cache API call

```

const cachedApiCall = (time) => {
  // to cache data
  const cache = {};

  // return a new function
  return async function(path, config = {}) {
    // get the key
    const key = generateKey(path, config);

    // get the value of the key
    let entry = cache[key];

    // if there is no cached data
    // or the value is expired
    // make a new API call
    if(!entry || Date.now() > entry.expiryTime){
      console.log("making new api call");

      // store the new value in the cache
      try {
        const value = await makeApiCall(path, config)
        cache[key] = { value, expiryTime: Date.now() + time };
      }
    }
  }
};

```

```

        }catch(e){
            console.log(error);
        }
    }

    //return the cache
    return cache[key].value;
}
};

```

Test Case

```

const call = cachedApiCall(1500);

// first call
// an API call will be made and its response will be cached
call('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1', {}).then((a) =>
console.log(a));
// "making new api call"
/*
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
*/

// cached response will be returned
// it will be quick
setTimeout(() => {
  call('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1', {}).then((a) =>
console.log(a));
}, 700);
/*
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
*/

```



```
// a fresh API call is made
// as time for cached entry is expired
setTimeout(() => {
  call('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1', {}).then((a) =>
console.log(a));
}, 2000);
// "making new api call"
/*
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
*/
```

Polyfill for getElementByClassName()

Problem Statement -

Write a custom function to find all the elements with the given class in the DOM.

Example

Input:

```
<div class='a' id="root">
  <div class='b' id='b-1'>
    <div class='a' id='a-2'>
      <div class='d' id='d-1'></div>
    </div>
    <div class='c' id='c-1'>
      <div class='a' id='a-3'>
        <div class='d' id='d-2'></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

findByClass('a');

Output:

```
[<div class="a" id="root">
  <div class="b" id="b-1">
    <div class="a" id="a-2">
      <div class="d" id="d-1"></div>
    </div>
    <div class="c" id="c-1">
      <div class="a" id="a-3">
        <div class="d" id="d-2"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>,
<div class="a" id="a-2">
  <div class="d" id="d-1"></div>
</div>,
<div class="a" id="a-3">
```

```
    <div class="d" id="d-2"></div>
  </div>
]
```

This can be one of the approaches that we can follow, as a DOM element can have multiple classes, all we have to do is start from the body or the root element and check if the current node's classlist has the class or not.

If it has it, then push the node in the result. After that traverse all the children of the node and for each child check if they have the class in their classList or not.

We can recursively call the same function for each child and it will call their children and so on and perform the test and return the result. This traversing pattern is known as DFS ([Depth First Search](#)).

```
function findByClass(class) {
  // get the root element,
  // you can start from the body
  const root = document.body;

  // helper function to perform a search using dfs
  function search(node) {
    // store the result
    let result = [];

    // if the class name is present in the class list of the element
    // add the element in the result
    if(node.classList.contains(class)) {
      result.push(node);
    }

    // for all the children of the element
    // recursively search and check if the class is present
    for (const element of node.children) {
      // recursively search
      const res = search(element);
    }
  }
}
```

```

        // add the result from the recursive
        // search to the actual result
        result = result.concat(res);
    }

    // return the result
    return result;
}

// initiate the search and return the result
return search(root);
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

<div class='a' id="root">
  <div class='b' id='b-1'>
    <div class='a' id='a-2'>
      <div class='d' id='d-1'></div>
    </div>
    <div class='c' id='c-1'>
      <div class='a' id='a-3'>
        <div class='d' id='d-2'></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

console.log(findByClass('a'));

```

Output:

```

[<div class="a" id="root">
  <div class="b" id="b-1">
    <div class="a" id="a-2">
      <div class="d" id="d-1"></div>
    </div>
    <div class="c" id="c-1">
      <div class="a" id="a-3">
        <div class="d" id="d-2"></div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

```

```
    </div>
  </div>
</div>,
<div class="a" id="a-2">
  <div class="d" id="d-1"></div>
</div>,
<div class="a" id="a-3">
  <div class="d" id="d-2"></div>
</div>
]
```

Implement getByClassNameHierarchy()

Problem Statement -

Write a function `getByClassNameHierarchy()` that takes a path of class names as input and returns an array of the last elements of that path.

Example

```
Input:
<div class="a" id="a-1">
  <div class="b" id="b-1">
    <div class="c" id="c-1"/>
    <div class="c" id="c-2"/>
  </div>
  <div class="c" id="c-3"/>
</div>
```

```
getByClassNameHierarchy("a>b>c");
```

```
Output:
[
  <div class="c" id="c-1"></div>,
  <div class="c" id="c-2"></div>
]
```

This function is the extended version of [getElementByClassName\(\)](#).

Using the following approach we can solve this.

- Split the input path in an array of classes.
- Use an index tracker to track the current class at different levels.
- Recursively traverse the DOM from the root and in each functional call add the following checks,
 - If the element is null then return (terminate further calls).
 - If the current class is the last of the path and it is present in the element, add it to the result as we have reached the required path and return (terminate further calls).

- In the end, traverse all the children of the current element and if the element has the current class, recursively traverse its child with the next class (increase the index tracker by one), else traverse the child with the first class (index tracker as zero) and keep on finding the path.

For the DOM traversal, we will be using a helper function.

```
function getByClassNameHierarchy(element, classNames) {  
  // get all the classnames  
  const classList = classNames.split('>');  
  
  // pass the array as a reference  
  const result = [];  
  
  // traverse the dom from the root  
  traverseDOM(element, classList, 0, result);  
  
  // return the result  
  return result;  
}  
  
// helper function  
function traverseDOM(element, classNames, index, result){  
  // if the element is not present  
  if(!element) {  
    return;  
  }  
  
  // get the current class name  
  const targetClass = classNames[index];  
  
  // if the last class of the classNames  
  // and the element contains the class.  
  // add the element to the result  
  if(index === classNames.length - 1 &&  
    element.classList.contains(targetClass)) {  
    result.push(element);  
    return;  
  }  
}
```

```

// iterate each children of the element
for(const child of element.children) {
  // if the child has the class
  // recursively traverse and search for the next class in the child
  // thus increase the index by one
  if(element.classList.contains(targetClass)) {
    traverseDOM(child, classNames, index + 1, result);
  }
  // else start the search from the scratch in the child
  else {
    traverseDOM(child, classNames, 0, result);
  }
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

<div class="a" id="root">
  <div class="b" id="b-1">
    <div class="c" id="c-1">
    </div>
    <div class="c" id="c-2">
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="b" id="b-2">
    <div class="c" id="c-3">
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

```

```

console.log(getByClassNameHierarchy(document.getElementById('root'),
'a>b>c'));

```

Output:

```

[
  <div class="c" id="c-1"></div>,
  <div class="c" id="c-2"></div>,
  <div class="c" id="c-3"></div>
]

```


Find element with the given color property

Problem Statement -

Write a function to find all the elements with the given color. Here the color will be provided in any format like, plain text (white), HEXA value (#fff or #ffffff), or RGB value (RGB(255, 255, 255)).

Example

Input:

```
<div id="root">
  <span style="color:#fff;">1</span>
  <span style="color:#eee;">2</span>
  <span style="color:white;">3</span>
  <span style="color:rgb(255, 255, 255);">4</span>
</div>
```

```
findElementByColor(document.getElementById('root'), 'rgb(255, 255, 255)');
```

Output:

```
[
  <span style="color:#fff;">1</span>,
  <span style="color:white;">3</span>,
  <span style="color:rgb(255, 255, 255);">4</span>
]
```

The most challenging part of this problem is to convert the color values to a single format that can be used for the comparison.

For this, we can create a function that will temporarily create a new element and apply the input color as its style, then using the [getComputedStyle\(\)](#) method, we can get the [RGB value of the color and convert it to HEXA code](#) for comparison.

```
function getHexColor(color){
  // create a new element
  const div = document.createElement('div');
```

```

// apply the color to the element
div.style.color = color;

// get the computed style of the div
let colors = window.getComputedStyle(document.body.appendChild(div));

// get the RGB value of the color
colors = colors.color.match(/\d+/g).map(function(a){ return parseInt(a,
10); });

// remove the div
document.body.removeChild(div);

// convert the RGB value to HEXA and return it.
return (colors.length >= 3) ? '#' + (((1 << 24) + (colors[0] << 16) +
(colors[1] << 8) + colors[2])).toString(16).substr(1)) : false;
}

```

For finding the elements with the given color value, we will first convert the input color value to the HEXA using the above function.

Then recursively traverse all the DOM elements and get their color values and convert them to HEXA and compare it with the input color value's HEXA.

If they match, push the element to the result array and return it.

```

function findElementByColor(element, colorValue){

// convert input color to HEXA
const inputColorHexa = getHexColor(colorValue);

// to store the result
const result = [];

// helper function to traverse the DOM
const search = (element, attrValue) => {
// get the color value of the element
let value = element.style['color'];

```

```

    // convert the value to the HEXA
    value = getHexColor(value);

    // if both the HEXA value matches
    // store the result
    if(value === inputColorHexa){
        result.push(element);
    }

    // recursively search for each child of the element
    for(const child of element.children) {
        search(child, attrValue);
    }
};

// begin the search
search(element, colorValue);

// return the result
return result;
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

<div id="root">
  <span style="color:#fff;">1</span>
  <span style="color:#eee;">2</span>
  <span style="color:white;">3</span>
  <span style="color:rgb(255, 255, 255);">4</span>
</div>

```

```

console.log(findElementByColor(document.getElementById('root'), 'white'));

```

Output:

```

[
  <span style="color:#fff;">1</span>,
  <span style="color:white;">3</span>,
  <span style="color:rgb(255, 255, 255);">4</span>
]

```

Throttle an array of task

Problem Statement -

Implement a throttler that executes an array of tasks. When the throttler is passed a number, only executes that number of the tasks and passes the other tasks into a queue.

Example

Input:

```
const task = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10];
const count = 5;

throttle(task, count, 2000); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] // immediately
throttle(task, count, 2000); // [6, 7, 8, 9, 10] // after 2 seconds
throttle(task, count, 2000); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] // after 2 seconds
```

In each call, 10 new tasks are pushed and only 5 are executed, remaining are stored in the queue.

What is throttling?

Throttling is a way/technique to restrict the number of function execution/calls.

Throttling an array of tasks

For this implementation, we will modify the [original throttle function](#) to accept an array of tasks and a count and run the number of tasks the same as the count.

In the original implementation, we will add a queue array that will store the task. In each throttle call, copy all the tasks to the queue and then run only the count of tasks from the queue and so on in the consecutive call.

By default, the count will be of the same size as the array of tasks.

```

const throttle = (task, count = task.length, callback, delay = 1000) => {
  // track the throttle
  let lastFunc;
  let lastRan;

  // track the task
  let queue = [];

  return function() {
    // store the context to pass it to the callback function
    const context = this;
    const args = arguments;

    // if the throttle is executed the first time
    // run it immediately
    if (!lastRan) {
      // copy all the tasks to the queue
      queue = [...queue, ...task];

      // get the amount of task to run
      const execute = queue.splice(0, count);

      // pass those tasks to the callback
      callback(execute);

      // update the last ran time
      // to run it after the delay
      lastRan = Date.now();
    } else {
      // clear the timer
      clearTimeout(lastFunc);

      // start a new timer
      // run the function after the delay
      lastFunc = setTimeout(function() {
        // calc the difference between
        // the last ran and current time
        // if it is greater than the delay
        // invoke it
        if ((Date.now() - lastRan) >= delay) {
          // copy all the tasks to the queue
          queue = [...queue, ...task];

```

```

        // get the amount of task to run
        const execute = queue.splice(0, count);

        // pass those tasks to the callback
        callback(execute);

        // update the last ran time
        // to run it after the delay
        lastRan = Date.now();
    }
    }, delay - (Date.now() - lastRan));
}
}
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

// this will add these tasks at each call
btn.addEventListener('click', throttle([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10], 2,
(task) => {
    console.log(task);
}, 2000));

```

Output:

```

// [object Array] (2)
[1,2] // 1st call

// [object Array] (2)
[3,4] // 2nd call after 2 seconds

// [object Array] (2)
[5,6] // 3rd call after 2 seconds

// [object Array] (2)
[7,8] // 4th call after 2 seconds

// [object Array] (2)
[9,10] // 5th call after 2 seconds

// [object Array] (2)

```

```
[1,2] // 6th call after 2 seconds
```

Decode a string

Problem Statement -

Given a string, write a program to decode the string which is encoded in a pattern where a substring is wrapped in square brackets led by a number.

Example

```
Input:
"2[a2[b]]"
"3[b2[ca]]"

output:
"abbabb"
"bcacabcacabcaca"
```

This problem could be solved by using the two [stacks](#).

- We will use two different stacks, one to store the count of numbers numStack and second to store the substring charStack.
- We will iterate the whole string on each character and check if the current char is number then push it to the numStack.
- Else if the character is opening square bracket '[' then check if there is a count number assigned to it or not. If it is then it may have already been pushed in the first condition so just add the character to charStack else add the current character to charStack and 1 to the numStack as it will be called only once.
- If the character is closing square bracket ']' then get the (top element from stack) count from numStack and substring from charStack and decode them, then again add the decoded string back to the charStack so that in the next iteration the decoded substring will be repeated along with the parent substring.
- Else the character is alphabet so add it to the charStack.

- In the end create a string from the charStack (which will have decoded substring) and return it.

```
let decodeString = (str) => {
  let numStack = new Stack();
  let charStack = new Stack();
  let decoded = "", temp = "";

  for(let i = 0; i < str.length; i++){
    let count = 0;
    let val = str[i];

    // if char is number then
    // push to numStack
    if(/^\d+$/ .test(val)){

      numStack.push(val);

    }else if(val === '['){
      // else if open bracket and previous character is number
      // then it will already added to numStack in the above (if condition)
      // just add the char to charStack
      if(/^\d+$/ .test(str[i-1])){

        charStack.push(str[i]);

      }else{

        // else add 1 to numstack
        // and char to charStack
        charStack.push(str[i]);
        numStack.push(1);

      }
    }else if(val === '']){

      // if close bracket
      // reset temp and count
      temp = "";
      count = 0;

      // get the count from numStack
```

```

    count = !numStack.isEmpty() && numStack.pop();

    // get the subStr from charStack
    while(!charStack.isEmpty() && charStack.peek() !== '['){
        temp = charStack.pop() + temp;
    }

    // remove the '[' char from charStack
    if(!charStack.isEmpty() && charStack.peek() === '['){
        charStack.pop();
    }

    // create the repeat subStr
    decoded = temp.repeat(count);

    // push the newlyCreated subStr to charStack again
    for(let j = 0; j < decoded.length; j++){
        charStack.push(decoded[j]);
    }

    // reset the string
    decoded = "";

} else{
    // if alpha character then add to charStack
    charStack.push(val);
}
}

// form the decoded string from charStack
while(!charStack.isEmpty()){
    decoded = charStack.pop() + decoded;
}

// return the decoded str
return decoded;
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```
console.log(decodeString("2[a2[b]]"));
console.log(decodeString("3[b2[ca]]"));
```

Output:

```
"abbabb"
"bcacabcacabcaca"
```

Trie data structure

A Trie, also known as a digital tree or prefix tree, is a kind of search tree — an ordered [tree data structure](#) used to store a dynamic set or associative array where the keys are usually strings.

What is Trie data structure?

Trie data structure was described by René de la Briandais in 1959 solely to solve the very problem of representing a set of words.

The term “Trie” comes from the word retrieval and is usually pronounced “try”, to separate it from other “tree” structures.

However, it is basically a tree data structure with certain rules to follow in terms of how it is created and used. It is a tree-like data structure wherein the nodes of the tree store the entire alphabet and strings/words can be retrieved by traversing down a branch path.

According to Donald Knuth’s research in [The Art of Computer Programming](#):

Trie memory for computer searching was first recommended by René de la Briandais. He pointed out that we can save memory space at the expense of running time if we use a linked list for each node vector since most of the entries in the vectors tend to be empty.

The main idea behind using Tries as a data structure was that they could be a nice compromise between running time and memory.

List of operations performed on Trie

- *insert(word)*: Adds a new word.
- *remove(word)*: Removes the given word.
- *contains(word)*: Checks if Trie has the given word.
- *find(prefix)*: Returns all the words with the given prefix.

Implementing Trie data structure

Each Trie has an empty root node, with links (or references) to other nodes — one for each possible alphabetic value. The shape and the structure of a trie is always a set of linked nodes, connecting back to an empty root node.

Thus, the size of a trie is directly correlated to the size of all the possible values that the Trie could represent.

Base structure

We will need a TrieNode object to insert a new word in the Trie, which would represent an entirely new Trie.

```
// we start with the TrieNode
const TrieNode = function (key) {
  // the "key" value will be the character in sequence
  this.key = key;

  // we keep a reference to parent
  this.parent = null;

  // we have hash of children
  this.children = {};

  // check to see if the node is at the end
  this.end = false;

  this.getWord = function() {
    let output = [];
    let node = this;

    while (node !== null) {
      output.unshift(node.key);
      node = node.parent;
    }

    return output.join('');
  };
};
```

```

}

const Trie = function() {
  this.root = new TrieNode(null);

  //Other methods will go here...
}

```

Inserting a word in Trie

To insert a new word in the Trie we have to check for two things.

- Check that the word that needs to be added doesn't already exist in this trie.
- Next, if we've traversed down the branch where this word ought to live and the words don't exist yet, we'd insert a value into the node's reference where the word should go.

```

// inserts a word into the trie.
this.insert = function(word) {
  let node = this.root; // we start at the root

  // for every character in the word
  for(let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) {
    // check to see if the character node exists in children.
    if (!node.children[word[i]]) {
      // if it doesn't exist, we then create it.
      node.children[word[i]] = new TrieNode(word[i]);

      // we also assign the parent to the child node.
      node.children[word[i]].parent = node;
    }

    // proceed to the next depth in the trie.
    node = node.children[word[i]];

    // finally, we check to see if it's the last word.
    if (i == word.length-1) {
      // if it is, we set the end flag to true.

```

```
        node.end = true;
    }
}
};
```

Searching a word in the Trie

To check if the trie contains the given word or not.

- For every character in the word. Check to see if character nodes exist in children.
- If it exists, proceed to the next depth of the trie.
- Else return false, since it's not a valid word.
- At the end return the word.

```
// check if it contains a whole word.
this.contains = function(word) {
    let node = this.root;

    // for every character in the word
    for(let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) {
        // check to see if the character node exists in children.
        if (node.children[word[i]]) {
            // if it exists, proceed to the next depth of the trie.
            node = node.children[word[i]];
        } else {
            // doesn't exist, return false since it's not a valid word.
            return false;
        }
    }

    // we finished going through all the words, but is it a whole word?
    return node.end;
};
```

Find the word starting with given prefix in the Trie

To find all the words with a given prefix, we need to perform two operations.

- First, make sure the prefix actually has words.
- Second, find all the words with the given prefix.

```
// returns every word with given prefix
this.find = function(prefix) {
  let node = this.root;
  let output = [];

  // for every character in the prefix
  for(let i = 0; i < prefix.length; i++) {
    // make sure prefix actually has words
    if (node.children[prefix[i]]) {
      node = node.children[prefix[i]];
    } else {
      // there's none. just return it.
      return output;
    }
  }

  // recursively find all words in the node
  findAllWords(node, output);

  return output;
};

// recursive function to find all words in the given node.
const findAllWords = (node, arr) => {
  // base case, if node is at a word, push to output
  if (node.end) {
    arr.unshift(node.getWord());
  }

  // iterate through each children, call recursive findAllWords
  for (let child in node.children) {
    findAllWords(node.children[child], arr);
  }
}
```



```
}
```

Removing a word from the Trie

To delete a key, we do not delete the node corresponding to the key as it might have some children which still contain a key. Instead, we simply have to search for it and set its value to null.

However, to improve efficiency, if the node corresponding to the key has no children or all its children have null values, we might also delete the entire node.

```
// removes the given word
this.remove = function (word) {
    let root = this.root;

    if(!word) return;

    // recursively finds and removes a word
    const removeWord = (node, word) => {

        // check if current node contains the word
        if (node.end && node.getWord() === word) {

            // check and see if node has children
            let hasChildren = Object.keys(node.children).length > 0;

            // if we have children we only want to un-flag the end node
            // that marks the end of a word.
            // this way we do not remove words that contain/include
            // supplied word
            if (hasChildren) {
                node.end = false;
            } else {
                // remove word by getting parent and setting children to
                // empty dictionary
                node.parent.children = {};
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        return true;
    }

    // recursively remove word from all children
    for (let key in node.children) {
        removeWord(node.children[key], word)
    }

    return false
};

// call remove word on root node
removeWord(root, word);
};

```

Complete code of Trie data structure

```

// we start with the TrieNode
const TrieNode = function (key) {
    // the "key" value will be the character in sequence
    this.key = key;

    // we keep a reference to parent
    this.parent = null;

    // we have hash of children
    this.children = {};

    // check to see if the node is at the end
    this.end = false;

    this.getWord = function() {
        let output = [];
        let node = this;

        while (node !== null) {
            output.unshift(node.key);
            node = node.parent;
        }

        return output.join('');
    };
};

```

```

}

const Trie = function() {
  this.root = new TrieNode(null);

  // inserts a word into the trie.
  this.insert = function(word) {
    let node = this.root; // we start at the root

    // for every character in the word
    for(let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) {
      // check to see if the character node exists in children.
      if (!node.children[word[i]]) {
        // if it doesn't exist, we then create it.
        node.children[word[i]] = new TrieNode(word[i]);

        // we also assign the parent to the child node.
        node.children[word[i]].parent = node;
      }

      // proceed to the next depth in the trie.
      node = node.children[word[i]];

      // finally, we check to see if it's the last word.
      if (i == word.length-1) {
        // if it is, we set the end flag to true.
        node.end = true;
      }
    }
  };

  // check if it contains a whole word.
  this.contains = function(word) {
    let node = this.root;

    // for every character in the word
    for(let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) {
      // check to see if the character node exists in children.
      if (node.children[word[i]]) {
        // if it exists, proceed to the next depth of the trie.
        node = node.children[word[i]];
      } else {

```

```

        // doesn't exist, return false since it's not a valid word.
        return false;
    }
}

// we finished going through all the words, but is it a whole word?
return node.end;
};

// returns every word with given prefix
this.find = function(prefix) {
    let node = this.root;
    let output = [];

    // for every character in the prefix
    for(let i = 0; i < prefix.length; i++) {
        // make sure prefix actually has words
        if (node.children[prefix[i]]) {
            node = node.children[prefix[i]];
        } else {
            // there's none. just return it.
            return output;
        }
    }

    // recursively find all words in the node
    findAllWords(node, output);

    return output;
};

// recursive function to find all words in the given node.
const findAllWords = (node, arr) => {
    // base case, if node is at a word, push to output
    if (node.end) {
        arr.unshift(node.getWord());
    }

    // iterate through each children, call recursive findAllWords
    for (let child in node.children) {
        findAllWords(node.children[child], arr);
    }
}

```

```

}

// removes a word from the trie.
this.remove = function (word) {
    let root = this.root;

    if(!word) return;

    // recursively finds and removes a word
    const removeWord = (node, word) => {

        // check if current node contains the word
        if (node.end && node.getWord() === word) {

            // check and see if node has children
            let hasChildren = Object.keys(node.children).length > 0;

            // if we have children we only want to un-flag the end node
            that marks the end of a word.
            // this way we do not remove words that contain/include
            supplied word
            if (hasChildren) {
                node.end = false;
            } else {
                // remove word by getting parent and setting children to
                empty dictionary
                node.parent.children = {};
            }

            return true;
        }

        // recursively remove word from all children
        for (let key in node.children) {
            removeWord(node.children[key], word)
        }

        return false
    };

    // call remove word on root node
    removeWord(root, word);

```

```
};  
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const trie = new Trie();  
  
// insert few values  
trie.insert("peter");  
trie.insert("piper");  
trie.insert("picked");  
trie.insert("pickled");  
trie.insert("pepper");  
  
// check contains method  
console.log(trie.contains("picked"));  
console.log(trie.contains("pepper"));  
trie.remove("pepper");  
// check find method  
console.log(trie.find("pi"));  
console.log(trie.find("pe"));
```

Output:

```
true  
true  
["pickled", "picked", "piper"]  
["peter"]
```

Find first or last occurrence of a given number in a sorted array

Problem Statement -

Given a sorted array with duplicate values we have to create two different algorithms which will find the first and last occurrence of the given element.

Example

Input:

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]  
5
```

Output:

```
4 //Index with first occurrence  
5 //Index with second occurrence
```

The best way to find anything in a sorted array is by using [binary search](#).

We will be using a modified version of binary search to find the first or last occurrence of the element in the array.

First Occurrence

As binary search returns the index of the element as soon as it finds it, to find the first occurrence, even after finding the element we will keep looking in the lower range to check if the element has occurred before it or not, if it is then return the lowest index.

```
const first = (arr, value) => {  
  let low = 0;  
  let high = arr.length - 1;  
  let result = -1;
```

```

//keep looking for all the elements in the array
while(low <= high){
  //Get the mid
  const mid = Math.ceil((low + high) / 2);

  //If element found
  //Then store the index and look in the lower range for first
occurrence
  if(arr[mid] === value){
    result = mid;
    high = mid - 1;
  }else if(value < arr[mid]){
    //If value is less than the mid element then looking the lower range
    high = mid - 1;
  }else{
    //If value is greater than the mid element then look in the upper
range
    low = mid + 1;
  }
}

//Return the index
return result;
}

```

Test Case

```

Input:
const arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10];
console.log(first(arr, 5));
console.log(first(arr, 6));

```

Output:

```

4
6

```

Last Occurrence

Just like finding the first occurrence to find the last occurrence we will have to keep looking for the element in the upper range after it is found to make sure we get the last index of the element.


```

const last = (arr, value) => {
  let low = 0;
  let high = arr.length - 1;
  let result = -1;

  //Search till the array exists
  while(low <= high){
    //Get the mid
    const mid = Math.ceil((low + high) / 2);

    //If element found
    //Then keep looking for the last element in the upper range
    if(arr[mid] === value){
      result = mid;
      low = mid + 1;
    }else if(value < arr[mid]){
      //Else if value is less than mid element then looking in the lower
range
      high = mid - 1;
    }else{
      //Else if value is greater than mid element then look in the upper
range
      low = mid + 1;
    }
  }

  //Return the result
  return result;
}

```

Test Case

```

`Input:
const arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10];
console.log(last(arr, 5));
console.log(last(arr, 6));

```

Output:

```

5
7

```


Piping function in JavaScript – Part 1

Problem Statement -

Given an object which can have a function as a value at a nested level, create a function that will accept arguments as input and pass it through all the functions in the input object and return the computed value.

Example

```
Input:
{
  a : {
    b : (a,b,c) => a+b+c,
    c : (a,b,c) => a+b-c,
  },
  d : (a,b,c) => a-b-c
}
```

```
Fn(obj)(1,1,1);
```

```
Output:
{
  a : {
    b : 3,
    c : 1
  },
  d: -1
}
```

We can solve this by forming a [closure](#), creating a function that will accept the object as input, and from this function returning another function that will accept the arguments.

Inside the inner function. Iterate all the keys of the object, if the value of the key is a function, pass the arguments to it and store its computed value on that key. Else recursively call the same function for nested processing.

At the end return the original input object as we are doing the processing in-place.

```
const pipe = (obj) => {  
  // return another function that will accept all the args  
  return function(...args){  
    // iterate the keys of the object  
    for (let key in obj) {  
      // get the value  
      let val = obj[key];  
  
      // if the value is a function  
      if (typeof val === 'function') {  
        // pass the args to the function  
        // store the result on the same key  
        obj[key] = val(...args);  
      }  
      else {  
        // else recursively call the same function  
        // if it is nested object it will be further processed  
        obj[key] = pipe(val)(...args);  
      }  
    }  
  }  
  
  // return the input after processing  
  return obj;  
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:  
let test = {  
  a: {  
    b: (a, b, c) => a + b + c,  
    c: (a, b, c) => a + b - c,  
  },  
  d: (a, b, c) => a - b - c,  
  e: 1,  
  f: true  
};
```

```
console.log(pipe(test)(1, 1, 1));
```

Output:

```
{  
  "a": {  
    "b": 3,  
    "c": 1  
  },  
  "d": -1,  
  "e": 1,  
  "f": true  
}
```

Piping function in JavaScript – Part 2

Problem Statement -

Create a function that accepts multiple functions as an argument and a value and run this value through each function and return the final output.

Example

Input:

```
const val = { salary: 10000 };
```

```
const getSalary = (person) => person.salary
```

```
const addBonus = (netSalary) => netSalary + 1000;
```

```
const deductTax = (grossSalary) => grossSalary - (grossSalary * .3);
```

```
const result = pipe(  
  getSalary,  
  addBonus,  
  deductTax  
) (val);
```

Output:

```
7700
```

One of the way to solve this is by forming a [closure](#).

Create two functions, in the first function accept all the functions as arguments and inside it create another function and return it. The inner function will accept the value and it will pass the value through the functions that are received in the outer function in the sequence.

At the end return the final output from the last function.

```
// accept functions as arguments  
// using rest ... operator convert then to array  
const pipe = function(...fns){
```

```
// form a closure with inner function
return function(val){
  // run the value through all the functions
  for(let f of fns){
    val = f(val);
  }

  // return the value after last processing
  return val;
};
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const getSalary = (person) => person.salary
const addBonus = (netSalary) => netSalary + 1000;
const deductTax = (grossSalary) => grossSalary - (grossSalary * .3);

const val = { salary: 10000 };

const result = pipe(
  getSalary,
  addBonus,
  deductTax
)({ salary: 10000 });

console.log(result);
```

Output:

7700

Create analytics SDK in JavaScript

Problem Statement -

Implement an analytics SDK that exposes log events, it takes in events and queues them and then starts sending the events.

- Send each event after a delay of 1 second and this logging fails every $n \% 5$ times.
- Send the next event only after the previous one resolves.
- When the failure occurs, attempt a retry.

Example

Input:

```
const sdk = new SDK();

sdk.logEvent("event 1");
sdk.logEvent("event 2");
sdk.logEvent("event 3");
sdk.logEvent("event 4");
sdk.logEvent("event 5");
sdk.logEvent("event 6");
sdk.logEvent("event 7");
sdk.logEvent("event 8");
sdk.logEvent("event 9");
sdk.logEvent("event 10");

sdk.send();
```

Output:

```
"Analytics sent event 1"
"Analytics sent event 2"
"Analytics sent event 3"
"Analytics sent event 4"
"-----"
"Failed to send event 5"
"Retrying sending event 5"
"-----"
"Analytics sent event 5"
```



```
"Analytics sent event 6"
"Analytics sent event 7"
"Analytics sent event 8"
"-----"
"Failed to send event 9"
"Retrying sending event 9"
"-----"
"Analytics sent event 9"
"Analytics sent event 10"
```

Breaking the problem statement into subproblems we can create this SDK in three steps.

Delay function

The most important part of this function is that the events will be sent after a delay of 1 second and fails $n\%5$ times.

We can do the same by extending the [sleep function](#).

Create a new Promise and inside that run a setTimeout that will resolve the promise after the delay.

To the same, add one extra condition that will check if the current execution is $n\%5$ then reject, else resolve.

```
// function to delay the execution
wait = () => new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  setTimeout(() => {
    // reject every n % 5 time
    if(this.count % 5 === 0){
      reject();
    } else {
      resolve();
    }
  }, 1000);
});
```

Queue the events

We have to store the events so that they can be sent one by one. We also need a tracker so that we can reject for each $n\%5$ th call.

We can create a class and initialize these in the constructor.

```
class SDK {  
  constructor(){  
    // hold the events  
    this.queue = [];  
  
    // track the count  
    this.count = 1;  
  }  
  
  // push event in the queue  
  logEvent(ev) {  
    this.queue.push(ev);  
  }  
}
```

Sending the events

The final part is sending the events, for this, we can create a helper function that will recursively call itself and keep on sending one-one events every time.

This will be an async function and in each call, get the first element from the queue and try the wait(), if it resolves then print the log or perform any other operation, else if it fails, push the event back in the queue for retry. Finally, recursively call the same function for the next operation.

Add a base case to stop the execution if there are no more events in the queue. Also, track the count in each call.

```
// to send analytics  
// recursively send the events
```

```

sendAnalytics = async function (){
  // if there are no events in the queue
  // stop execution
  if(this.queue.length === 0){
    return;
  }

  // get the first element from the queue
  const current = this.queue.shift();

  try {
    // delay
    await this.wait();

    // print the event
    // can perform any other operations as well like making api call
    console.log("Analytics sent " + current);

    // increase the count
    this.count++;
  } catch(e){

    // if execution fails
    console.log("-----");
    console.log("Failed to send " + current);
    console.log("Retrying sending " + current);
    console.log("-----");

    // reset the count
    this.count = 1;

    // push the event back into the queue
    this.queue.unshift(current);
  }finally{

    // recursively call the same function
    // to send the remaining
    this.sendAnalytics();
  }
}

// start the execution

```

```
send = async function(){
  this.sendAnalytics();
}
```

Putting everything together

```
class SDK {
  constructor(){
    // hold the events
    this.queue = [];

    // track the count
    this.count = 1;
  }

  // push event in the queue
  logEvent(ev) {
    this.queue.push(ev);
  }

  // function to delay the execution
  wait = () => new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
      // reject every n % 5 time
      if(this.count % 5 === 0){
        reject();
      } else {
        resolve();
      }
    }, 1000);
  });

  // to send analytics
  // recursively send the events
  sendAnalytics = async function (){
    // if there are no events in the queue
    // stop execution
    if(this.queue.length === 0){
      return;
    }

    // get the first element from the queue
```

```

const current = this.queue.shift();

try {
  // delay
  await this.wait();

  // print the event
  // can perform any other operations as well like making api call
  console.log("Analytics sent " + current);

  // increase the count
  this.count++;
} catch(e){

  // if execution fails
  console.log("-----");
  console.log("Failed to send " + current);
  console.log("Retrying sending " + current);
  console.log("-----");

  // reset the count
  this.count = 1;

  // push the event back into the queue
  this.queue.unshift(current);
}finally{

  // recursively call the same function
  // to send the remaining
  this.sendAnalytics();
}
}

// start the execution
send = async function(){
  this.sendAnalytics();
}
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const sdk = new SDK();

sdk.logEvent("event 1");
sdk.logEvent("event 2");
sdk.logEvent("event 3");
sdk.logEvent("event 4");
sdk.logEvent("event 5");
sdk.logEvent("event 6");
sdk.logEvent("event 7");
sdk.logEvent("event 8");
sdk.logEvent("event 9");
sdk.logEvent("event 10");
sdk.logEvent("event 11");
sdk.logEvent("event 12");
sdk.logEvent("event 13");
sdk.logEvent("event 14");
sdk.logEvent("event 15");
sdk.logEvent("event 16");
sdk.logEvent("event 17");
sdk.logEvent("event 18");
sdk.logEvent("event 19");
sdk.logEvent("event 20");

sdk.send();

```

Output:

```

"Analytics sent event 1"
"Analytics sent event 2"
"Analytics sent event 3"
"Analytics sent event 4"
"-----"
"Failed to send event 5"
"Retrying sending event 5"
"-----"

"Analytics sent event 5"
"Analytics sent event 6"
"Analytics sent event 7"
"Analytics sent event 8"
"-----"
"Failed to send event 9"
"Retrying sending event 9"

```

```
"-----"

"Analytics sent event 9"
"Analytics sent event 10"
"Analytics sent event 11"
"Analytics sent event 12"
"-----"
"Failed to send event 13"
"Retrying sending event 13"
"-----"

"Analytics sent event 13"
"Analytics sent event 14"
"Analytics sent event 15"
"Analytics sent event 16"
"-----"
"Failed to send event 17"
"Retrying sending event 17"
"-----"

"Analytics sent event 17"
"Analytics sent event 18"
"Analytics sent event 19"
"Analytics sent event 20"
```

Check if given binary tree is full

Problem Statement -

Given a binary tree, check whether it is a full binary tree or not.

A full B-tree is defined as a binary tree in which all nodes have either zero or two child nodes.

Alternatively we can say there is no node in a full B-tree, which has only one child node.

Example

Input :



Output : Yes

Input :



Output :No

Recursive Approach

- Create a function which recursively calls itself to check if each node has 0 or 2 children or not.
- If the given node is empty then it's a full binary tree.
- If a given node has no child then also it is full.
- If it has left and right both children then it is full.
- Otherwise it is not a full binary tree.


```

const isFullTreeRecursive = (root) => {
  // if empty tree
  if(root == null){
    return true;
  }

  // if leaf node
  if(root.left === null && root.right === null ) {
    return true;
  }

  // if both left and right subtrees are not null
  // the are full
  if((root.left !== null) && (root.right !== null)) {
    return (isFullTreeRecursive(root.left) &&
isFullTreeRecursive(root.right));
  }

  // if none work
  return false;
}

```

Test Case

```

Input:
function Node(val) {
  this.val = val;
  this.left = null;
  this.right = null;
}

let tree = new Node(10);
tree.left = new Node(20);
tree.right = new Node(30);
tree.left.right = new Node(40);

console.log(isFullTreeRecursive(tree));

Output:
false

```

Iterative Approach

We can implement the above recursive solution iteratively using a queue.

- Add the root to the queue.
- Keep iterating while the queue is not empty.
- In each iteration get the first value from the queue and check if it has 0 or 2 children then continue. Otherwise return false.
- Add those child's back to the queue to check their children and so on.

```
const isFullTreeIterative = (root) => {
  if(root === null){
    return true;
  }

  const q = [];

  //Add the root to the queue initially
  q.unshift(root);

  // traverse all the nodes of the binary tree
  // level by level until queue is empty
  while(q.length){
    const node = q.pop();

    //If it is a leaf then continue
    if(node.left === null && node.right === null){
      continue;
    }

    // if either of the child is not null and the
    // other one is null, then binary tree is not
    // a full binary tree
    if (node.left === null || node.right === null) {
      return false;
    }

    // push left and right childs of 'node'
```

```

        // on to the queue 'q'
        q.unshift(node.left);
        q.unshift(node.right);
    }

    // binary tree is a full binary tree
    return true;
}

```

Test Case

```

Input:
function Node(val) {
    this.val = val;
    this.left = null;
    this.right = null;
}

let tree = new Node(10);
tree.left = new Node(20);
tree.right = new Node(30);
tree.left.right = new Node(40);
tree.left.left = new Node(50);

console.log(isFullTreeIterative(tree));

Output:
true

```

Find height and width of binary tree

Problem Statement -

Given a binary tree, write two programs to find each height and width of it.

Example

Input :



Output :

Height = 3

Width = 4

Height of a binary tree

Height of a binary tree is the maximum depth of the tree.

To find out the depth of the tree we will have to perform the following operations.

We will recursively find out the depth of the left subtree and right subtree. Then get the max of both depths and return it.

```
const btHeight = (node) => {  
  // if null return 0  
  if(node === null){  
    return 0;  
  }  
  
  // get left subtree height  
  const leftHeight = btHeight(node.left);
```

```

// get right subtree height
const rightHeight = btHeight(node.right);

// return the max of them
return leftHeight > rightHeight ? leftHeight + 1 : rightHeight + 1;
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

function Node(val) {
  this.val = val;
  this.left = null;
  this.right = null;
}

let tree = new Node(10);
tree.left = new Node(20);
tree.right = new Node(30);
tree.left.right = new Node(40);
tree.left.left = new Node(50);
tree.right.right = new Node(70);
tree.right.left = new Node(60);

console.log(btHeight(tree));

```

Output:

3

Width of a binary tree

The width of a binary tree is the number of nodes present at the given level.

We will first find the height of the tree and then find the width by recursively checking the number of nodes at every level. Then we will return the maximum width of them.

```

const helper = (node, level) => {
  // if null return 0
  if(node === null){
    return 0;
  }

  // if at root level return 1
  if(level === 1) return 1;

  // else recursively find the width at each level
  if(level > 1){
    return helper(node.left, level - 1) + helper(node.right, level - 1);
  };

  return 0;
};

const btWidth = (node) => {
  let maxWidth = 0;
  let width, height = btHeight(node);

  /* get width of each level and compare
  the width with maximum width so far */
  for(let i = 1; i <= height; i++)
  {
    width = helper(node, i);
    if (width > maxWidth) {
      maxWidth = width;
    }
  }

  return maxWidth;
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

function Node(val) {
  this.val = val;
  this.left = null;
  this.right = null;
}

```

```
let tree = new Node(10);
tree.left = new Node(20);
tree.right = new Node(30);
tree.left.right = new Node(40);
tree.left.left = new Node(50);
tree.right.right = new Node(70);
tree.right.left = new Node(60);

console.log(btWidth(tree));
```

Output:

4

Polyfill for extend

Problem Statement -

Write a simple polyfill for the [extends](#) method. Create a simple function that will accept the two functions parent and child and extend the child function to have all parent properties.

Example

```
function Parent() {
  this.name = "abc";
};

Parent.prototype.walk = function(){
  console.log (this.name + ', I am walking!');
};

function Child() {
  this.name = "pqr";
};

Child.prototype.sayHello = function(){
  console.log('hi, I am a student');
};

// function to extend
extend(Parent, Child);

const child = new Child();
child.sayHello();
child.walk();

console.log(child instanceof Parent);
console.log(child instanceof Child);
```

Output:

```
"hi, I am a student"
"pqr, I am walking!"
true
true
```


To extend a child from a parent, we must copy all the static and non-static methods of the complete prototype chain.

And for this, we can either update the reference of the child's prototype to point to the parent or use the [Object.setPrototypeOf\(child, parent\)](#) to create the link.

Here I have used one method for extending and commented on the second. You can choose between either based on your preference.

```
const myExtends = (SuperType, SubType) => {  
  // extend the child to point to the parent  
  // all the nonstatic methods  
  SubType.prototype.__proto__ = SuperType.prototype;  
  //ES5: Object.setPrototypeOf(SubType.prototype, SuperType.prototype);  
  
  // static methods;  
  SubType.__proto__ = SuperType;  
  //ES5: Object.setPrototypeOf(SubType, SuperType);  
  
  // as the child is pointing to the parent  
  // after it, update the child's constructor to point itself.  
  SubType.prototype.constructor = SubType;  
  //ES5: Object.setPrototypeOf(SubType.prototype, SubType.prototype);  
}
```

Test Case

```
Input:  
// Parent  
function Person() {  
  this.name = "abc";  
}  
  
// non static methods  
Person.prototype.walk = function(){  
  console.log (this.name + ', I am walking!');  
};
```

```

Person.prototype.sayHello = function(){
    console.log ('hello');
};

// static methods
Person.staticSuper = function(){
    console.log('static');
};

// child
function Student() {
    this.name = "pqr";
}

// sayHello
// this will replace the parent after extending
Student.prototype.sayHello = function(){
    console.log('hi, I am a student');
}

// add sayGoodBye method
Student.prototype.sayGoodBye = function(){
    console.log('goodBye');
}

const Extend = myExtends(Person, Student);

const student1 = new Student();
student1.sayHello();
student1.walk();
student1.sayGoodBye();
Student.staticSuper();
console.log(student1.name);

// check inheritance
console.log(student1 instanceof Person);
console.log(student1 instanceof Student);

```

Output:

```

"hi, I am a student"
"pqr, I am walking!"

```

```
"goodBye"  
"static"  
"pqr"
```

```
true  
true
```

Animate elements in a sequence

Problem Statement -

- Implement a loading bar that animates from 0 to 100% in 3 seconds.
- Start loading bar animation upon a button click.
- Queue multiple loading bars if the button is clicked more than once. Loading bar N starts animating with loading bar N-1 is done animating.
- Follow up Start loading N bar after N-1 is half done (50%).

Let's get started, we can individually tackle the sub-problems.

A loading bar that animates

Create a div dynamically through JavaScript.

```
const loadingBar = document.createElement("div");
```

Apply dynamic animation keyframes to the element.

```
let styleSheet = null;
const dynamicAnimation = (name, styles) => {
  //create a stylesheet
  if (!styleSheet) {
    styleSheet = document.createElement("style");
    styleSheet.type = "text/css";
    document.head.appendChild(styleSheet);
  }

  //insert the new key frames
  styleSheet.sheet.insertRule(
    `@keyframes ${name} ${styles}`,
    styleSheet.length
  );
};
```

Using this function we can dynamically add the keyframes of the animation and then apply these animations to any element.

```
dynamicAnimation(  
  "loadingBar",  
  `  
    0%{  
      width: 0%;  
    }  
    100%{  
      width: 100%;  
    }`  
);  
loadingBar.style.height = "10px";  
loadingBar.style.backgroundColor = "Red";  
loadingBar.style.width = "0";  
loadingBar.style.animation = "loadingBar 3s forwards";
```

We are done creating the loading bar, just need to add it to the DOM to animate, for which we will get an entry element and append this into that.

```
const entry = document.getElementById("entry");  
entry.appendChild(loadingBar);
```

Wrap everything inside a function and invoke it to generate a loading bar. You can also pass the duration to this function (how long the animation should run) as well as the keyframes itself.

```
const generateLoadingBar = () => {  
  //create a div  
  const loadingBar = document.createElement("div");  
  
  //apply styles  
  dynamicAnimation(  
    "loadingBar",  
    `  
      0%{  
        width: 0%;  
      }  
      100%{
```

```

        width: 100%;
    }`
);
loadingBar.style.height = "10px";
loadingBar.style.backgroundColor = "Red";
loadingBar.style.width = "0";
loadingBar.style.marginBottom = "10px";
loadingBar.style.animation = "loadingBar 3s forwards";

//append the div
const entry = document.getElementById("entry");
entry.appendChild(loadingBar);
};

```

Start loading bar animation upon a button click.

Create a button and on its click invoke the above function so that it will generate the loading bar and will be animated once added to the DOM.

```

//on btn click, generate the loading bar
document.getElementById("btn").addEventListener("click", (e) => {
    generateLoadingBar();
});

```

ADD ANIMATION

Queue multiple loading bars if the button is clicked more than once and load the next one once the previous animation is finished.

The last part of this question is to queue the loading bars when the button is clicked multiple times and animate them sequentially one after another.

Create a global variable count and increment its value by one every time the button is clicked, vice-versa decrease its value by one, when a loading bar is animated.

```
//global variable to track the count of loading bars
let count = 0;

//function to update the count
const updateCount = (val) => {
  count += val;
  document.getElementById("queueCount").innerText = count;
};
```

For generating the next loading bar from the queue, we will have to recursively call the same function (which generates the loading bar) when the animation of the previous loading bar is done.

Thankfully we have an event for that, animationend which is fired every time an animation ends on the element, this is also a reason why I choose CSS animation over JavaScript timers to animate elements.

When the animationend is triggered, recursively call the same function to generate the loading bar and update the queue count.

```
//on animation end
loadingBar.addEventListener("animationend", () => {
  //decrease the count
  updateCount(-1);

  if (count > 0) {
    //generate the loading bar
    generateLoadingBar();
  }
});
```

We will also need to update the code on the button click, invoke the generateLoadingBar function only when the count is zero as all other subsequent calls will be invoked recursively.

Also, update the count on each click.

```
//on btn click, generate the loading bar
document.getElementById("btn").addEventListener("click", (e) => {
  //trigger animation
  if (count === 0) {
    generateLoadingBar();
  }

  //update count
  updateCount(1);
});
```

Putting everything together

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Animate elements in sequence</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="entry"></div>
    <p><span>In Queue:</span><span id="queueCount">0</span></p>
    <button id="btn">ADD ANIMATION</button>
    <script>
      // function to add keyframes dynamically
      let styleSheet = null;
      const dynamicAnimation = (name, styles) => {
        //create a stylesheet
        if (!styleSheet) {
          styleSheet = document.createElement("style");
          styleSheet.type = "text/css";
          document.head.appendChild(styleSheet);
        }

        //insert the new key frames
        styleSheet.sheet.insertRule(
          `@keyframes ${name} {${styles}}`,
          styleSheet.length
        );
      };
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```



```

};

//global variable to track the count of loading bars
let count = 0;

//function to update the count
const updateCount = (val) => {
  count += val;
  document.getElementById("queueCount").innerText = count;
};

//generate loading bars
const generateLoadingBar = () => {
  //create a div elm
  const loadingBar = document.createElement("div");

  //apply styles
  //animation keyframes
  dynamicAnimation(
    "loadingBar",
    `
    0%{
      width: 0%;
    }
    100%{
      width: 100%;
    }`
  );
  loadingBar.style.height = "10px";
  loadingBar.style.backgroundColor = "Red";
  loadingBar.style.width = "0";
  loadingBar.style.marginBottom = "10px";
  loadingBar.style.animation = "loadingBar 3s forwards";

  //append the loading bar
  const entry = document.getElementById("entry");
  entry.appendChild(loadingBar);

  //on animation end
  loadingBar.addEventListener("animationend", () => {
    //decrease the count
    updateCount(-1);
  });
};

```

```

        if (count > 0) {
            //generate the loading bar
            generateLoadingBar();
        }
    });

    //remove listener
    loadingBar.removeEventListener("animationend", () => {});
};

//on btn click, generate the loading bar
document.getElementById("btn").addEventListener("click", (e) => {
    //trigger animation
    if (count === 0) {
        generateLoadingBar();
    }

    //update count
    updateCount(1);
});
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

In Queue:0

ADD ANIMATION

Follow-up:- Loading bar N starts animating with loading bar N-1 is done animating 50%.

In the follow-up, we have to start animating the Nth bar when the N-1th bar is half done.

Unfortunately, there are only four events associated with animations.

- *animationstart*:- When animation starts.
- *animationend*:- When animation ends.
- *animationcancel*:- When animation unexpectedly aborts without triggering animationend event.
- *animationiteration*:- When an iteration of animation ends and next one begins. This event is not triggered at the same time as the animationend event.

There is no way to determine how much animation has been completed.

To solve this problem, we use a hack, a workaround, we animate two elements simultaneously, one which runs on normal duration and the other which runs for the duration when the next animation has to be triggered.

For example, the next animation should trigger when the first loading bar is 50% done, thus let's say our original loading bar is going to complete 100% animation in 3 seconds, which means the next animation should be triggered when it is 50% done in 1.5 seconds (half time).

We will parallelly animate another element for that duration and on its animationend trigger the next rendering.

```
//generate loading bars
const generateLoadingBar = () => {
  //fragment
  const fragment = document.createDocumentFragment();

  //create a div elm
  const loadingBar = document.createElement("div");
  //apply styles
```

```

//animation keyframes
dynamicAnimation(
    "loadingBar",
    `
    0%{
        width: 0%;
    }
    100%{
        width: 100%;
    }`
);
loadingBar.style.height = "10px";
loadingBar.style.backgroundColor = "Red";
loadingBar.style.width = "0";
loadingBar.style.marginBottom = "10px";
loadingBar.style.animation = "loadingBar 3s forwards";

//create shadow loading bar
const shadowLoadingBar = document.createElement("div");
//apply styles
//animation keyframes
dynamicAnimation(
    "shadowLoadingBar",
    `
    0%{
        width: 0%;
    }
    100%{
        width: 50%;
    }`
);
//it will be hidden
shadowLoadingBar.style.height = "5px";
shadowLoadingBar.style.backgroundColor = "green";
shadowLoadingBar.style.width = "0";
shadowLoadingBar.style.marginBottom = "10px";
shadowLoadingBar.style.animation = "shadowLoadingBar 1.5s forwards";

//add the both the bars to the fragment
fragment.appendChild(loadingBar);
fragment.appendChild(shadowLoadingBar);

```

```

//append the loading bar
const entry = document.getElementById("entry");
entry.appendChild(fragment);

//on animation end on shadow bar
shadowLoadingBar.addEventListener("animationend", () => {
  //decrease the count
  updateCount(-1);
  if (count > 0) {
    //generate the loading bar
    generateLoadingBar();
  }
});

//remove listener
shadowLoadingBar.removeEventListener("animationend", () => {});
};

```

If you notice, we are creating two loading bars and adding them in fragments, and hard-coded the duration of the shadow bar 1.5 and width to 50%. You can make it dynamic by using a simple mathematical calculation.

Also, we have kept the background of the shadow bar green and it is visible currently (just to show the working), but you can hide it.

Everything else remains the same.



LocalStorage with expiry

Problem Statement -

Extend the local storage to accept an expiry time and expire the entry after that time.

Example

```
// set 'bar' on 'foo' that will expiry after 1000 milliseconds
myLocalStorage.setItem('foo', 'bar', 1000);

// after 2 seconds
console.log(myLocalStorage.getItem('foo'));
// null
```

To implement this we will override the existing local storage method.

While adding the entry we will accept the expiry date in milliseconds (30 days by default). Set the expiry date to time from the current date along with the value and store it in the original local storage.

```
// add an entry
// default expiry is 30 days in milliseconds
setItem(key, value, maxAge = 30 * 60 * 60 * 1000) {
  // store the value as the object
  // along with the expiry date
  let result = {
    data : value
  }

  if(maxAge){
    // set the expiry
    // from the current date
    result.expireTime = Date.now() + maxAge;
  }

  // stringify the result
```

```

    // and the data in original storage
    window.localStorage.setItem(key, JSON.stringify(result));
}

```

Likewise, while getting the value for the given key, check if there is a value associated with the key, if it exists and is not expired then return the value, else remove the entry and return null.

```

getItem(key) {
    // get the parsed value of the given key
    let result = JSON.parse(window.localStorage.getItem(key));

    // if the key has value
    if(result){

        // if the entry is expired
        // remove the entry and return null
        if(result.expireTime <= Date.now()){
            window.localStorage.removeItem(key);
            return null;
        }

        // else return the value
        return result.data;
    }

    // if the key does not have value
    return null;
}

```

Putting both together

```

window.myLocalStorage = {
    getItem(key) {
        // get the parsed value of the given key
        let result = JSON.parse(window.localStorage.getItem(key));

        // if the key has value
        if(result){

```

```

        // if the entry is expired
        // remove the entry and return null
        if(result.expireTime <= Date.now()){
            window.localStorage.removeItem(key);
            return null;
        }

        // else return the value
        return result.data;
    }

    // if the key does not have value
    return null;
},

// add an entry
// default expiry is 30 days in milliseconds
setItem(key, value, maxAge = 30 * 60 * 60 * 1000) {
    // store the value as object
    // along with expiry date
    let result = {
        data : value
    }

    if(maxAge){
        // set the expiry
        // from the current date
        result.expireTime = Date.now() + maxAge;
    }

    // stringify the result
    // and the data in original storage
    window.localStorage.setItem(key, JSON.stringify(result));
},

// remove the entry with the given key
removeItem(key) {
    window.localStorage.removeItem(key);
},

// clear the storage

```



```
clear() {  
  window.localStorage.clear();  
}  
};
```

Test Case

Input:
myLocalStorage.setItem('foo', 'bar', 1000);

```
setTimeout(() => {  
  console.log(myLocalStorage.getItem('foo'));  
}, 1500);
```

Output:
null

Create your custom cookie

Problem Statement -

Create your custom cookie that is available on the [document](#) object with the only max-age option.

Example

```
document.myCookie = "blog=learnersbucket";
document.myCookie = "name=prashant;max-age=1"; // this will expire after 1
second

console.log(document.myCookie);
// "blog=learnersbucket; name=prashant"

setTimeout(() => {
  console.log(document.myCookie);
}, 1500);
// "blog=learnersbucket"
// "name=prashant" is expired after 1 second
```

As our custom cookie is available on the document object, we will extend the document using [Object.defineProperty\(\)](#) and add the custom property "[myCookie](#)", this will give us the addition methods like [get\(\)](#) and [set\(\)](#) that could be used behind the scene to make the cookie entry and return it.

To implement this, we will create a function with a [map](#) to persist the entry of each cookie.

- As the cookie string is colon separated values with data and options, in the [set\(\)](#) method we will extract the data and separate it on the key and value and also the options ([max-age](#)) and store them in the map.
- While getting the cookie, get all the entries of the map and for each entry check if it has expired or not. If it is expired, delete the

entry. Send the remaining entry as a string with a colon-separated.

To parse the input and separate the data and options, we will be using a helper function.

```
// helper function to parse the
// key-value pairs
function parseCookieString(str) {
  // split the string on ;
  // separate the data and the options
  const [nameValue, ...rest] = str.split(';');

  // get the key value separated from the data
  const [key, value] = separateKeyValue(nameValue);

  // parse all the options and store it
  // like max-age
  const options = {};
  for(const option of rest) {
    const [key, value] = separateKeyValue(option);
    options[key] = value;
  }

  return {
    key,
    value,
    options,
  }
}

// helper function
// to separate key and value
function separateKeyValue(str) {
  return str.split('=').map(s => s.trim());
}
```

For the main logic we can extend the document object with Object.defineProperty().

```

// enable myCookie
function useCustomCookie() {

    // to store the key and value
    // of each cookie
    const store = new Map();

    Object.defineProperty(document, 'myCookie', {
        configurable: true,
        get() {

            const cookies = [];
            const time = Date.now();

            // get all the entries from the store
            for(const [name, { value, expires }] of store) {
                // if the entry is expired
                // remove it from the store
                if (expires <= time) {
                    store.delete(name);
                }
                // else push the key-value pair in the cookies array
                else {
                    cookies.push(`${name}=${value}`);
                }
            }

            // return all the key-value pairs as a string
            return cookies.join('; ');
        },

        set(val) {
            // get the key value of the data
            // and option from the string
            const { key, value, options } = parseCookieString(val);

            // if option has max-age
            // set the expiry date
            let expires = Infinity;
            if(options["max-age"]) {
                expires = Date.now() + Number(options["max-age"]) * 1000;
            }
        }
    });
}

```

```
        // add the entry in the store
        store.set(key, { value, expires });
    }
})
};
```

Test Case

```
Input:
useCustomCookie();
document.myCookie = "blog=learnersbucket";

// this will expire after 1 second
document.myCookie = "name=prashant;max-age=1";

console.log(document.myCookie);

setTimeout(() => {
    console.log(document.myCookie);
}, 1500);

Output:
"blog=learnersbucket; name=prashant"
"blog=learnersbucket"
```

Create an Immutability Helper - Part 1

Problem Statement -

Implement a simple immutability helper that allows a certain set of actions to update the [frozen input object](#). The input object can only be updated through this function and the returned value is also frozen.

Note – For simplicity, only one operation is allowed at a time.

Actions

`_push_` : Array – Pushes the destination array in the input array.

```
const inputArr = [1, 2, 3, 4]
const outputArr = update(
  inputArr, { _push_: [5, 6, 7] }
);

console.log(outputArr);
// [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
```

`_replace_` : Object | Array – Replaces the destination value in the input object.

```
--- Object ---
const state = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: 1
    }
  },
  d: 2
};

const newState = update(
  state,
  { a: { b: { c: { _replace_: 3 } } } }
);
```

```

console.log(newState);
/*
{
  "a": {
    "b": {
      "c": 3
    }
  },
  "d": 2
}
*/

--- Array ---
const inputArr = [1, 2, 3, 4]
const outputArr = update(
  inputArr,
  {1: {_replace_: 10}}
);

console.log(outputArr);

// [1,10,3,4]

```

`_merge_` : Object – Merges the destination value in the input object.

```

const state = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: 1
    }
  },
  d: 2
};

const newState = update(
  state,
  {a: {b: { _merge_ : {e: 5 }}}}}
);

console.log(newState);

/*

```

```
{
  "a": {
    "b": {
      "c": 1,
      "e": 5
    }
  },
  "d": 2
}
*/
```

`_transform_` : Object | Array – Transforms the destination value by passing it through this function.

```
const inputArr = {a: { b: 2}};
const outputArr = update(inputArr, {a: { b: {_transform_: (item) => item * 2}}});

console.log(outputArr);
/*
{
  "a": {
    "b": 4
  }
}
*/
```

We can create a helper function that will accept two arguments (data, action), the action is always an Object.

We can recursively deep traverse the object and in each call check if the current key is any of the actions then perform the action accordingly.

Otherwise depending if the input an array or object recursively calls the same function with the current value to update.

Wrap this helper function inside another parent function. As the input object will be frozen, we cannot directly update it, thus we will create a

clone of it. Pass the clone for update through the helper function and in the end freeze the output before returning it back.

```
// function to deepfreeze
function deepFreeze(object) {
  // get the property names defined on object
  let propNames = Object.getOwnPropertyNames(object);

  // recursively freeze all the properties
  for (let name of propNames) {
    let value = object[name];

    object[name] = value && typeof value === "object" ?
      deepFreeze(value) : value;
  }

  return Object.freeze(object);
};

// function to perform the action
function update(inputObj, action){
  const clone = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(inputObj));

  function helper(target, action) {
    // iterate the entries of the action
    for (const [key, value] of Object.entries(action)) {

      // if the key is of action type
      // perform the action
      switch (key) {
        // add a new value
        case '_push_':
          return [...target, ...value];

        // replace the entry
        case '_replace_':
          return value;

        // merge the values
        case '_merge_':
          if (!(target instanceof Object)) {
            throw Error("bad merge");
          }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }

    return {...target, ...value};

    // add the transformed value
    case '_transform_':
        return value(target);

    // for normal values
    default:

        // if it is an array
        if (target instanceof Array) {
            // create a copy
            const res = [...target];

            // update the value
            res[key] = update(target[key], value);

            // return after update
            return res;
        }
        // if it is an object
        else {
            // recursively call the same function
            // and update the value
            return {
                ...target,
                [key]: update(target[key], value)
            }
        }
    }
};

// perform the operation
const output = helper(clone, action);

// freeze the output
deepFreeze(output);

//return it

```

```
    return output;
};
```

Test Case 1: `_push_`

```
const inputArr = [1, 2, 3, 4];

// deep freeze object
deepFreeze(inputArr);

const outputArr = update(
  inputArr, { _push_: [5, 6, 7] }
);

// won't update as output is deep freezed
outputArr[0] = 10;

console.log(outputArr);
// [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
```

Test Case 2: `_replace_`

```
const state = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: 1
    }
  },
  d: 2
};

// freeze the object
deepFreeze(state);

const newState = update(
  state,
  { a: { b: { c: { _replace_: 3 } } } }
);

// does not updates
// as output is frozen
```

```

newState.a.b.c = 10;

console.log(newState);
/*
{
  "a": {
    "b": {
      "c": 3
    }
  },
  "d": 2
}
*/

```

Test Case 3: `_merge_`

```

const state = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: 1
    }
  },
  d: 2
};

// freeze the object
deepFreeze(state);

const newState = update(
  state,
  {a: {b: { _merge_ : {e: 5 }}}}}
);

// does not updates
// as output is frozen
newState.a.b.e = 10;

console.log(newState);

/*
{
  "a": {

```

```
    "b": {
      "c": 1,
      "e": 5
    }
  },
  "d": 2
}
*/
```

Test Case 4: `_transform_`

```
const state = {a: { b: 2}};

// freeze the object
deepFreeze(state);

const newState = update(state, {a: { b: {_transform_: (item) => item *
2}}});

// does not updates
// as output is frozen
newState.a.b = 10;

console.log(newState);
/*
{
  "a": {
    "b": 4
  }
}
*/
```

Create an immutability helper – part 2

Problem Statement -

Create an immutability helper like [Immer produce\(\)](#) that allows modifications of the restricted objects.

Example

```
const obj = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: 2
    }
  }
};

// object is frozen
// its properties cannot be updated
deepFreeze(obj);

// obj can only be updated through the produce function
const newState = produce(obj, draft => {
  draft.a.b.c = 3;
  draft.a.b.d = 4;
});

console.log(newState);
/*
{
  "a": {
    "b": {
      "c": 3,
      "d": 4
    }
  }
}
*/

// newState will also be frozen
// it cannot be updated
delete newState.a.b.c;
```

```
console.log(newState);

/*
{
  "a": {
    "b": {
      "c": 3,
      "d": 4
    }
  }
}
*/
```

To implement this we will first create a clone of the input obj and then pass this input object to the callback function of produce, for processing.

After processing, perform a [deep comparison](#) to check if there is any change or not. If there is no change then return the original input, else return the new updated one.

[Deep freeze](#) the object before returning it so that it cannot be updated directly.

```
// function to deep freeze object
function deepFreeze(object) {
  // get the property names defined on object
  let propNames = Object.getOwnPropertyNames(object);

  // recursively freeze all the properties
  for (let name of propNames) {
    let value = object[name];

    object[name] = value && typeof value === "object" ?
      deepFreeze(value) : value;
  }

  return Object.freeze(object);
}
```

```

};

// function to deep check two objects
const deepEqual = (object1, object2) => {
  // get object keys
  const keys1 = Object.keys(object1);
  const keys2 = Object.keys(object2);

  // if mismatched keys
  if (keys1.length !== keys2.length) {
    return false;
  }

  for (const key of keys1) {
    // get the values
    const val1 = object1[key];
    const val2 = object2[key];

    // if both values are objects
    const areObjects = val1 && typeof val1 === "object" && val2 && typeof
val2 === "object";

    // if are objects
    if(areObjects){
      // deep check again
      if(!deepEqual(val1, val2)){
        return false;
      }
    }
    // if are not objects
    // compare the values
    else if(!areObjects && val1 !== val2){
      return false;
    }
  }

  return true;
};

// main function to update the value
function produce(base, recipe) {
  // clone the frozen object

```



```

let clone = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(base));

// pass the clone to the recipe
// get the updated value
recipe(clone);

// if both are different
// update the value
if(deepEqual(base, clone)) {
  clone = base;
}

// deep freeze
deepFreeze(clone);

// return the clone
return clone;
};

```

Test Case

```

const obj = {
  a: {
    b: {
      c: 2
    }
  }
};

// object is frozen
// its properties cannot be updated
deepFreeze(obj);

// obj can only be updated through the produce function
const newState = produce(obj, draft => {
  draft.a.b.c = 3;
  draft.a.b.d = 4;
});

console.log(newState);
/*
{

```

```
    "a": {
      "b": {
        "c": 3,
        "d": 4
      }
    }
  }
}
*/

// newState will also be frozen
// it cannot be updated
delete newState.a.b.c;
console.log(newState);

/*
{
  "a": {
    "b": {
      "c": 3,
      "d": 4
    }
  }
}
*/
```

Make high priority Api call

Problem Statement -

While you're throttling your requests, suppose a high-priority API call needs to be made, how would you manage it? aka. How to make high-priority API calls in JavaScript.

There are two ways in which we can prioritize the API calls.

Using Request.Priority

The fetch method in the browser comes with an additional option to [prioritize the API requests](#).

It can be one of the following values: low, high, and auto. By default browsers fetch requests on high priority.

```
// articles list (high by default)
let articles = await fetch('/articles');

// articles recommendation list (suggested low)
let recommendation = await fetch('/articles/recommendation', {priority:
'low'});
```

Using microtask queue

According to MDN –

A microtask is a short function which is executed after the function or program which created it exits and only if the JavaScript execution stack is empty, but before returning control to the event loop being used by the user agent to drive the script's execution environment.

Thus while [throttling](#), the calls will be made after some delay using the timer functions.

We can make a high-priority call between the consecutive timer functions.

```
let callback = () => {
  fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/1')
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(json => console.log(json))
}
let callback2 = () => {
  fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/2')
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(json => console.log(json))
}
let urgentCallback = () => {
  fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/todos/3')
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(json => console.log(json))
}

console.log("Main program started");
setTimeout(callback, 0);
setTimeout(callback2, 10);
queueMicrotask(urgentCallback);
console.log("Main program exiting");
```

Output:

```
"Main program started"
"Main program exiting"
```

```
{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 3,
  "title": "fugiat veniam minus",
  "completed": false
}

{
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "delectus aut autem",
  "completed": false
}
```

```
{  
  "userId": 1,  
  "id": 2,  
  "title": "quis ut nam facilis et officia qui",  
  "completed": false  
}
```

Note – The calls are made in priority, but the time at which they get resolved can vary, thus we can see random outputs.

Convert JSON to HTML

Problem Statement -

Given a JSON as an object with type, children, and property of the DOM element, write a function to convert the object to the actual DOM.

Example

Input:

```
const json = {
  type: 'div',
  props: { id: 'hello', class: "foo" },
  children: [
    {type:'h1', children: 'HELLO' },
    {type:'p', children: [{type:'span', props: {class: "bar" }, children:
'World' }] }
  ]
};
```

JSONtoHTML(json);

Output:

```
<div id="hello" class="foo">
  <h1>HELLO</h1>
  <p>
    <span class="bar">World</span>
  </p>
</div>
```

The input JSON can be an object or an array of objects, thus it has to be handled appropriately.

The logic to implement this function is straightforward.

- Create a fragment to store the array of DOM elements.
- If the JSON element is an array of elements, iterate the array, for each entry in the array, create a new element of the given type,

assign all the properties, and if the children are an array of elements, recursively call the same function to generate the HTML of the same, else set children as the innerText.

- Else if the JSON element is an object, convert it to an array and recursively call the same function so that it will form the DOM out of it.

```
const JSONtoHTML = (json) => {  
  // create a fragment  
  const fragment = document.createDocumentFragment();  
  
  if(Array.isArray(json)){  
  
    // convert each entry of array to DOM element  
    for(let entry of json){  
  
      // create the element  
      const element = document.createElement(entry.type);  
  
      // if props available  
      // set them  
      if(entry.props){  
        for(let key in entry.props){  
          element.setAttribute(key, entry.props[key]);  
        }  
      }  
  
      // if array of children  
      if(Array.isArray(entry.children)){  
        // recursively convert the children to DOM  
        // and assign them  
        for(let child of entry.children){  
          element.appendChild(JSONtoHTML(child));  
        }  
      }  
      // if children is string / text  
      else{  
        element.innerText = entry.children;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

        // add the element back to the fragment
        fragment.appendChild(element);
    }
}
// if not array recursively call the same function
// pass the entry as an array.
else{
    return JSONtoHTML([json]);
}

return fragment;
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const JSON = [
{
  type: 'div',
  props: { id: 'hello', class: "foo" },
  children: [
    {type:'h1', children: 'HELLO' },
    {type:'p', children: [{type:'span', props: {class: "bar" }, children:
'World' }] }
  ]
},
{
  type: 'section',
  props: { id: 'hello-2', class: "foo-2" },
  children: [
    {type:'h1', children: 'HELLO-2' },
    {type:'p', children: [{type:'span', props: {class: "bar-2" }, children:
'World' }] }
  ]
}
];

console.log(JSONtoHTML(json));

```

Output:

```

<div id="hello" class="foo">
  <h1>HELLO</h1>
  <p>

```



```
    <span class="bar">World</span>
  </p>
</div>
<section id="hello-2" class="foo-2">
  <h1>HELLO-2</h1>
  <p>
    <span class="bar-2">World</span>
  </p>
</section>
```

Convert HTML to JSON

Problem Statement -

Write a function that takes a DOM node as input and converts it to the JavaScript object. The object should have the type of node, its attributes, and all the children.

Example

Input:

```
<div id="foo">
  <h1>Hello</h1>
  <p class="bar">
    <span>World!</span>
  </p>
</div>
```

Output:

```
{
  "props": {
    "id": "foo"
  },
  "children": [
    {
      "children": "Hello",
      "type": "h1"
    },
    {
      "props": {
        "class": "bar"
      },
      "children": [
        {
          "children": "World!",
          "type": "span"
        }
      ],
      "type": "p"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
"type": "div"  
}
```

There are three things that we need to generally take care of to create this function.

- Get the name of the HTML element of the node.
- Get all the properties/attributes of the node.
- If the node does not have any children then get its content, otherwise iterates each child, and calls the same function recursively with them to generate the object for each.

We will be using a helper function that will give us all the attributes of the node.

```
// helper function to get all the attributes of node  
const getAllAttributes = (node) => {  
  let obj = {};  
  for (let att, i = 0, atts = node.attributes, n = atts.length; i < n; i++){  
    att = atts[i];  
    obj[att.nodeName] = att.nodeValue;  
  }  
  
  return obj;  
};  
  
const HTMLtoJSON = (node) => {  
  // to store the output  
  const output = {};  
  
  // get the node name  
  const type = node.localName;  
  
  // set the children to innerText by default  
  let children = node.innerText;  
  
  // if the node has children
```

```

    if(node.children.length > 0){
        // recursively compute all the children
        // and return an array of them
        children = [];
        for(let child of node.children){
            children.push(HTMLtoJSON(child));
        };
    };

    // get all the properties of the node
    const props = getAllAttributes(node);

    // if properties exist store them
    if(Object.keys(props).length){
        output['props'] = props;
    }

    // store the type and children
    output['children'] = children;
    output['type'] = type;

    return output;
};

```

Test Case

```

Input:
<div id="foo">
  <h1>Hello</h1>
  <p class="bar">
    <span>World!</span>
  </p>
</div>

const node = document.getElementById("foo");
console.log(HTMLtoJSON(node));

Output:
{
  "props": {
    "id": "foo"
  },

```

```
"children": [  
  {  
    "children": "Hello",  
    "type": "h1"  
  },  
  {  
    "props": {  
      "class": "bar"  
    },  
    "children": [  
      {  
        "children": "World!",  
        "type": "span"  
      }  
    ],  
    "type": "p"  
  }  
],  
"type": "div"  
}
```

Concurrent history tracking system

Problem Statement -

Design a concurrent history tracking system where an entity and its different services can be registered and changes being made to them can be tracked.

Example

```
const historyTracking = HistoryTracking();
historyTracking.registerEntity("document");
historyTracking.registerService("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide');
historyTracking.track("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide', "Problem 1");
historyTracking.track("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide', "Problem 1, Problem 2");
historyTracking.track("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide', "Problem 3");
console.log(historyTracking.getHistory("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide'));

// ["Problem 1","Problem 1, Problem 2","Problem 3"]
```

This tracking system works similarly to Google drive tracking, where we can have an entity like Google Docs and multiple services (docs) inside that and each service will have its own historical record.

To implement this system.

We will use a [map](#) to store the unique entities. Each entity can have multiple services and its history stored as an object and this object will be stored as a value next to the entity in the map.

Whenever a new history entry is requested, we will compare it with the last history, if data is changed, push it into the history.

We will be using the [singleton design pattern](#) to make sure that one instance is used for tracking.

```
class HistoryTrackingHelper {
  constructor() {
    // to track unique entries
    this.entities = new Map();
  }

  // register a new entity
  registerEntity(entity) {
    this.entities.set(entity, {});
  };

  // register a new service to the entity
  registerService(entity, service) {
    const existingServices = this.entities.get(entity);

    // if the entity is not present
    // create a new entity with the service
    if(!existingServices){
      this.entities.set(entity, {[service]: []});
    }
    // add the service to the existing entity
    else{
      const merged = {...existingServices, [service]: []};
      this.entities.set(entity, merged);
    }
  }

  // track the history of the entity and its service
  track(entity, service, newData) {
    // get the last entry of the service
    const services = this.entities.get(entity);
    const history = services[service];
    const last = history[history.length - 1];

    // there is no previous entry
    // add the current as latest
    if(!last){
      const serviceWithNewHistory = {...services, [service]: [newData]};
    }
  }
}
```

```

        this.entities.set(entity, serviceWithNewHistory);
    }
    // else compare the new one with the last one
    // if both are different then make the new entry
    else{
        const lastStr = JSON.stringify(last);
        const newDataStr = JSON.stringify(newData);

        if(lastStr !== newDataStr){
            const serviceWithNewHistory = {...services, [service]: [...history,
newData]};
            this.entities.set(entity, serviceWithNewHistory);
        }
    }
}

// get the complete history
getHistory(entity, service) {
    const services = this.entities.get(entity);
    return services[service];
}
}

// create a single instance of the tracking
// using single-ton design pattern
const HistoryTracking = (function(){
    let instance;

    return function(){
        if(!instance){
            instance = new HistoryTrackingHelper();
        }

        return instance;
    };
})();

```

Test Case

```

Input:
const historyTracking = HistoryTracking();
historyTracking.registerEntity("document");

```



```
historyTracking.registerService("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide');
historyTracking.track("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide', "Problem
1");
historyTracking.track("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide', "Problem 1,
Problem 2");
historyTracking.track("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate Guide', "Problem
3");
console.log(historyTracking.getHistory("document", 'JavaScript Ultimate
Guide'));
```

Output:

```
["Problem 1","Problem 1, Problem 2","Problem 3"]
```

Implement an in-memory search engine

Problem Statement -

Implement an in-memory search engine where multiple documents could be stored under a particular namespace and search on them and sort the search results by passing the orderBy parameter.

Example

```
const searchEngine = new InMemorySearch();
searchEngine.addDocuments('Movies',
    {name: 'Avenger', rating: 8.5, year: 2017},
    {name: 'Black Adam', rating: 8.7, year: 2022},
    {name: 'Jhon Wick 4', rating: 8.2, year: 2023},
    {name: 'Black Panther', rating: 9.0, year: 2022}
);
console.log(searchEngine.search('Movies', (e) => e.rating > 8.5, {key:
'rating', asc: false}));

/*
[
  {
    "name": "Black Panther",
    "rating": 9,
    "year": 2022
  },
  {
    "name": "Black Adam",
    "rating": 8.7,
    "year": 2022
  }
]
*/
```

To implement this, we can use a [map](#) to register and track different namespaces and their associated documents.

For searching, we will take the namespace and a callback function that will filter the value based on the output of this callback function.

This function will also accept an option `orderBy` parameter, that will have the key and the order on which the search result will be ordered.

```
class InMemorySearch {
  constructor() {
    // to track namespace and its document
    this.entities = new Map();
  }

  // register the new namespace
  registerNameSpace(name){
    this.entities.set(name, []);
  }

  // add document to the namespace
  addDocuments(nameSpace, ...documents){
    const existing = this.entities.get(nameSpace);

    // if the namespace does not exists
    // create one and add the documents
    if(!existing){
      this.entities.set(nameSpace, [...documents]);
    }
    // else add the merge the documents
    else{
      this.entities.set(nameSpace, [...existing, ...documents]);
    }
  }

  // search the documents of the given namespace
  search(nameSpace, filterFN, orderByFN){
    // get the namespace
    const docs = this.entities.get(nameSpace);

    // get it filtered
    const filtered = docs.filter((e) => filterFN(e));

    // if orderby is requestd
    if(orderByFN){
```

```

    const {key, asc} = orderByFN;

    // orderby the searched result
    // based on the key and order requested
    return filtered.sort((a, b) => {
        if(asc){
            return a[key] - b[key];
        }else{
            return b[key] - a[key];
        }
    });
}

return filtered;
}
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const searchEngine = new InMemorySearch();
searchEngine.addDocuments('Movies',
    {name: 'Avenger', rating: 8.5, year: 2017},
    {name: 'Black Adam', rating: 8.7, year: 2022},
    {name: 'Jhon Wick 4', rating: 8.2, year: 2023},
    {name: 'Black Panther', rating: 9.0, year: 2022}
);
console.log(searchEngine.search('Movies', (e) => e.rating > 8.5, {key:
'rating', asc: false}));

```

Output:

```

/*
[
  {
    "name": "Black Panther",
    "rating": 9,
    "year": 2022
  },
  {
    "name": "Black Adam",
    "rating": 8.7,
    "year": 2022
  }
]

```

```
}  
]  
*/
```

Implement a fuzzy search function

Problem Statement -

Implement a function in JavaScript that performs fuzzy string matching, it accepts an array of strings and a query as input and returns the list of strings that matches.

Example

```
const strArr = [  
  'Doomsayer',  
  'Doomguard',  
  'Doomhamer',  
  'Bane of Doom',  
  'Fearsome Doomguard',  
  'Dr. Boom',  
  'Majordomo',  
  'Shadowbomber',  
  'Shadowform',  
  'Goldshire footman'  
];  
  
const query = 'an';  
  
fuzzySearch(strArr, query);  
  
// ["Bane of Doom", "Goldshire footman"]
```

A string is considered matching if all characters from the search string are found in the string in the same order.

The most complex part of this function is creating the fuzzy search algorithm.

From the problem statement, we understand that the order of characters matters most in the search. Thus we can use the [sliding window technique](#) to search in each string.

- Use two variables, one to track the characters of the query and another to track the last searched position in the string.
- Pick the first character from the string, and get its first index in the string from the last searched position, if the character is present, update the last searched position to the current position and keep on check-in further.
- If any of the characters are not present return false, else return true.

```
const fuzzySearch = function (str, query) {
  // convert the query and str
  // for case-insensitive search
  str = str.toLowerCase();
  query = query.toLowerCase();

  // use two variables to track the
  // current character
  // and last searched position in the string
  let i = 0, lastSearched = -1, current = query[i];
  while (current){
    // if the character is not present
    // return false
    if (!~(lastSearched = str.indexOf(current, lastSearched + 1))){
      return false;
    };

    current = query[++i];
  };

  // if the search completes
  // return true
  return true;
};
```

Filter all the strings of the array through this function and return the list with the passed ones.

```
const search = function(arr, query){
  return arr.filter((e) => fuzzySearch(e, query));
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const arr = [  
  'Doomsayer',  
  'Doomguard',  
  'Doomhamer',  
  'Bane of Doom',  
  'Fearsome Doomguard',  
  'Dr. Boom',  
  'Majordomo',  
  'Shadowbomber',  
  'Shadowform',  
  'Goldshire footman'  
];  
  
console.log(search(arr, 'sh'));
```

Output:

```
["Shadowbomber","Shadowform","Goldshire footman"]
```


Cancel an API request

Problem Statement -

Explain a way to cancel the ongoing API request.

Explanation

JavaScript web API's have a method called [AbortController](#). This `AbortController` has a property called [signal](#) that allows us to create an `AbortSignal` that can be associated with the `Fetch API` which provides an option to abort the API request.

The signal is passed as a parameter to the `fetch API`.

To make this work we will create a constructor of the `AbortController()` and get its `signal` property. Pass this `signal` property as a parameter to the `fetch API` and invoke the `abort` method of the constructor whenever we want to cancel the API request.

When `abort()` is called, the `fetch()` promise rejects with an `AbortError`

In the below example, we have created two buttons, *download* and *abort*. On the *download* click, an API request will be made and on the *abort* click the request will be aborted.

HTML:

```
<div>
  <button class="download">Download</button>
  <button class="abort">Abort</button>
</div>
```

JavaScript:

```
// create abort controller
const controller = new AbortController();
const signal = controller.signal;
```

```

// get the buttons
const downloadBtn = document.querySelector(".download");
const abortBtn = document.querySelector(".abort");

// download event
downloadBtn.addEventListener("click", makeCall);

// abort event
abortBtn.addEventListener("click", () => {
  controller.abort();
  console.log("Download aborted");
});

// helper method to make api call
function makeCall() {
  fetch('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/photos', { signal })
    .then((response) => {
      console.log("complete", response);
    })
    .catch((err) => {
      console.error(`error: ${err.message}`);
    });
};

```

Throttle on slow 2G in the developer tools and hit on the download button, later click on abort, the API call will terminate with the abort error.

Highlight the words in the string

Problem Statement -

Given a string and array of keywords, highlight the words in the string that are part of the array of keywords.

Example

```
const str = "Ultimate JavaScript / FrontEnd Guide";
const words = ['Front', 'End', 'JavaScript'];

highlight(str, words);

// "Ultimate <strong>JavaScript</strong> / <strong>FrontEnd</strong> Guide"
```

If two words are overlapping or adjacent, combine them together. As you can see in the above example there are two different words Front and End but they are highlighted together.

To implement this function we have to handle two different cases.

1. Check if any of the words in the string is present in the keywords array then highlight it.
2. Else, break each word into two sub-words and check for each sub-word if they are present or not, if any part is present highlight them separately if both the parts are present highlight them together.

```
function highlight(str, keywords) {
  // unique set of keywords
  const uniqueKeywords = new Set(keywords);

  // split the str into words
  let words = str.split(" ");

  // traverse each word
  const result = words.map(word => {
    // to track the embedding
```

```

let output = '';

// if the word is found in the keywords set
// highlight it
if (uniqueKeywords.has(word)) {
  output = `${word}</strong>`;
}
// else check if the substring of the word is in the keywords set
else {
  for (let i = 0; i < word.length; i++) {
    // break the word into two parts
    const prefix = word.slice(0, i + 1);
    const suffix = word.slice(i + 1);

    // if both the parts are present in keywords
    // embed them together
    if (uniqueKeywords.has(prefix) && uniqueKeywords.has(suffix)) {
      output = `${prefix}${suffix}</strong>`;
      break;
    }
    // else if the only prefix is present
    // highlight it
    else if (uniqueKeywords.has(prefix) && !uniqueKeywords.has(suffix))
  {
    output = `${prefix}</strong>${suffix}`;
  }
    // else if the only suffix is present
    // highlight it
    else if (!uniqueKeywords.has(prefix) && uniqueKeywords.has(suffix))
  {
    output = `${prefix}<strong>${suffix}</strong>`;
  }
  }
}

// if no embedding has happened
// return the original word
return output !== '' ? output : word;
});

// from the string back
return result.join(" ");

```

```
}
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const str = "Ultimate JavaScript / FrontEnd Guide";  
const words = ['Front', 'End', 'JavaScript'];  
  
console.log(highlight(str, words));
```

Output:

```
// "Ultimate <strong>JavaScript</strong> / <strong>FrontEnd</strong> Guide"
```

Reactjs Questions

usePrevious() hook

Create a hook in React that will remember the previous value.

usePrevious() hook will take the current value as input and hold it and will return it whenever it will get a new value. For the initial render, it will return undefined as there will not be any previous value for it.

To create the usePrevious() hook we will need to use the useRef() and useEffect() hook together.

useRef()

Between renderings, you can maintain values using the useRef() Hook which means the value won't change or be lost when the React components re-render. This will help us to persist the previous value.

useEffect()

With the useEffect() hook, we can manage the side effects in the components during the lifecycle events.

Thus we can create a new reference using useRef() and update its value inside the useEffect() whenever a new value is provided, at the end return the reference value.

```
function usePrevious(value) {  
  // create a new reference  
  const ref = useRef();  
  
  // store current value in ref  
  useEffect(() => {  
    ref.current = value;  
  }, [value]); // only re-run if value changes  
  
  // return previous value (happens before update in useEffect above)
```

```
    return ref.current;
}
```

current is the default object available on each reference that can be used to store any value.

Because the ref.current is returned before the useEffect() update, it returns the previous value, by default there is no value for ref.current thus it returns undefined.

Test case

```
import { useState, useEffect, useRef } from "react";

const usePrevious = (value) => {
  // create a new reference
  const ref = useRef();

  // store current value in ref
  useEffect(() => {
    ref.current = value;
  }, [value]); // only re-run if value changes

  // return previous value (happens before update in useEffect above)
  return ref.current;
};

const Example = () => {
  const [count, setCount] = useState(0);

  // get the previous value passed into the hook on the last render
  const prevCount = usePrevious(count);

  // show both current and previous value
  return (
    <div>
      <h1>
        Now: {count}, before: {prevCount}
      </h1>
      <button onClick={() => setCount(count - 1)}>Decrement</button>
    </div>
  );
};
```



```
    </div>  
  );  
};  
  
export default Example;
```

useIdle() hook

Create an useIdle() hook in React that will return the boolean value depending upon the active or inactive state of the user after a defined amount of time.

An user is considered to be inactive or idle if he is not performing any sort of action using interaction hardware like a mouse, or keyboard for desktops and laptops and touch on mobile and tablets.

For this, there are a set of events that we can listen to like mousemove, mousedown, keypress, DOMMouseScroll, mousewheel, touchmove, MSPointerMove.

Also, we need to handle edge cases where the window or tab is out of focus, for which we will listen to the focus and blur events.

If any of these events are triggered then set the user to be Active, else if none of them have happened for a given amount of time then set the user to be Idle or Inactive.

We will take duration as input for useIdle(delay) for which if the user is not performing any action then he will be considered as Idle.

The logic to implement is straightforward, we will use a useState() to monitor the user's active status and useEffect() to assign the event listeners on the window object as well as document and later remove the listeners during cleanup.

Using useRef() we will track a setTimeout that will change status if the user has not performed any action for the duration received as input, else clear the timer and start a fresh timeout.

```

import { useState, useEffect, useRef } from "react";

const useIdle = (delay) => {
  const [isIdle, setIsIdle] = useState(false);

  // create a new reference to track timer
  const timeoutId = useRef();

  // assign and remove the listeners
  useEffect(() => {
    setup();

    return () => {
      cleanup();
    };
  });

  const startTimer = () => {
    // wait till delay time before calling goInactive
    timeoutId.current = setTimeout(goInactive, delay);
  };

  const resetTimer = () => {
    //reset the timer and make user active
    clearTimeout(timeoutId.current);
    goActive();
  };

  const goInactive = () => {
    setIsIdle(true);
  };

  const goActive = () => {
    setIsIdle(false);

    // start the timer to track Inactiveness
    startTimer();
  };

  const setup = () => {
    document.addEventListener("mousemove", resetTimer, false);
    document.addEventListener("mousedown", resetTimer, false);
  };

```

```

document.addEventListener("keypress", resetTimer, false);
document.addEventListener("DOMMouseScroll", resetTimer, false);
document.addEventListener("mousewheel", resetTimer, false);
document.addEventListener("touchmove", resetTimer, false);
document.addEventListener("MSPointerMove", resetTimer, false);

//edge case
//if tab is changed or is out of focus
window.addEventListener("blur", startTimer, false);
window.addEventListener("focus", resetTimer, false);
};

const cleanUp = () => {
  document.removeEventListener("mousemove", resetTimer);
  document.removeEventListener("mousedown", resetTimer);
  document.removeEventListener("keypress", resetTimer);
  document.removeEventListener("DOMMouseScroll", resetTimer);
  document.removeEventListener("mousewheel", resetTimer);
  document.removeEventListener("touchmove", resetTimer);
  document.removeEventListener("MSPointerMove", resetTimer);

  //edge case
  //if tab is changed or is out of focus
  window.removeEventListener("blur", startTimer);
  window.removeEventListener("focus", resetTimer);

  // memory leak
  clearTimeout(timeoutId.current);
};

// return previous value (happens before update in useEffect above)
return isIdle;
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const Example = () => {
  const isIdle = useIdle(2000);

```

```
return (  
  <div>  
    <h1>IsIdle: {isIdle ? "true" : "false"}</h1>  
  </div>  
)  
);  
};
```

Output:

IsIdle: false

IsIdle: true // after 2 seconds

useAsync() hook

useAsync(asyncFn, immediate) takes an async function and an immediate flag as input and it will provide an abstraction for complete async operation (API calls) in React, in return it will give the status, value, error, refetch.

- *state*: It will have one of the four values ["idle", "pending", "success", "error"] depending upon the current state of the asyncFn.
- *value*: If the state is successful then this will have the value returned from the asyncFn.
- *error*: If the state is error then this will have the error returned from the asyncFn.
- *refetch()*: This function can be used to invoke the function again and refetch data.

Based on the input and output, let's implement the useAsync() hook.

We will be using useState() to monitor the status, value, & error. and useCallback() hook to create a memoized refetch() function.

A memoized version of the callback that only changes if one of the dependencies has changed is what useCallback() returns. To avoid needless renderings, this is helpful when delivering callbacks to optimized child components that rely on reference equality.

At the end, we will pass the immediate flag that we took as input to the useEffect() hook that will trigger the refetch if the value of the immediate flag changes and is true.

```
const useAsync = (asyncFn, immediate = false) => {  
  // four status to choose ["idle", "pending", "success", "error"]  
  const [state, setState] = useState({  
    status: "idle",  
    value: null,  
    error: null,  
    refetch: () => {}  
  })  
  if (immediate) {  
    asyncFn().then((value) => setState({ status: "success", value })).catch((error) => setState({ status: "error", error }));  
  }  
  return state;  
}
```

```

    error: null,
  });

  // return the memoized function
  // useCallback ensures the below useEffect is not called
  // on every render, but only if asyncFunction changes.
  const refetch = useCallback(() => {
    // reset the state before call
    setState({
      status: "pending",
      value: null,
      error: null,
    });

    return asyncFn()
      .then((response) => {
        setState({
          status: "success",
          value: response,
          error: null,
        });
      })
      .catch((error) => {
        setState({
          status: "error",
          value: null,
          error: error,
        });
      });
  }, [asyncFn]);

  // execute the function
  // if asked for immediate
  useEffect(() => {
    if (immediate) {
      refetch();
    }
  }, [refetch, immediate]);

  // state values
  const { status, value, error } = state;

```

```
    return { refetch, status, value, error };
  };
}
```

Test Case

Input:

//dummy api call

```
const fakeApiCall = () => {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(() => {
      const rnd = Math.random() * 10;
      rnd <= 5 ? resolve("Success") : reject("Error");
    }, 1000);
  });
};

const Example = () => {
  const { status, value, error } = useAsync(fakeApiCall, true);

  return (
    <div>
      <div>Status: {status}</div>
      <div>Value: {value}</div>
      <div>error: {error}</div>
    </div>
  );
};
```

Output:

Status: success

Value: Success

error:

useDebounce() hook

Debouncing is a method or a way to execute a function when it is made sure that no further repeated event will be triggered in a given frame of time.

We have already seen how to implement [normal debounce](#) and [debounce with an immediate flag](#).

Create a useDebounce() hook in React with the immediate flag as it will behave normally as well depending upon the flag.

We will be using useRef() to track the timerId of setTimeout so that we can reset it if a subsequent full call is made within the defined time.

Also, we will wrap the logic inside the useCallback() to avoid needless re-renderings as the callback function returns a memoized function that only changes when one of the dependencies changes.

```
const useDebounce = (fn, delay, immediate = false) => {
  // ref the timer
  const timerId = useRef();

  // create a memoized debounce
  const debounce = useCallback(
    function () {
      // reference the context and args for the setTimeout function
      let context = this,
        args = arguments;

      // should the function be called now? If immediate is true
      // and not already in a timeout then the answer is: Yes
      const callNow = immediate && !timerId.current;

      // base case
      // clear the timeout to assign the new timeout to it.
```

```

    // when event is fired repeatedly then this helps to reset
    clearTimeout(timerId.current);

    // set the new timeout
    timerId.current = setTimeout(function () {
        // Inside the timeout function, clear the timeout variable
        // which will let the next execution run when in 'immediate' mode
        timerId.current = null;

        // check if the function already ran with the immediate flag
        if (!immediate) {
            // call the original function with apply
            fn.apply(context, args);
        }
    }, delay);

    // immediate mode and no wait timer? Execute the function immediately
    if (callNow) fn.apply(context, args);
},
[fn, delay, immediate]
);

return debounce;
};

```

Test Case 1: Without an immediate flag

Input:

```

const Example = () => {
    const print = () => {
        console.log("hello");
    };

    const debounced = useDebounce(print, 500);

    useEffect(() => {
        window.addEventListener("mousemove", debounced, false);

        return () => {
            window.removeEventListener("mousemove", debounced, false);
        };
    });
};

```

```
    return <></>;  
};
```

Output:

"hello" //after 500 millisecond delay when user stops moving mouse

Test Case 2: With an immediate flag

Input:

```
const Example = () => {  
  const print = () => {  
    console.log("hello");  
  };  
  
  // immediate  
  const debounced = useDebounce(print, 500, true);  
  
  useEffect(() => {  
    window.addEventListener("mousemove", debounced, false);  
  
    return () => {  
      window.removeEventListener("mousemove", debounced, false);  
    };  
  });  
  
  return <></>;  
};
```

Output:

"hello" //immediately only once till the mouse moving is not stopped

"hello" //immediately again once till the mouse moving is not stopped

useThrottle() hook

Throttling is a way/technique to restrict the number of function execution/call. For example, consider a lucky draw number generator, we want to get a number only after a particular time.

Excessive function invocations in javascript applications hamper the performance drastically. To optimize an app we need to handle this correctly.

There are scenarios where we may invoke functions when it isn't necessary. For example, consider a scenario where we want to make an API call to the server on a button click.

If the user spam the click then this will make an API call on each click. This is not what we want, we want to restrict the number of API calls that can be made. The other call will be made only after a specified interval of time.

We have already seen how to [implement the throttle function](#).

Create a useThrottle() hook in React with the leading and trailing flag

When leading is enabled the first function will invoke right away and then after the specified delay, while when trailing is enabled the first function will invoke after the delay and so on.

We will be using useRef() to track the timerId of setTimeout so that we can reset it as and when required and previous arguments.

Also, we will wrap the logic inside the useCallback() to avoid needless re-renderings as the callback function returns a memoized function that only changes when one of the dependencies changes.

```

const useThrottle = (fn, wait, option = { leading: true, trailing: true })
=> {
  const timerId = useRef(); // track the timer
  const lastArgs = useRef(); // track the args

  // create a memoized debounce
  const throttle = useCallback(
    function (...args) {
      const { trailing, leading } = option;
      // function for delayed call
      const waitFunc = () => {
        // if trailing invoke the function and start the timer again
        if (trailing && lastArgs.current) {
          fn.apply(this, lastArgs.current);
          lastArgs.current = null;
          timerId.current = setTimeout(waitFunc, wait);
        } else {
          // else reset the timer
          timerId.current = null;
        }
      };

      // if leading run it right away
      if (!timerId.current && leading) {
        fn.apply(this, args);
      }
      // else store the args
      else {
        lastArgs.current = args;
      }

      // run the delayed call
      if (!timerId.current) {
        timerId.current = setTimeout(waitFunc, wait);
      }
    },
    [fn, wait, option]
  );

  return throttle;
};

```

Test Case 1: With leading flag

Input:

```
const Example = () => {  
  const print = () => {  
    console.log("hello");  
  };  
  
  const throttled = useThrottle(print, 2500, { leading: true, trailing:  
false });  
  
  return <button onClick={throttled}> click me</button>;  
};
```

Output:

```
"hello" // immediately  
"hello" // after 2500 milliseconds of last call  
"hello" // after 2500 milliseconds of last call
```

Test Case 2: With trailing flag

Input:

```
const Example = () => {  
  const print = () => {  
    console.log("hello");  
  };  
  
  const throttled = useThrottle(print, 2500, { leading: false, trailing:  
true });  
  
  return <button onClick={throttled}> click me</button>;  
};
```

Output:

```
"hello" // after 2500 milliseconds  
"hello" // after 2500 milliseconds of last call  
"hello" // after 2500 milliseconds of last call
```

useResponsive() hook

Create useResponsive() hook in React that will return the device type (isMobile, isTablet, isDesktop) depending upon the window width.

Many times we require to conditionally render components depending upon the device, rather than hiding and showing through CSS we can use this hook.

For this, we will assign an event listener to the [window](#) object and listen to the resize event on the function onResizeHandler() that will update the state whenever the user resizes the screen.

Assigning the event listener and removing it are abstracted inside two functions Setup() and Cleanup() and it is called inside the useEffect() hook, we have also called onResizeHandler() to initialize the value.

```
const useResponsive = () => {
  // screen resolutions
  const [state, setState] = useState({
    isMobile: false,
    isTablet: false,
    isDesktop: false,
  });

  useEffect(() => {
    // update the state on the initial load
    onResizeHandler();

    // assign the event
    Setup();

    return () => {
      // remove the event
      Cleanup();
    };
  }, []);
}
```

```

// update the state on window resize
const onResizeHandler = () => {
  const isMobile = window.innerWidth <= 768;
  const isTablet = window.innerWidth >= 768 && window.innerWidth <= 990;
  const isDesktop = window.innerWidth > 990;

  setState({ isMobile, isTablet, isDesktop });
};

// debounce the resize call
const debouncedCall = useDebounce(onResizeHandler, 500);

// add event listener
const Setup = () => {
  window.addEventListener("resize", debouncedCall, false);
};

// remove the listener
const Cleanup = () => {
  window.removeEventListener("resize", debouncedCall, false);
};

return state;
};

```

The function [onResizeHandler\(\)](#) is debounced using [useDebounce\(\)](#) hook as we won't to avoid the continuous state updates as the user keeps resizing, rather update once when the user is done resizing.

Test Case

```

Input:
const Example = () => {
  const { isMobile, isTablet, isDesktop } = useResponsive();

  console.log(isMobile, isTablet, isDesktop);

  return <></>;
};

```


Output:
false, false, true

useWhyDidYouUpdate() hook

Performance optimization is the key to making any web app resilient especially this time around when the front end is becoming more and more complex.

One way to achieve this in React is by avoiding unnecessary re-renders and to track this we need to monitor what has changed in the props or states within the component.

With the [useWhyDidYouUpdate\(\)](#) hook we can determine what has changed that has triggered the re-rendering. Let us see how we can create this in React.

The idea is simple: we will extend the [usePrevious\(\)](#) hook and compare the previous values with new values and see if it has changed.

```
function useWhyDidYouUpdate(name, props) {
  // create a reference to track the previous data
  const previousProps = useRef();

  useEffect(() => {
    if (previousProps.current) {
      // merge the keys of previous and current data
      const keys = Object.keys({ ...previousProps.current, ...props });

      // to store what has change
      const changesObj = {};

      // check what values have changed between the previous and current
      keys.forEach((key) => {
        // if both are object
        if (typeof props[key] === "object" && typeof
previousProps.current[key] === "object") {
          if (JSON.stringify(previousProps.current[key]) !==
JSON.stringify(props[key])) {
            // add to changesObj

```

```

        changesObj[key] = {
            from: previousProps.current[key],
            to: props[key],
        };
    }
} else {
    // if both are non-object
    if (previousProps.current[key] !== props[key]) {
        // add to changesObj
        changesObj[key] = {
            from: previousProps.current[key],
            to: props[key],
        };
    }
}
});

// if changesObj not empty, print the cause
if (Object.keys(changesObj).length) {
    console.log("This is causing re-renders", name, changesObj);
}
}

// update the previous props with the current
previousProps.current = props;
});
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

import React, { useEffect, useRef, useState } from "react";

const Counter = React.memo((props) => {
    useWhyDidYouUpdate("Counter", props);
    return <div style={props.style}>{props.count}</div>;
});

export default function App() {
    const [count, setCount] = useState(0);
    const [testCase, setTestCase] = useState(null);
}

```

```

const counterStyle = {
  fontSize: "3rem",
  color: "red",
};

return (
  <div>
    <div className="counter">
      <Counter
        count={count}
        style={counterStyle}
        testCaseWithArray={testCase}
        function={() => console.log(count)}
      />
      <button
        onClick={() => {
          setCount(count + 1);
          setTestCase([count + 1]);
        }}
      >
        Increment
      </button>
    </div>
  </div>
);
}

```

Output:

This is causing re-renders Counter

{count: {...}, testCaseWithArray: {...}, function: {...}}

count:

from: 0

to: 1

function:

from: () => console.log(count) // 0

to: () => console.log(count) // 1

testCaseWithArray:

from: null

to: [1]

useOnScreen() hook

Tracking components visibility can be really handy in multiple cases, especially for performance, when you want to load the media like, image, video, audio, etc only when the component is in the view port or is visible.

Another case is when you want to track the user activity like when a user is starring a product (product is in the viewport) so that you can use this data for recommendations.

For this we can create a useOnScreen() hook that will return boolean value if the component is the view port or not.

There are two ways to implement it.

1. Using [Intersection Observer](#).
2. Using [getBoundingClientRect\(\)](#).

Using Intersection Observer

With useRef() we will create reference to the DOM element which we want to track, and then pass this to the useOnScreen() hook.

useOnScreen() hook will set up the observation for the ref when the component will be mounted. This will be done in the useEffect() and then create an instance of IntersectionObserver and if the entry is interacting, update the state to true which means it is visible, otherwise false.

Disconnect the observation when the component is about to unmount inside the useEffect().

```
function useOnScreen(ref) {
```

```

const [isIntersecting, setIntersecting] = useState(false);

// monitor the interaction
const observer = new IntersectionObserver(
  ([entry]) => {
    // update the state on interaction change
    setIntersecting(entry.isIntersecting);
  }
);

useEffect(() => {
  // assign the observer
  observer.observe(ref.current);

  // remove the observer as soon as the component is unmounted
  return () => {
    observer.disconnect();
  };
}, []);

return isIntersecting;
}

```

Test Case

```

const Element = ({ number }) => {
  const ref = useRef();
  const isVisible = useOnScreen(ref);

  return (
    <div ref={ref} className="box">
      {number}
      {isVisible ? `I am on screen` : `I am invisible`}
    </div>
  );
};

const DummyComponent = () => {
  const arr = [];
  for (let i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
    arr.push(<Element key={i} number={i} />);
  }
}

```

```
    return arr;
  };

  export default DummyComponent;
```

Using `getBoundingClientRect()`

Unlike Intersection Observer, here we will have to perform a simple calculation to determine if the element is in the viewport or not.

If the top of the element is greater than zero but less than the `window.innerHeight` then it is in the viewport. We can also add some offset in case we want a buffer.

Assign a scroll event on the window and inside the listener get the `getBoundingClientRect()` of the element. Perform the calculation and update the state accordingly.

```
function useOnScreen2(ref) {
  const [isIntersecting, setIntersecting] = useState(false);

  // determine if the element is visible
  const observer = function () {
    const offset = 50;
    const top = ref.current.getBoundingClientRect().top;
    setIntersecting(top + offset >= 0 && top - offset <=
window.innerHeight);
  };

  useEffect(() => {
    // first check
    observer();

    // assign the listener
    window.addEventListener("scroll", observer);
```

```

    // remove the listener
    return () => {
        window.removeEventListener("scroll", observer);
    };
}, []);

return isIntersecting;
}

```

Test Case

```

const Element = ({ number }) => {
    const ref = useRef();
    const isVisible = useOnScreen2(ref);

    return (
        <div ref={ref} className="box">
            {number}
            {isVisible ? `I am on screen` : `I am invisible`}
        </div>
    );
};

const DummyComponent = () => {
    const arr = [];
    for (let i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
        arr.push(<Element key={i} number={i} />);
    }

    return arr;
};

export default DummyComponent;

```


useScript() hook

There are scripts that we don't require on the initial load of our app, rather than in certain components or places.

For example, Google AdSense script, we can load it after once the application is ready and the component that will display the ads is mounted.

In such scenarios, we can use the useScript() hook to asynchronously inject scripts.

The idea is simple, pass the script source to the useScript() hook and it will check if any script with this source is already injected or not, if it is present, return 'ready' state. Else create a new script with the source and inject it at the end of the body.

Assign event listeners on this script tag, which will update the statuses. on successful load 'ready' and on error 'error'.

```
function useScript(src) {
  // keep track of script status ("idle", "loading", "ready", "error")
  const [status, setStatus] = useState(src ? "loading" : "idle");

  useEffect(() => {
    // if no url provided, set the state to be idle
    if (!src) {
      setStatus("idle");
      return;
    }

    // get the script to check if it is already sourced or not
    let script = document.querySelector(`script[src="${src}"]`);

    if (script) {
      // if the script is already loaded, get its status and update.
    }
  });
}
```

```

    setStatus(script.getAttribute("data-status"));
  } else {
    // create script
    script = document.createElement("script");
    script.src = src;
    script.async = true;
    script.setAttribute("data-status", "loading");

    // inject the script at the end of the body
    document.body.appendChild(script);

    // set the script status in a custom attribute
    const setAttributeFromEvent = (event) => {
      script.setAttribute("data-status", event.type === "load" ? "ready"
: "error");
    };

    // assign the event listeners to monitor if script is loaded properly
    script.addEventListener("load", setAttributeFromEvent);
    script.addEventListener("error", setAttributeFromEvent);
  }

  // helper function to update the script status
  const setStateFromEvent = (event) => {
    setStatus(event.type === "load" ? "ready" : "error");
  };

  // setup
  script.addEventListener("load", setStateFromEvent);
  script.addEventListener("error", setStateFromEvent);

  // clean up
  return () => {
    if (script) {
      script.removeEventListener("load", setStateFromEvent);
      script.removeEventListener("error", setStateFromEvent);
    }
  };
}, [src]);

return status;
}

```

Test Case

```
const Dummy = () => {  
  const status = useScript(  
  
    "https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.2.2/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"  
  );  
  
  console.log(status);  
  return <></>;  
};  
  
export default Dummy;
```

useOnClickOutside() hook

Check if the user has clicked outside the component or not. Create the useOnClickOutside() hook in React that will help us to detect it.

useOnClickOutside(ref, callback) will accept the component/element reference and the callback function and will invoke the callback function if clicked outside the reference.

All we have to do is listen to the mouse and touch event like mousedown, touchstart and on the event fire check if the event.target is not the descendant of the reference then invoke the callback.

Wrap this logic inside the useEffect() hook so that we can assign and remove listeners.

```
function useOnClickOutside(ref, callback) {  
  
  useEffect(  
    () => {  
      const listener = (event) => {  
        // if the reference is not present  
        // or the target is descendant of the reference  
        // return  
        if (!ref.current || ref.current.contains(event.target)) {  
          return;  
        }  
  
        // invoke the callback  
        callback(event);  
      };  
  
      document.addEventListener("mousedown", listener);  
      document.addEventListener("touchstart", listener);  
  
      return () => {  
        document.removeEventListener("mousedown", listener);  
      };  
    },  
    [ref, callback]  
  );  
}
```

```

        document.removeEventListener("touchstart", listener);
    };
},

    // add ref and callback to effect dependencies
    [ref, callback]
);
}

```

Test Case

Input:

```

function Example() {
  const ref = useRef();
  useOnClickOutside(ref, () => {
    console.log("Clicked");
  });

  return (
    <div>
      <p>Outside Click me!</p>
      <p ref={ref}>Click me!</p>
    </div>
  );
}

```

Output:

"Clicked" // when clicked on Outside Click me!

useHasFocus() hook

Implement a hook in react that helps to determine if the application is in focus or not. This will help stop the background processing when the user is not focused or on the tab.

To create the useHasFocus() we will have to listen to the focus and blur events on the window.

Use useState() to persist the state and useEffect() to assign and remove the event listeners.

Whenever the window is blurred, set the focus state to false, else whenever the window is focused, update the state to true.

Use the [document.hasFocus\(\)](#) to get the initial state.

```
import { useState, useEffect } from "react";

const useHasFocus = () => {
  // get the initial state
  const [focus, setFocus] = useState(document.hasFocus());

  useEffect(() => {
    // helper functions to update the status
    const onFocus = () => setFocus(true);
    const onBlur = () => setFocus(false);

    // assign the listener
    // update the status on the event
    window.addEventListener("focus", onFocus);
    window.addEventListener("blur", onBlur);

    // remove the listener
    return () => {
      window.removeEventListener("focus", onFocus);
      window.removeEventListener("blur", onBlur);
    };
  });
}
```

```
    };  
    }, []);  
  
    // return the status  
    return focus;  
};
```

Test Case

Input:

```
const Example = () => {  
  const focus = useHasFocus();  
  console.log(focus);  
  return <></>;  
};
```

Output:

```
true  
false // change the tab  
true // back to the tab
```

useToggle() hook

Implement the useToggle() hook in React that accepts an array of values and the start index and toggles the next value in the array. If the index reaches to the last index of the array, reset the index.

This hook will return the current value and the toggle() method using which we can toggle the values.

To create this hook all we need to do is track the indexes and we can use the index to return the value from the array thus, use the useState() hook to persist and track indexes and then use the useCallback() hook to create the toggle function.

By using the useCallback() hook, we can memorize the toggle method so that it can be passed down through components.

```
import { useCallback, useState } from "react";

const useToggle = (values, startIndex = 0) => {
  // to track the indexes
  const [index, setIndex] = useState(startIndex);

  // define and memorize the toggler function in case we pass down the
  // component,
  // this will move the index to the next level and reset it if it goes
  // beyond the limit.
  const toggle = useCallback(
    () => setIndex((prevIndex) => (prevIndex >= values.length - 1 ? 0 :
prevIndex + 1)),
    [values]
  );

  // return value and toggle function
  return [values[index], toggle];
};
```


Test Case

Input:

```
function Example() {  
  // call the hook which returns, the current value and the toggled  
  function  
    const [currentValue, toggleValue] = useToggle(["a", "b", "c", "d"], 2);  
    return <button onClick={toggleValue}> "currentValue" :  
{currentValue}</button>;  
}
```

```
export default Example;
```

Output:

```
currentValue: c // initially  
currentValue: d // onClick  
currentValue: a // onClick  
currentValue: b // onClick  
currentValue: c // onClick
```

useCopy() hook

Implement an useCopy() hook in React that copies the given text to the clipboard.

The useCopy() method returns a method copy(text) which accepts the text as input and copies that text and the copied text.

To implement this function we will use the browser's inbuilt method that allows copying things [navigator.clipboard](#).

`navigator.clipboard` has two methods.

- *writeText(text)* – Used to copy any given text.
- *readText()* – Used to read the copied text.

Both operations are asynchronous and return promises. For our use, we will use the writeText(text) and wrap this inside the try...catch block.

We will also use the useState() hook to persist the copied text. If the promise is fulfilled then update the state with the text else set the state to null.

This operation will take place inside the copy() function that accepts the text as input and tries to copy that.

```
import { useState } from "react";

const useCopy = () => {
  const [copiedText, setCopiedText] = useState();

  const copy = async (text) => {
    if (!navigator?.clipboard) {
      console.warn("Clipboard not supported");
    }
  }
}
```

```

        return false;
    }

    // try to save to clipboard then save it in the state if worked
    try {
        await navigator.clipboard.writeText(text);
        setCopiedText(text);
    } catch (error) {
        console.error(`Failed copying the text ${text}`, error);
        setCopiedText(null);
    }
};

return [copiedText, copy];
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

function Example() {
    // call the hook which returns, copied text and the copy function
    const [copiedText, copy] = useCopy();
    return <button onClick={() => copy("Hello World!")}> "copiedText" :
    {copiedText}</button>;
}

export default Example;

```

Output:

```

copiedText: // initially
copiedText: Hello World! // after click

```

useLockedBody() hook

Implement the useLockedBody() hook in React that will lock the body from further scrolling.

The useLockedBody() hook will take the reference of the parent and return the lock state and the method that will toggle the lock state.

To lock the body, we will have to remove the overflow from the body so that everything inside it is prevented from scrolling and hide the scrollbar.

To hide the scroll bar, get the scrollWidth of the referenced element and add the same size right padding to the body to cover the gap.

This complete processing will take inside the useLayoutEffect() hook as the side effect is with the DOM.

Use a state to monitor the toggling and depending upon the toggle state, lock or unlock the body.

```
const useLockedBody = (ref, initiallyLocked = false) => {
  const [locked, setLocked] = useState(initiallyLocked);

  // handle side effects before render
  useLayoutEffect(() => {
    if (!locked) {
      return;
    }

    // save original body style
    const originalOverflow = document.body.style.overflow;
    const originalPaddingRight = document.body.style.paddingRight;

    // lock body scroll
    document.body.style.overflow = "hidden";
```

```

// get the scrollbar width
const root = ref.current; // or root
const scrollbarWidth = root ? root.offsetWidth - root.scrollWidth : 0;

// prevent width reflow
if (scrollbarWidth) {
  document.body.style.paddingRight = `${scrollbarWidth}px`;
}

// clean up
return () => {
  document.body.style.overflow = originalOverflow;

  if (scrollbarWidth) {
    document.body.style.paddingRight = originalPaddingRight;
  }
};
}, [locked]);

// update state when dependency changes
useEffect(() => {
  if (locked !== initiallyLocked) {
    setLocked(initiallyLocked);
  }
}, [initiallyLocked]);

return [locked, setLocked];
};

```

Test Case

Input:

```

const Example = () => {
  const ref = useRef();

  // call the hook which returns, current value and the toggler function
  const [locked, setLocked] = useLockedBody(ref);

  return (
    <div style={{ height: "200vh" }} id="abc" ref={ref}>
      <button onClick={() => setLocked(!locked)}>{locked ? "unlock scroll"

```

```
: "lock scroll"}</button>
  </div>
);
};

// click on the button to lock and unlock body locking
```

Number increment counter

Problem Statement -

Create a web app in Javascript or any framework of it of your choice (React, Angular, Vue), which takes a number and a duration as an input and prints the number starting from 0 incrementing it by 1 in the given duration.

Functional component that will take input.

```
//App.js
import React, { useState } from "react";

const App = () => {
  const [number, setNumber] = useState(0);
  const [duration, setDuration] = useState(0);
  const [start, setStart] = useState(false);

  //If any input changes reset
  const basicReset = () => {
    setStart(false);
  };

  //store number
  const numberChangeHandler = (e) => {
    const { value } = e.target;
    setNumber(value);
    basicReset();
  };

  //store duration
  const durationChangeHandler = (e) => {
    const { value } = e.target;
    setDuration(value);
    basicReset();
  };

  const startHandler = () => {
```

```

    // trigger the animation
  };

  const resetHandler = () => {
    window.location.reload();
  };

  return (
    <main style={{ width: "500px", margin: "50px auto" }}>
      <section className="input-area">
        <div>
          <div>
            <label htmlFor="number">Number:</label>{" "}
            <input
              id="number"
              type="number"
              value={number}
              onChange={numberChangeHandler}
            />
          </div>
          <div>
            <label htmlFor="duration">Duration:</label>{" "}
            <input
              id="duration"
              type="number"
              value={duration}
              onChange={durationChangeHandler}
            />
          </div>
        </div>
        <br />
        <div>
          <button onClick={startHandler}>start</button>{" "}
          <button onClick={resetHandler}>reset</button>
        </div>
      </section>
    </main>
  );
};

export default App;

```


Number:

Duration:

Solution 1 : Using setInterval

If you are a straight forward developer like me who likes to try the familiar approaches, then the first thing that comes to your mind is using a setInterval function.

It is extremely simple to come up with a solution using setInterval, all we have to do is,

Calculate the time interval at which the setInterval should be called in order to increment the number.

We can do that with this simple formula $(\text{duration} / \text{number}) * 1000$, for example, $(2 / 1000) * 1000 = 2$, which means we have to increment the counter every 2 milliseconds to reach from 0 to 1000 in 2 seconds.

Now there are two ways in which you can implement this in react,

1. Ref to the DOM element and increment the count directly in each interval call.
2. Update the state and let react update the count.

Both of these approaches do not affect the time because all we are doing is updating a single DOM element, if we had to update multiple nested DOM elements then we should be using the second approach.

```
//CountMethods.js
import React, { useEffect, useState, useRef } from "react";
```

```

//setInterval
const CountSetInterval = (props) => {
  const intervalRef = useRef();
  const countRef = useRef();

  // label of counter
  // number to increment to
  // duration of count in seconds
  const { number, duration } = props;

  // number displayed by component
  const [count, setCount] = useState("0");

  // calc time taken for computation
  const [timeTaken, setTimeTaken] = useState(Date.now());

  useEffect(() => {
    let start = 0;
    // first three numbers from props
    const end = parseInt(number);
    // if zero, return
    if (start === end) return;

    // find duration per increment
    let totalMilSecDur = parseInt(duration);
    let incrementTime = (totalMilSecDur / end) * 1000;

    // timer increments start counter
    // then updates count
    // ends if start reaches end
    let timer = setInterval(() => {
      start += 1;

      //update using state
      setCount(String(start));

      //update using ref
      // countRef.current.innerHTML = start;

      if (start === end) {
        clearInterval(timer);
        const diff = Date.now() - timeTaken;
      }
    }, incrementTime);
  }, [number, duration]);
};

```

```

        setTimeTaken(diff / 1000);

        //uncomment this when using ref
        // setCount(String(start));
    }
}, incrementTime);

// dependency array
}, [number, duration]);

return (
    <>
        <span ref={countRef} className="Count">
            {count}
        </span>{" "}
        {" "}
        {number === count && (
            <span>
                | Took : <b>{timeTaken}</b> seconds to complete
            </span>
        )}
    </>
);
};

```

I have also added a time log to determine exactly how much time it takes to increment the count in order to make sure we are progressing in the right direction.

Let's call this function on the click of the start button inside the input function.

```

// app.js
import React, { useState } from "react";
import { CountSetInterval } from "../CountMethods";

const App = () => {
    const [number, setNumber] = useState(0);
    const [duration, setDuration] = useState(0);
    const [start, setStart] = useState(false);

```

```

//If any input changes reset
const basicReset = () => {
  setStart(false);
};

//store number
const numberChangeHandler = (e) => {
  const { value } = e.target;
  setNumber(value);
  basicReset();
};

//store duration
const durationChangeHandler = (e) => {
  const { value } = e.target;
  setDuration(value);
  basicReset();
};

const startHandler = () => {
  // trigger the animation
  setStart(true);
};

const resetHandler = () => {
  window.location.reload();
};

return (
  <main style={{ width: "500px", margin: "50px auto" }}>
    <section className="input-area">
      <div>
        <div>
          <label>Number:</label>{" "}
          <input
            type="number"
            value={inputValue}
            onChange={inputChangeHandler}
          />
        </div>
      </div>
    </section>
  )

```

```

        <label>Duration:</label>{" "}
        <input
          type="number"
          value={duration}
          onChange={durationChangeHandler}
        />
      </div>
    </div>
    <br />
    <div>
      <button onClick={startHandler}>start</button>{" "}
      <button onClick={resetHandler}>reset</button>
    </div>
  </section>
  <br />
  <section className="result-area">
    <div>
      SetInterval:{" "}
      {(start && (
        <CountSetInterval
          label={"count"}
          number={inputValue}
          duration={parseInt(duration)}
        />
      )) ||
      0}
    </div>
  </section>
</main>
);
};

export default App;

```

Output



Number:

Duration:

SetInterval: 0

Weird!, right?

It is taking longer than we expected to increment the count even though we are doing everything properly.

Well, it turns out that the `setInterval` function is not behaving as we have thought it should.

Solution 2: Using `setTimeout`

Let's change the approach and try to implement the same logic using `setTimeout`.

We can mimic the `setInterval` function using `setTimeout` by recursively calling the same function.

Using the same calculation, let's implement this.

```
//setTimeout
const CountSetTimeout = (props) => {
  const intervalRef = useRef();
  const countRef = useRef();
```

```

// label of counter
// number to increment to
// duration of count in seconds
const { number, duration } = props;

// number displayed by component
const [count, setCount] = useState("0");

// calc time taken for computation
const [timeTaken, setTimeTaken] = useState(Date.now());

useEffect(() => {
  let start = 0;
  // first three numbers from props
  const end = parseInt(number);
  // if zero, return
  if (start === end) return;

  // find duration per increment
  let totalMilSecDur = parseInt(duration);
  let incrementTime = (totalMilSecDur / end) * 1000;

  // timer increments start counter
  // then updates count
  // ends if start reaches end
  let counter = () => {
    intervalRef.current = setTimeout(() => {
      start += 1;

      //update using state
      setCount(String(start));

      //update using ref
      // countRef.current.innerHTML = start;
      counter();

      if (start === end) {
        clearTimeout(intervalRef.current);
        const diff = Date.now() - timeTaken;

        //uncomment this when using ref
        // setCount(String(start));
      }
    }, incrementTime);
  };
  counter();
}, [number, duration]);

```

```

        setTimeTaken(diff / 1000);
    }
    }, incrementTime);
};

//invoke
counter();

// dependency array
}, [number, duration]));

return (
    <>
    <span ref={countRef} className="Count">
        {count}
    </span>{" "}
    {" "}
    {number === count && (
        <span>
            | Took : <b>{timeTaken}</b> seconds to complete
        </span>
    )}
    </>
);
};

```

Let us see what happens when we invoke this function on the click of the start button.

```

// app.js
import React, { useState } from "react";
import { CountSetTimeout } from "./CountMethods";

const App = () => {
    const [number, setNumber] = useState(0);
    const [duration, setDuration] = useState(0);
    const [start, setStart] = useState(false);

    //If any input changes reset
    const basicReset = () => {
        setStart(false);
    }
}

```



```

};

//store number
const numberChangeHandler = (e) => {
  const { value } = e.target;
  setNumber(value);
  basicReset();
};

//store duration
const durationChangeHandler = (e) => {
  const { value } = e.target;
  setDuration(value);
  basicReset();
};

const startHandler = () => {
  // trigger the animation
  setStart(true);
};

const resetHandler = () => {
  window.location.reload();
};

return (
  <main style={{ width: "500px", margin: "50px auto" }}>
    <section className="input-area">
      <div>
        <div>
          <label>Number:</label>{" "}
          <input
            type="number"
            value={inputValue}
            onChange={inputChangeHandler}
          />
        </div>
        <div>
          <label>Duration:</label>{" "}
          <input
            type="number"
            value={duration}

```

```

        onChange={durationChangeHandler}
      />
    </div>
  </div>
  <br />
  <div>
    <button onClick={startHandler}>start</button>{" "}
    <button onClick={resetHandler}>reset</button>
  </div>
</section>
<br />
<section className="result-area">
  <div>
    SetInterval:{" "}
    {(start && (
      <CountSetTimeout
        label={"count"}
        number={inputValue}
        duration={parseInt(duration)}
      />
    )) ||
    0}
  </div>
</section>
</main>
);
};

export default App;

```

Output

The screenshot shows a web application interface. At the top, there are two input fields. The first is labeled 'Number:' and contains the value '1000'. The second is labeled 'Duration:' and contains the value '2'. Below these input fields are two buttons: 'start' and 'reset'. At the bottom of the interface, there is a label 'SetTimeout: 0'.

This is taking more time than the `setInterval`.

Why is this happening?.

If you read the definition of each of these methods you will realize that.

- *setTimeout*: This method sets a timer which executes a function or specified piece of code once the timer expires.
- *setInterval*: This method repeatedly calls a function or executes a code snippet, with a fixed time delay between each call.

Which means the time specified for either of these functions is the minimum time, but it can take longer than that.

After some research on MDN, I found out that there are two major reasons which are causing the delay.

1. Clamping.

In modern browsers, `setTimeout()/setInterval()` calls are throttled to a minimum of once every 4 ms when successive calls are triggered due to callback nesting (where the nesting level is at least a certain depth), or after certain number of successive intervals.

2. Execution context

The timer can also fire later when the page (or the OS/browser itself) is busy with other tasks. One important case to note is that the function or code snippet cannot be executed until the thread that called `setTimeout()` has terminated.

It turns out that, `setTimeout` or `setInterval` function won't function properly when

1. Delay is less than 4 ms.
2. There is execution happening inside timer functions which is blocking the next execution.

If we can somehow avoid using the timer functions, we should be able to solve this problem. But is there a way without using them?.

Turns out there is a way in which it can be implemented.

Solution 3: Using [requestAnimationFrame](#) method.

Using this method we can come up with a solution which would increment the count from 0 to the specified number in given duration.

First, let us understand what this method is.

According to MDN –

The `window.requestAnimationFrame()` method tells the browser that you wish to perform an animation and requests that the browser calls a specified function to update an animation before the next repaint. The method takes a callback as an argument to be invoked before the repaint.

In simple terms what this method does is ask the browser to perform animation, which in turn refreshes the screen very fast. At-least 60 frames per second to perform animations.

Now how is this useful in creating an increment counter?.

Read this text from MDN for better understanding.

You should call this method whenever you're ready to update your animation on screen. This will request that your animation function be called before the browser performs the next repaint. The number of callbacks is usually 60 times per second, but will generally match the display refresh rate in most web browsers as per W3C recommendation.

This function takes a callback function and passes the current timestamp to that callback function as an argument.

Now using a startTime variable which stores the time before invoking the function and this current timestamp which we receive in the callback every time, we can recursively invoke this function for the given duration and using a good calculation we can increment the count.

Considering at-least 60 frames are refreshed in one second, which means if we have to count from 0 to 1000 in 1 second we should be incrementing the number by $\frac{60}{1000} = \sim 16.667$ using which we can come with clever calc which will increment the number based on much time has passed of animation.

Depending upon how often this function is invoked we will see an increment animation happening on the screen.

For bigger numbers this is not incrementing the count by 1 but still the animation is happening so fast that human eyes will not be able to differentiate.

Note:- In gif you should be able to see this.

```
//Animation
const countAnimate = (obj, initVal, lastVal, duration) => {
  let startTime = null;
```

```

//get the current timestamp and assign it to the currentTime variable
let currentTime = Date.now();

//pass the current timestamp to the step function
const step = (currentTime) => {
  //if the start time is null, assign the current time to startTime
  if (!startTime) {
    startTime = currentTime;
  }

  //calculate the value to be used in calculating the number to be
displayed
  const progress = Math.min((currentTime - startTime) / duration, 1);

  //calculate what to be displayed using the value gotten above
  obj.innerHTML = Math.floor(progress * (lastVal - initVal) + initVal);

  //checking to make sure the counter does not exceed the last value
(lastVal)
  if (progress < 1) {
    window.requestAnimationFrame(step);
  } else {
    window.cancelAnimationFrame(window.requestAnimationFrame(step));

    // add time diff
    const diff = currentTime - startTime;
    const elm = document.createElement("SPAN");
    elm.innerHTML = ` | Took : <b>${diff / 1000}</b> seconds to
complete`;
    obj.appendChild(elm);
  }
};

//start animating
window.requestAnimationFrame(step);
};

```

Let's test it out.

```
// app.js
```

```

import React, { useState, useRef } from "react";
import { countAnimate } from "../CountMethods";

const App = () => {
  const [number, setNumber] = useState(0);
  const [duration, setDuration] = useState(0);
  const [start, setStart] = useState(false);
  const countRef = useRef();

  //If any input changes reset
  const basicReset = () => {
    setStart(false);
    countRef.current.innerHTML = "0";
  };

  //store number
  const numberChangeHandler = (e) => {
    const { value } = e.target;
    setNumber(value);
    basicReset();
  };

  //store duration
  const durationChangeHandler = (e) => {
    const { value } = e.target;
    setDuration(value);
    basicReset();
  };

  const startHandler = () => {
    // trigger the animation
    setStart(true);
    countAnimate(
      countRef.current,
      0,
      parseInt(inputValue),
      parseInt(duration) * 1000
    );
  };

  const resetHandler = () => {
    window.location.reload();
  };

```

```

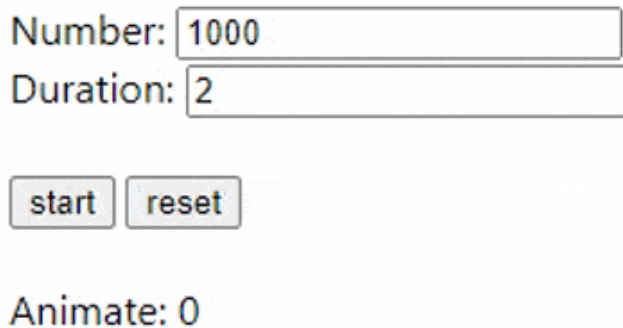
};

return (
  <main style={{ width: "500px", margin: "50px auto" }}>
    <section className="input-area">
      <div>
        <div>
          <label>Number:</label>{" "}
          <input
            type="number"
            value={inputValue}
            onChange={inputChangeHandler}
          />
        </div>
        <div>
          <label>Duration:</label>{" "}
          <input
            type="number"
            value={duration}
            onChange={durationChangeHandler}
          />
        </div>
      </div>
      <br />
      <div>
        <button onClick={startHandler}>start</button>{" "}
        <button onClick={resetHandler}>reset</button>
      </div>
    </section>
    <br />
    <section className="result-area">
      <div>
        Animate: <span ref={countRef}>0</span>
      </div>
    </section>
  </main>
);
};

export default App;

```


Output

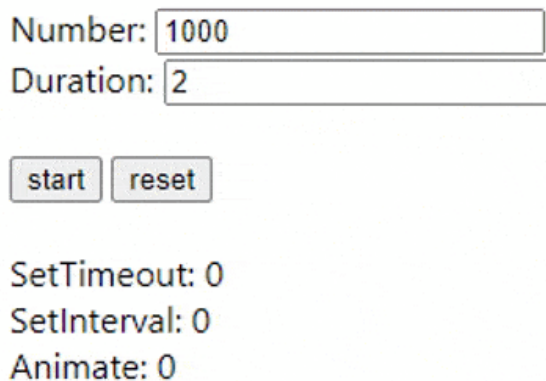


Number:

Duration:

Animate: 0

Comparison of all the three solutions



Number:

Duration:

SetTimeout: 0

SetInterval: 0

Animate: 0

Watch this video to get a better [understanding of animations in the browser](#).

Please try it out yourself, code is available on [github repo](#).

Capture product visible on viewport

Problem Statement -

This question was asked to a friend in a real-estate property site's interview.

The question was quoted as “If a user scrolls and sees any property and stays there for more than 5 sec then call API and store that property”.

Apart from the online real-estate platform, this can be also applied on other platforms as well, such as social media like Facebook where if users read a post for a few seconds, store and use it to provide recommendations of new posts. The same can be used on E-commerce platforms or other platforms where products are listed.

Let us see how we should approach such problems and then solve them with an example. I have created a dummy HTML template that contains different blocks, which can be used for testing.

To solve this, we will use the methodology we have used in the [useOnScreen\(\)](#) hook that will determine if the current element is inside the viewport or not. If it is under the viewport, make an api call and log it.

For the demo purpose, let's create a block.

```
const Elements = ({ index }) => {  
  // element style  
  const style = {  
    flex: "1 300px",  
    height: "300px",  
    display: "inline-flex",
```

```

    alignItems: "center",
    justifyContent: "center",
    margin: "5px",
    background: "red",
    fontSize: "40px",
    color: "#fff",
  };

  return (
    <div style={style}>
      <div>{index}</div>
    </div>
  );
};

```

Form an array of blocks from this element and render this inside a wrapper so that the screen becomes scrollable and we will be able to determine the elements that are in viewport or are visible.

Create a reference to this wrapper element so that we can get all its children and then check which of them are visible.

```

const Example = () => {
  // create a reference for the block
  const ref = useRef([]);

  // render 20 blocks of elements
  const elementsList = [];
  for (let i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
    elementsList.push(<Elements index={i} />);
  }

  // element style
  const wrapperStyle = {
    display: "flex",
    alignItems: "center",
    justifyContent: "center",
    flexWrap: "wrap",
  };
};

```

```

return (
  <div style={wrapperStyle} ref={ref}>
    {elementsList}
  </div>
);
};

```

Create a helper function using [getBoundingClientRect](#) rather than using [IntersectionObserver API](#) as using the simple calculation we can determine the position of the elements in the viewport to check if it is visible rather than keep on observing it.

```

// Helper function to check if element is in viewport
const isInViewport = function (elem) {
  const bounding = elem.getBoundingClientRect();
  return (
    bounding.top >= 0 &&
    bounding.left >= 0 &&
    bounding.bottom <= (window.innerHeight ||
document.documentElement.clientHeight) &&
    bounding.right <= (window.innerWidth ||
document.documentElement.clientWidth)
  );
};

```

Finally listen to the [debounced](#) scroll event after a delay and check what all elements are visible when the user stops scrolling.

```

// make api call
const makeApiCall = async () => {
  // array of child elements
  const htmlArray = [...ref.current.children];

  // check if the child element is in viewport
  // perform further actions
  htmlArray.forEach((e) => {
    console.log(e.innerText, isInViewport(e));
  });
};

```

```

    });
  };

  // debounced api call after 5 sec
  const debouncedApiCall = useDebounce(makeApiCall, 5000);
  useEffect(() => {
    window.addEventListener("scroll", debouncedApiCall);

    return () => {
      window.removeEventListener("scroll", debouncedApiCall);
    };
  }, []);

```

Putting everything together.

```

import { useState, useEffect, useRef, useCallback } from "react";

const useDebounce = (fn, delay, immediate = false) => {
  // ref the timer
  const timerId = useRef();

  // create a memoized debounce
  const debounce = useCallback(
    function () {
      // reference the context and args for the setTimeout function
      let context = this,
        args = arguments;

      // should the function be called now? If immediate is true
      // and not already in a timeout then the answer is: Yes
      const callNow = immediate && !timerId.current;

      // base case
      // clear the timeout to assign the new timeout to it.
      // when event is fired repeatedly then this helps to reset
      clearTimeout(timerId.current);

      // set the new timeout
      timerId.current = setTimeout(function () {
        // Inside the timeout function, clear the timeout variable
        // which will let the next execution run when in 'immediate' mode

```

```

        timerId.current = null;

        // check if the function already ran with the immediate flag
        if (!immediate) {
            // call the original function with apply
            fn.apply(context, args);
        }
    }, delay);

    // immediate mode and no wait timer? Execute the function immediately
    if (callNow) fn.apply(context, args);
},
[fn, delay, immediate]
);

return debounce;
};

function useOnScreen(ref) {
    const [isIntersecting, setIntersecting] = useState(false);

    // monitor the interaction
    const observer = new IntersectionObserver([entry] => {
        // update the state on interaction change
        setIntersecting(entry.isIntersecting);
    });

    useEffect(() => {
        // assign the observer
        observer.observe(ref.current);

        // remove the observer as soon as the component is unmounted
        return () => {
            observer.disconnect();
        };
    }, []);

    return isIntersecting;
}

const Elements = ({ index }) => {
    // element style

```

```

const style = {
  flex: "1 300px",
  height: "300px",
  display: "inline-flex",
  alignItems: "center",
  justifyContent: "center",
  margin: "5px",
  background: "red",
  fontSize: "40px",
  color: "#fff",
};

return (
  <div style={style}>
    <div>{index}</div>
  </div>
);
};

const Example = () => {
  // create a reference for the block
  const ref = useRef([]);

  // Helper function to check if element is in viewport
  const isInViewport = function (elem) {
    const bounding = elem.getBoundingClientRect();
    return (
      bounding.top >= 0 &&
      bounding.left >= 0 &&
      bounding.bottom <= (window.innerHeight ||
document.documentElement.clientHeight) &&
      bounding.right <= (window.innerWidth ||
document.documentElement.clientWidth)
    );
  };

  // make api call
  const makeApiCall = async () => {
    // array of child elements
    const htmlArray = [...ref.current.children];

    // check if the child element is in viewport

```

```

    // perform further actions
    htmlArray.forEach((e) => {
        if(isInViewPort(e)){
            console.log(e.innerText);
        }
    });
};

// debounced api call after 5 sec
const debouncedApiCall = useDebounce(makeApiCall, 5000);
useEffect(() => {
    window.addEventListener("scroll", debouncedApiCall);

    return () => {
        window.removeEventListener("scroll", debouncedApiCall);
    };
}, []);

// render 20 blocks of elements
const elementsList = [];
for (let i = 1; i <= 20; i++) {
    elementsList.push(<Elements index={i} />);
}

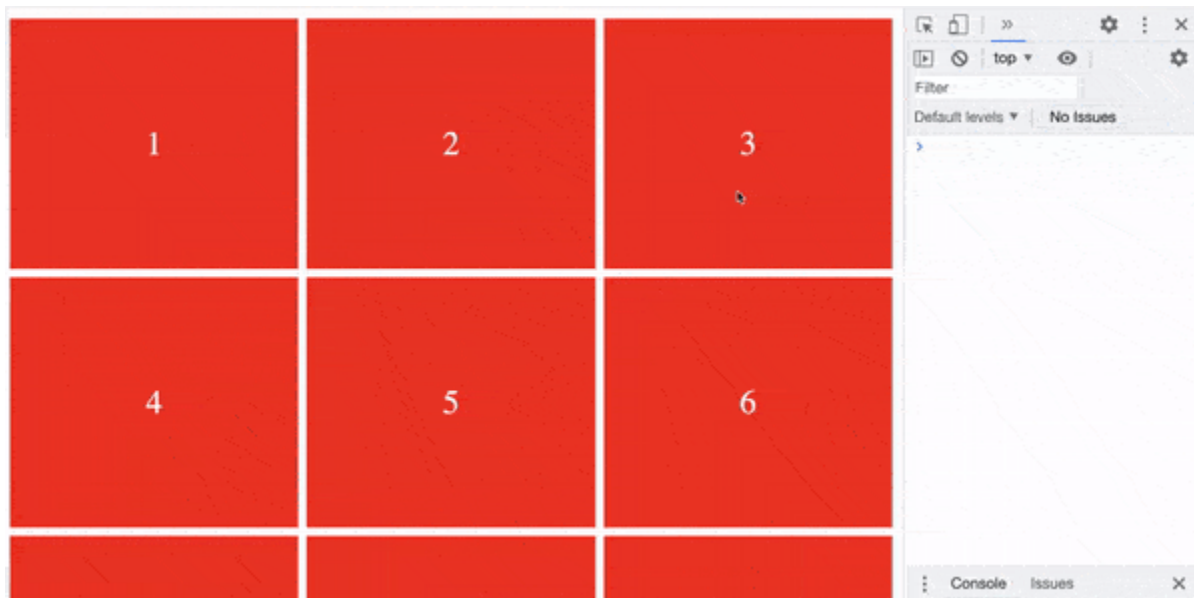
// element style
const wrapperStyle = {
    display: "flex",
    alignItems: "center",
    justifyContent: "center",
    flexWrap: "wrap",
};

return (
    <div style={wrapperStyle} ref={ref}>
        {elementsList}
    </div>
);
};

export default Example;

```


Output



Highlight text on selection

Implement a hook in React that will return the selected text on the web page and the coordinates of the selection so that a popup can be shown to Tweet the selected text just like Medium.

To implement this we will listen to the mouseup event and on the event get the window selection to get the highlighted text and the current node of the text. The text can be overlapping thus we can get the start and the end node.

We can pass the element reference to the hook just to restrict the selection of particular elements. Check if the selected text's start and end node is part of the element then only get the selection and its coordinates.

Store the value in a state and return the data.

```
const useSelectionText = (ref) => {
  // to store the selected text
  // and tools
  const [data, setData] = useState({ showTools: false });

  // handle the mouseup event
  const onMouseup = () => {

    // get the window selection
    const selection = window.getSelection();

    // get the parent node
    const startNode = selection.getRangeAt(0).startContainer.parentNode;

    // get the end node
    const endNode = selection.getRangeAt(0).endContainer.parentNode;

    // if the current element is is not part of the selection node
    // do not show tools
  }
}
```

```

    if (!startNode.isSameNode(ref.current) ||
!startNode.isSameNode(endNode)) {
        setData({
            showTools: false,
        });
        return;
    }

    // get the coordinates of the selection
    const { x, y, width } =
selection.getRangeAt(0).getBoundingClientRect();

    // if not much is selected
    // do not show tools
    if (!width) {
        setData({
            showTools: false,
        });
        return;
    }

    // if text is selected
    // update the selection
    // and the co-ordinates
    // the y position is adjusted to show bar above the selection
    if (selection.toString()) {
        setData({
            x: x,
            y: y + window.scrollY - 25,
            showTools: true,
            selectedText: selection.toString(),
            width,
        });
    }
};

// handle selection
// on the mouseup event
useEffect(() => {
    // add the event
    document.addEventListener("mouseup", onMouseup);

```

```

    // remove the listener
    return () => {
        document.removeEventListener("mouseup", onMouseup);
    };
}, []);

// return the data
return data;
};

```

Usage

```

const Example = () => {
    const ref = useRef();
    const data = useSelectionText(ref);

    return (
        <div>
            {data.showTools && (
                // position the popover according to the need
                <span
                    style={{
                        position: "absolute",
                        left: `${data.x + data.width / 4}px`,
                        top: `${data.y}px`,
                        width: data.width / 2,
                        display: "inline-block",
                        height: "20px",
                        textAlign: "center",
                    }}
                >
                    {/* twitter icon */}
                    <svg style={{ width: "24px", height: "24px" }} viewBox="0 0 24
24">
                        <path
                            fill="#000000"
                            d="M22.46,6C21.69,6.35 20.86,6.58 20,6.69C20.88,6.16
21.56,5.32 21.88,4.31C21.05,4.81 20.13,5.16 19.16,5.36C18.37,4.5 17.26,4
16,4C13.65,4 11.73,5.92 11.73,8.29C11.73,8.63 11.77,8.96
11.84,9.27C8.28,9.09 5.11,7.38 3,4.79C2.63,5.42 2.42,6.16
2.42,6.94C2.42,8.43 3.17,9.75 4.33,10.5C3.62,10.5 2.96,10.3 2.38,10C2.38,10
2.38,10 2.38,10.03C2.38,12.11 3.86,13.85 5.82,14.24C5.46,14.34 5.08,14.39

```

```

4.69,14.39C4.42,14.39 4.15,14.36 3.89,14.31C4.43,16 6,17.26
7.89,17.29C6.43,18.45 4.58,19.13 2.56,19.13C2.22,19.13 1.88,19.11
1.54,19.07C3.44,20.29 5.7,21 8.12,21C16,21 20.33,14.46 20.33,8.79C20.33,8.6
20.33,8.42 20.32,8.23C21.16,7.63 21.88,6.87 22.46,6Z"
    />
</svg>
{ /* edit icon */ }
<svg style={{ width: "24px", height: "24px" }} viewBox="0 0 24
24">
    <path
        fill="#000000"
        d="M18.5,1.15C17.97,1.15 17.46,1.34
17.07,1.73L11.26,7.55L16.91,13.2L22.73,7.39C23.5,6.61 23.5,5.35
22.73,4.56L19.89,1.73C19.5,1.34 19,1.15
18.5,1.15M10.3,8.5L4.34,14.46C3.56,15.24 3.56,16.5 4.36,17.31C3.14,18.54
1.9,19.77 0.67,21H6.33L7.19,20.14C7.97,20.9 9.22,20.89
10,20.12L15.95,14.16"
    />
</svg>
</span>
)}
<div ref={ref}>

```

There are many variations of passages of Lorem Ipsum available, but the majority have

suffered alteration in some form, by injected humour, or randomised words which don't look

even slightly believable. If you are going to use a passage of Lorem Ipsum, you need to be

sure there isn't anything embarrassing hidden in the middle of text. All the Lorem Ipsum

generators on the Internet tend to repeat predefined chunks as necessary, making this the

first true generator on the Internet. It uses a dictionary of over 200 Latin words, combined

with a handful of model sentence structures, to generate Lorem Ipsum which looks reasonable.

The generated Lorem Ipsum is therefore always free from repetition, injected humour, or

non-characteristic words etc. Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random

text. It has roots in a piece of classical Latin literature from 45 BC, making it over 2000

```

        years old. Richard McClintock, a Latin professor at Hampden-Sydney
        College in Virginia,
        looked up one of the more obscure Latin words, consectetur, from a
        Lorem Ipsum passage, and
        going through the cites of the word in classical literature,
        discovered the undoubtable
        source. Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 of "de
        Finibus Bonorum et
        Malorum" (The Extremes of Good and Evil) by Cicero, written in 45
        BC. This book is a
        treatise on the theory of ethics, very popular during the
        Renaissance. The first line of
        Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet..", comes from a line in
        section 1.10.32.
    </div>
</div>
);
};

```

Output

Ipsum available, but the majority have suffered alteration in some form, by injected humour, or randomise
 sure there isn't anything embarrassing hidden in the middle of text. All the Lorem Ipsum generators on the
 dictionary of over 200 Latin words, combined with a handful of model sentence structures, to generate Lo
 humour, or non-characteristic words etc. Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text.
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 ary popular during the Renaissance. The first line of Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet..", comes fi

Batch api calls in sequence

Problem Statement -

You are given an info-graphic component where you have to batch call APIs in sequence. Let's say you have 20 APIs to call, batch call 5 APIs together, and the next 5 after the previous one is done, and so on. The first call will take after a delay of 5 seconds and once all the APIs are executed, reset and start from the beginning.

Example

```
Input:
// API calls
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]

// [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] // first call after 5 seconds
// [6, 7, 8, 9, 10] // second call
// [11, 12, 13, 14, 15] // third call
// [16, 17, 18, 19, 20] // fourth call
```

We will use a dummy promise that will resolve after 1 second to mimic the API call.

- Then break the array of promises into [chunks](#) of 5.
- Use a state to track the indexes of these subarrays, inside the [useEffect](#) hook, check if the current index is first then make the call after the 5 seconds, and once all APIs are executed update the state and increment the index. If the index is greater than the subarray size then reset it.
- After the index will update, the [useEffect](#) hook will be invoked and the subsequent calls will be made, thus all the APIs will be executed recursively.
- To make the API calls we will use a helper function that will execute all the [promises in parallel](#) and increment the index after the operation.

```

import { useState, useEffect } from "react";

// helper function to create promise task
// that resolves randomly after some time
const asyncTask = function (i) {
  return new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    setTimeout(() => resolve(`Completing ${i}`), 1000);
  });
};

// helper function to create subarrays of given size
const chop = (arr, size = arr.length) => {
  //temp array
  const temp = [...arr];

  //output
  const output = [];
  let i = 0;

  //iterate the array
  while (i < temp.length) {
    //slice the sub-array of given size
    //and push them in output array
    output.push(temp.slice(i, i + size));
    i = i + size;
  }

  return output;
};

const Example = () => {
  // array of promises
  // 20
  const promises = [
    asyncTask(1),
    asyncTask(2),
    asyncTask(3),
    asyncTask(4),
    asyncTask(5),
    asyncTask(6),
    asyncTask(7),
    asyncTask(8),
  ];

```



```

    asyncTask(9),
    asyncTask(10),
    asyncTask(11),
    asyncTask(12),
    asyncTask(13),
    asyncTask(14),
    asyncTask(15),
    asyncTask(16),
    asyncTask(17),
    asyncTask(18),
    asyncTask(19),
    asyncTask(20),
  ];

  // sub array of promises of size 5
  // 4 sub arrays in total
  const subArrays = chop(promises, 5);

  // to track the indexes of subarrays
  const [index, setIndex] = useState(0);

  // helper function to perform the async operations
  const asyncOperations = async (promises) => {
    try {
      // execute all the promises of sub-array together
      const resp = await Promise.all(promises);

      // print the output of the current sub array
      console.log(index, resp);
    } catch (e) {
      console.log(e);
    } finally {
      // update the index after the operation
      setIndex(index < subArrays.length - 1 ? index + 1 : 0);
    }
  };

  useEffect(() => {
    // run first promise after 5 second
    if (index === 0) {
      setTimeout(() => {
        asyncOperations(subArrays[index]);
      }, 5000);
    }
  });

```

```

    }, 5000);
  }
  // and the remaining promises after the previous one is done
  else {
    asyncOperations(subArrays[index]);
  }
}, [index]));

return <></>;
};

export default Example;

```

Output

```

// after 5 seconds
0 (5) ['Completing 1', 'Completing 2', 'Completing 3', 'Completing 4',
'Completing 5']
1 (5) ['Completing 6', 'Completing 7', 'Completing 8', 'Completing 9',
'Completing 10']
2 (5) ['Completing 11', 'Completing 12', 'Completing 13', 'Completing 14',
'Completing 15']
3 (5) ['Completing 16', 'Completing 17', 'Completing 18', 'Completing 19',
'Completing 20']

// after 5 seconds
0 (5) ['Completing 1', 'Completing 2', 'Completing 3', 'Completing 4',
'Completing 5']
1 (5) ['Completing 6', 'Completing 7', 'Completing 8', 'Completing 9',
'Completing 10']
2 (5) ['Completing 11', 'Completing 12', 'Completing 13', 'Completing 14',
'Completing 15']
3 (5) ['Completing 16', 'Completing 17', 'Completing 18', 'Completing 19',
'Completing 20']

```

Time in human readable format

Problem Statement -

Create a component in React that takes time as input and returns a string representing the time in the human-readable format like “just now”, “a few secs ago”, “a minute ago”, “10 mins ago”, etc.

Example

Input:

```
<FormattedTime time={new Date("Sun Nov 20 2022 14:20:59")} />
```

Output:

3 hours ago

This component requires calculating the difference between two times efficiently and then showing the appropriate message.

Get a time as input and get the difference between it with the current time in seconds.

```
// get the current time in milliseconds
const current = +Date.now();

// get the date in milliseconds
const lastTime = +lastDate;

// get the difference in milliseconds
let diff = Math.abs(current - lastTime);

// convert the time to seconds
diff = diff / 1000;
```

Create an enum of times in seconds and the messages.

```
// messages
```

```

const messages = {
  NOW: "just now",
  LESS_THAN_A_MINUTE: "a few secs ago",
  LESS_THAN_5_MINUTES: "a minute ago",
  MINUTES: "mins ago",
  HOURS: "hours ago",
  DAYS: "days ago",
  MONTHS: "months ago",
  YEARS: "years ago",
};

// time in seconds
const timeInSeconds = {
  MINUTE: 60,
  HOUR: 60 * 60,
  DAY: 24 * 60 * 60,
  MONTH: 30 * 24 * 60 * 60,
  YEAR: 365 * 24 * 60 * 60,
};

```

Check, in which range do times fit and return the message accordingly.

```

// convert the time to the human-readable format
switch (diff) {
  case diff < 10:
    return messages.NOW;
  case diff > 10 && diff < timeInSeconds.MINUTE:
    return messages.LESS_THAN_A_MINUTE;
  case diff > timeInSeconds.MINUTE && diff < timeInSeconds.MINUTE * 5:
    return messages.LESS_THAN_5_MINUTES;
  default:
    if (diff < timeInSeconds.HOUR) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.MINUTE)}
${messages.MINUTES}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSeconds.HOUR && diff < timeInSeconds.DAY) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.HOUR)}
${messages.HOURS}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSeconds.DAY && diff < timeInSeconds.MONTH) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.DAY)} ${messages.DAYS}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSeconds.MONTH && diff < timeInSeconds.YEAR) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.MONTH)}

```

```

    ${messages.MONTHS}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSecond.YEAR) {
        return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSecond.YEAR)}
    ${messages.YEARS}`;
    }
}

```

Encapsulate this logic inside a function that will format and return the value.

```

// messages
const messages = {
  NOW: "just now",
  LESS_THAN_A_MINUTE: "a few secs ago",
  LESS_THAN_5_MINUTES: "a minute ago",
  MINUTES: "mins ago",
  HOURS: "hours ago",
  DAYS: "days ago",
  MONTHS: "months ago",
  YEARS: "years ago",
};

// time in seconds
const timeInSecond = {
  MINUTE: 60,
  HOUR: 60 * 60,
  DAY: 24 * 60 * 60,
  MONTH: 30 * 24 * 60 * 60,
  YEAR: 365 * 24 * 60 * 60,
};

// get the floor value
const getFormatted = (time) => {
  return Math.floor(time);
};

// helper function to calculate
const calculate = (lastDate) => {
  // get the current time in milliseconds
  const current = +Date.now();

```

```

// get the date in milliseconds
const lastTime = +lastDate;

// get the difference in milliseconds
let diff = Math.abs(current - lastTime);

// convert the time to seconds
diff = diff / 1000;

// convert the time to the human-readable format
switch (diff) {
  case diff < 10:
    return messages.NOW;
  case diff > 10 && diff < timeInSeconds.MINUTE:
    return messages.LESS_THAN_A_MINUTE;
  case diff > timeInSeconds.MINUTE && diff < timeInSeconds.MINUTE * 5:
    return messages.LESS_THAN_5_MINUTES;
  default:
    if (diff < timeInSeconds.HOUR) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.MINUTE)}
${messages.MINUTES}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSeconds.HOUR && diff < timeInSeconds.DAY) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.HOUR)}
${messages.HOURS}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSeconds.DAY && diff < timeInSeconds.MONTH) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.DAY)} ${messages.DAYS}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSeconds.MONTH && diff < timeInSeconds.YEAR) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.MONTH)}
${messages.MONTHS}`;
    } else if (diff > timeInSeconds.YEAR) {
      return `${getFormatted(diff / timeInSeconds.YEAR)}
${messages.YEARS}`;
    }
  }
};

const FormattedTime = ({ time }) => {
  // calculate the time
  const convertedTime = calculate(time);
  return <p>{convertedTime}</p>;
};

```

```
export default FormattedTime;
```

Test Case

Input:

```
<FormattedTime time={new Date("Sun Nov 20 2022 14:20:59")} />
```

Output:

3 hours ago

Detect overlapping circles

Problem Statement -

Draw circles on the screen on the click and whenever two circles overlap change the color of the second circle.

- When a user clicks anywhere on the DOM, create a circle around it of a radius of 100px with a red background.
- If two or more circles overlap, change the background of the later circle.

Let us understand the logic of creating the circle first.

As we have to create the circle with a radius of 100px (200px diameter), rather than generating the circle on the click, we will store the coordinates of the position where the circle should be generated when the user clicks and then create circles out of these coordinates.

As all the circles will be in absolute position so that they can be freely placed on the screen, we will calculate the top, bottom, left, and right positions that will help in placement as well as detecting if two circles are colliding.

Get the clientX and clientY coordinates when the user clicks and align the circle around with a simple calculation so that it is placed in the center. Also before updating the state check if the current circle is overlapping with the existing circles then update the background color of the current.

```
// helper function to gather configuration when user clicks
const draw = (e) => {
  // get the coordinates where user has clicked
  const { clientX, clientY } = e;

  // decide the position where circle will be created and placed
```



```

    // as the circle is of 100 radius (200 diameter), we are subtracting the
    values
    // so that circle is placed in the center
    // set the initial background color to red
    setElementsCoordinates((prevState) => {
      const current = {
        top: clientY - 100,
        left: clientX - 100,
        right: clientX - 100 + 200,
        bottom: clientY - 100 + 200,
        background: "red",
      };

      // before making the new entry
      // check with the existing circles
      for (let i = 0; i < prevState.length; i++) {
        // if the current circle is colliding with any existing
        // update the background color of the current
        if (elementsOverlap(current, prevState[i])) {
          current.background = getRandomColor();
          break;
        }
      }

      return [...prevState, current];
    });
  };

```

Assign the event listener and draw the circle on the click.

```

// assign the click event
useEffect(() => {
  document.addEventListener("click", draw);
  return () => {
    document.removeEventListener("click", draw);
  };
}, []);

```

Helper function to detect collision and generate random colors.

```
// helper function to generate a random color
const getRandomColor = () => {
  const letters = "0123456789ABCDEF";
  let color = "#";
  for (let i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
    color += letters[Math.floor(Math.random() * 16)];
  }
  return color;
};

// helper function to detect if two elements are overlapping
const elementsOverlap = (rect1, rect2) => {
  const collide = !(
    rect1.top > rect2.bottom ||
    rect1.right < rect2.left ||
    rect1.bottom < rect2.top ||
    rect1.left > rect2.right
  );

  return collide;
};
```

Generate the circles from the coordinates which we have stored after the user has clicked. As the detection is done before making entry into the state, the circles are generated with different colors if they collide.

```
// circle element
const Circle = ({ top, left, background }) => {
  return (
    <div
      style={{
        position: "absolute",
        width: "200px",
        height: "200px",
        borderRadius: "50%",
        opacity: "0.5",
        background,
        top,
```

```

        left,
      })
    ></div>
  );
};

return (
  <div>
    { /* render each circle */ }
    {elementsCoordinates.map((e) => (
      <Circle {...e} key={e.top + e.left + e.right} />
    ))}
  </div>
);

```

Putting everything together.

```

import { useEffect, useState } from "react";

// helper function to generate a random color
const getRandomColor = () => {
  const letters = "0123456789ABCDEF";
  let color = "#";
  for (let i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
    color += letters[Math.floor(Math.random() * 16)];
  }
  return color;
};

// helper function to detect if two elements are overlapping
const elementsOverlap = (rect1, rect2) => {
  const collide = !(
    rect1.top > rect2.bottom ||
    rect1.right < rect2.left ||
    rect1.bottom < rect2.top ||
    rect1.left > rect2.right
  );
  return collide;
};

```

```

const Example = () => {
  // store the configuration of each circle
  const [elementsCoordinates, setElementsCoordinates] = useState([]);

  // helper function to gather configuration when user clicks
  const draw = (e) => {
    // get the coordinates where user has clicked
    const { clientX, clientY } = e;

    // decide the position where circle will be created and placed
    // as the circle is of 100 radius (200 diameter), we are subtracting
the values
    // so that circle is placed in the center
    // set the initial background color to red
    setElementsCoordinates((prevState) => {
      const current = {
        top: clientY - 100,
        left: clientX - 100,
        right: clientX - 100 + 200,
        bottom: clientY - 100 + 200,
        background: "red",
      };

      // before making the new entry
      // check with the existing circles
      for (let i = 0; i < prevState.length; i++) {
        // if the current circle is colliding with any existing
        // update the background color of the current
        if (elementsOverlap(current, prevState[i])) {
          current.background = getRandomColor();
          break;
        }
      }

      return [...prevState, current];
    });
  };

  // assign the click event
  useEffect(() => {
    document.addEventListener("click", draw);
    return () => {

```

```

        document.removeEventListener("click", draw);
    };
}, []);

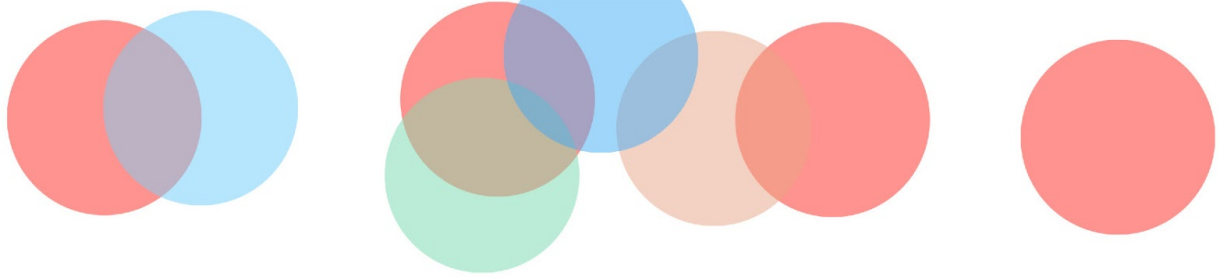
// circle element
const Circle = ({ top, left, background }) => {
    return (
        <div
            style={{
                position: "absolute",
                width: "200px",
                height: "200px",
                borderRadius: "50%",
                opacity: "0.5",
                background,
                top,
                left,
            }}
        ></div>
    );
};

return (
    <div>
        {/* render each circle */}
        {elementsCoordinates.map((e) => (
            <Circle {...e} key={e.top + e.left + e.right} />
        ))}
    </div>
);
};

export default Example;

```

Output



System Design

Overview

There is no specific answer to a system design question, each answer is subjective.

The best way to answer is to discuss things on points, having a clear understanding of the basics and concepts really helps.

Make a point -> Validate the point -> And convince that the approach you are explaining would be suited to the problem that you are dealing with.

Ask clarifying questions at the beginning, don't assume anything, make sure you get all the features set listed and then have your discussion around these points only.

Only explain things that you know thoroughly, unnecessary speaking will do more harm than good. If you are not certain about anything, clearly convey that to the interviewers, they may provide hints.

In the next part we will see two system design questions. This book was not meant to cover system design and I am little in-experienced in it. Maybe in the future I will write a book around it too.

These are the two questions I have worked on in my professional life and the same I am discussing next.

Maker checker flow

Problem Statement -

Imagine a corporate hierarchy where users with higher authority will have privileges over the role with lower authority.

Based on their privileges and role, the features of the applications will be available to the users.

Consider these 4 roles.

Senior manager > manager > software engineer > intern.

In this order, the intern will have the least privilege and the senior manager will have the most privilege.

A higher authority can update the role of the lower authority to any level lower than it, for example, a Senior manager can promote an intern to the manager directly.

If the lower authority makes any change that requires approval, the task should be in a pending state and anyone above its role should be able to approve it.

Based on this, design a web application for role-based users.

Discuss the following features

- How do you dynamically show the web application features based on the user's role?.
- How do you handle the privileges and authority?

- How do you extend the application so that the role names can be dynamic?
- Things that you will handle in the frontend and things that you expect from the backend.

How do you dynamically show the web application features based on the user's role.?

There are two levels at which we can add the restrictions.

- *Route level restriction* – where users with a certain role can access certain routes.
- *Feature level restriction* – where users with certain roles and privileges can perform the actions.

For example, an intern can view the employee hierarchy in the web application but cannot perform any actions whereas a senior manager can view and also do certain actions like promoting or demoting.

Thus after discussing with the product managers and getting clarity on the roles and their privileges, we can design a complete hierarchy chart with the features set and convert this to configuration to dynamically add restrictions.

Based on the configurations add the restrictions at the route level and the features level. Call this configuration API before login in and cache it.

Once the user is logged in, based on their role, use the configuration details and dynamically render the view.

For route-level restrictions, [create a middleware that will check if the user has the authority to access the route and then allow it.](#)

Feature-level restrictions will answer the second point “How do you handle the privileges and authority.”?

How do you handle the privileges and authority?

This is going to be the most complex part of the application. It requires careful implementation at the component level, module level, and sub-page level.

For example, The Pending request module will be visible to everyone except for Interns,

A software engineer can only view the intern’s requests, a manager can view both the software engineer’s and the intern’s requests, and so on.

To make it completely dynamic, we will have to rely on the configuration and one way we can do it is to create the components for different roles and abstract the logic, this will minimize the chances of error with the multiple conditions and every user role will have its own component level implementation.

Note – “Expect a follow-up question, where you have to create a component to show the working. (Low-level design)”.

How do you extend the application so that the role names can be dynamic?

We can have alias mapping and can use the alias labels for the same level. This way roles and privileges will remain the same but the labels could be different.

Things that you will handle on the front end and things that you expect from the back end.

The session management of the user will rely on the backend and the configuration as well. The configuration will be constructed as a JSON and will be returned from the backend using which the frontend will dynamically render the views.

A token-based authorization mechanism would be the best suited as whenever a user's role is changed, its session/token will be expired, if that user is currently logged in the system, on its next API call, 401 unauthorized will be returned and we can have the API interceptor that will log out the user.

There should be checks to validate the privileges both at the backend and the frontend to be extra sure.

The configuration JSON should be the single source of truth for both the parts to minimize the chances of error.

Design an online judge

Problem Statement -

Design an online judge like Leetcode. The web applications should have the following sections

- Problem listing with an option to sort.
- Problem solving with the solutions.
- Discussion section to discuss interview questions & experience, seek career guidance, etc with an option to filter.

Keeping these in mind, design a coding challenge web app for an authenticated user. Please be mindful of the performance of the application.

Let us tackle each point individually and then at the end we will discuss the overall application performance.

Problem listing

The problem listing page will have all the metadata related to the problem like how many users have tried to solve the problem, what was the acceptance percentage, difficulty, and upvoting.

We can list the problems in a tabular format and display the important details like difficulties and provide an option to the user to filter the problem based on the metadata.

They can also search the problem using a search bar with the fuzzy search in the problem title and its description. All other options will be available for filter thus it would not be necessary to search on that.

There would also be an option to show which problem you have successfully solved so that you can filter them out.

Because a user won't solve all the problems at once, we can add pagination to show only a specific number of problems at a time on the page and for the rest, the user will have to navigate, this will be a good performance measure.

Note – “Expect a follow-up question where you are asked to implement the problem listing page with search and filter options. The filters can be dynamic or static, aka [DATA-TABLE](#)”.

Problem solving with solution

There is no point in repeating the wheel, thus we can use an [open-source online judge](#) or paid one depending upon the requirements for the core part of executing the coding and providing the result.

This page will be a two section layout, where in one part questions along with sample test cases will be described and in the other section, the IDE will be integrated.

The question section can also have the solutions and the past results tabs in it.

There will be a pagination option to navigate to the next and previous questions.

Discussion section to discuss interview questions, and experiences, seek career guidance, etc with an option to filter.

This could be a multi-tab public forum, where registered users can ask and answer queries posted by them. There will be an option to tag the questions while asking and then filter based on these tags or using the search.

For posting the question we can have a WYSIWYG editor like [CKEditor](#) as the user may want to post the code samples.

For answering, we can have one level reply for simplicity. Where only a reply to the question will be given rather than another user's reply.

Note – “Expect a follow-up question to code a simple question-and-answer web app”.

Architecture

[Micro-frontend architecture](#) could be really helpful in boosting the overall performance of this application.

Each page/module of this application can be developed independently by a different team in any framework of choice and they can be bundled and hosted through the CDN individually.

We can then load each of them in the main application and ship it. Each bundle will be lazy-loaded.

This way the code will be split and being small bundles they will be faster to load. The state between each can be shared using the local storage.

As SEO would be an important factor, we can use the SSR frameworks using a [hybrid rendering technique](#), where SEO-related stuff will be rendered on the server side and remain on the client side.