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// 1. Print each element of an array of strings:
const strings = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "date", "elderberry"];
for (let i = 0; i < strings.length; i++) {</pre>
 console.log(strings[i]);
// 2. Find the average of an array of numbers:
const numbers = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];
const average = numbers.reduce((num , sum)=> sum+num ,
0)/numbers.length;
console.log(average);
//3. Check if an array is empty:
if(!numbers.length === 0){
return numbers;
} else{
    return console.log("empty");
//4. Print the square of each element in an array
// const integers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const sqOfElement = integers.forEach(num => num*num);
console.log(sqOfElement);
// 5. Find the length of an array without using .length:
const integers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
let count = 0;
for(let i in integers){
    count = + count;
console.log(count);
const numbers1 = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];
for( let i =0; i < numbers1.length; i++){
   if( i % 2 === 0){
        console.log(numbers1[i]);
// 7. Check if a specific value exists in an array:
const include = numbers.includes(20);
//8. Add a new element to the end of an array without using push():
function addEle(arr, ele){
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arr[arr.length] = ele;
const arr = [1,2,3]
addEle(arr, 4)
console.log(arr); // [1, 2, 3, 4]
//9. Remove the first element without using shift():
function removeFirstElement(arr) {
   for (let i = 0; i < arr.length - 1; i++) {</pre>
      arr[i] = arr[i + 1];
   arr.length -= 1;
    const arr = [1, 2, 3];
 removeFirstElement(arr);
  console.log(arr); // [2, 3]
function getFirstNElements(arr, n) {
    return arr.slice(0, n);
 console.log(getFirstNElements([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 3)); // [1, 2, 3]
 // 11. Find the difference between the largest and smallest numbers:
 function findDifference(arr) {
   const max = Math.max(...arr);
   const min = Math.min(...arr);
   return max - min;
 console.log(findDifference([10, 20, 30, 5, 15])); // 25
 // 12. Count occurrences of a number in an array:
 function countOccurrences(arr, num) {
    return arr.filter(element => element === num).length;
 console.log(countOccurrences([1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1], 1)); // 3
    13. Remove duplicates from an array:
function removeDuplicates(arr) {
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return [...new Set(arr)];
 console.log(removeDuplicates([1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3])); // [1, 2, 3]
 // 14. Split an array into chunks:
 function chunkArray(arr, size) {
   const chunks = [];
   for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i += size) {</pre>
     chunks.push(arr.slice(i, i + size));
   return chunks;
 console.log(chunkArray([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], 2)); // [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5]]
 //15. Return all elements greater than a given number:
 function filterGreaterThan(arr, num) {
   return arr.filter(element => element > num);
 console.log(filterGreaterThan([10, 20, 30, 40], 25)); // [30, 40]
 // 16. Sum elements at odd indices:
 function sumOddIndices(arr) {
   return arr.reduce((sum, num, index) => (index % 2 !== 0 ? sum +
num : sum), 0);
 // Example usage:
 console.log(sumOddIndices([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])); // 6
 //17. Insert an element at a specific index:
 function insertAt(arr, index, value) {
   arr.splice(index, 0, value);
 const arr = [1, 2, 4];
 insertAt(arr, 2, 3);
 console.log(arr); // [1, 2, 3, 4]
 // 18. Find the product of all elements:
 function productOfElements(arr) {
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return arr.reduce((product, num) => product * num, 1);

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}
// Example usage:
console.log(productOfElements([1, 2, 3, 4])); // 24
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//19. Return the cumulative sum:
function cumulativeSum(arr) {
  const result = [];
  arr.reduce((sum, num, index) => (result[index] = sum + num), 0);
  return result;
}

// Example usage:
console.log(cumulativeSum([1, 2, 3])); // [1, 3, 6]
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/// 20. Check if an array is sorted in ascending order:
function isSortedAscending(arr) {
  for (let i = 0; i < arr.length - 1; i++) {
    if (arr[i] > arr[i + 1]) return false;
  }
  return true;
}

// Example usage:
console.log(isSortedAscending([1, 2, 3])); // true
console.log(isSortedAscending([3, 2, 1])); // false
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