1. Slide 52- Self-Invoking Functions

CODE-

```
var add = (function () {
  var counter = 0;
  return function () {
    return (counter += 1);
  };
})();

console.log(add());
console.log(add());
console.log(add());
```

OUTPUT-

```
mohit@Mohit MINGW64 /

$ node a.js

1

2

3

mohit@Mohit MINGW64 /

$ |
```

2. Question 2 - Display usage of All Array Methods

CODE-

```
// Question 2 - Display usage of All Array Methods

var array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10];

// 1. concat()
array = array.concat(11);
console.log("1: " + array);

// 2. every()
const lessthan15 = (arrvalue) => arrvalue < 15;
console.log("2: " + array.every(lessthan15));</pre>
```

```
/ 3. filter()
array = array.filter(lessthan15);
console.log("3: " + array);
 / 4. forEach()
array.forEach((data) => console.log("4: " + data));
 / <u>5. IndexOf()</u>
console.log("5: " + array.indexOf(45));
console.log("5: " + array.indexOf(5));
console.log("5: " + array.indexOf(11));
 / 6. join()
console.log("6: " + array.join());
 / 7. lastIndexOf()
console.log("7: " + array.lastIndexOf(4));
 / 8. map()
array.map((x) \Rightarrow x + 2);
 / 9. pop()
console.log("9: " + array.pop());
 / 10. push()
console.log("10: " + array.push(12));
 / <u>11. reverse()</u>
console.log("11: " + array.reverse());
 / 12. shift()
console.log("12: " + array.shift());
 / 13. slice()
console.log("13: " + array.slice(2, 6));
 / 14. sort()
console.log("14: " + array.sort());
```

```
// 15. splice()
console.log("15: " + array.splice(3, 5));

// 16. toString()
console.log("16: " + array.toString());

// 17 unShift()
console.log("17: " + array.unshift());
```

OUTPUT-

```
mohit@Mohit MINGW64 /g/Internship
$ node a.js
1: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
2: true
3: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
4: 1
4: 2
4: 3
4: 4
4: 5
4: 6
4: 7
4: 8
4: 9
4: 10
4: 11
5: -1
5: 4
5: 10
6: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11
9: 11
10: 11
11: 12,10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1
12: 12
13: 8,7,6,5
14: 1,10,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
15: 3,4,5,6,7
16: 1,10,2,8,9
17: 5
```

- 3. Create a function which takes input as a string and it returns true if
- a) String starts with lion
- b) String ends with cat
- c) String has abc (b can be n>=1 times) anywhere in between the string. And also print the location of a/b/c if true or else return false.

CODE-

```
var re = new RegExp("abb*c");
const findIndices = (str, char) =>
 str.split("").reduce((indices, letter, index) => {
   letter === char && indices.push(index);
   return indices;
 }, []);
var fun = (string) => {
 if (string.startsWith("lion") && string.endsWith("cat") &&
string.match(re)) {
   console.log(`${string} true`);
   console.log("Postions of a:", findIndices(string, "a"));
   console.log("Postions of b:", findIndices(string, "b"));
   console.log("Postions of c:", findIndices(string, "c"));
 } else console.log(`${string} false`);
 return "";
};
console.log(fun("lionnodeabbccat"));
console.log(fun("cat"));
console.log(fun("lion"));
console.log(fun("lioncat"));
```

OUTPUT-

```
mohit@Mohit MINGW64 /g/Internship +
$ node a.js
lionnodeabbccat true
Postions of a: [ 8, 13 ]
Postions of b: [ 9, 10 ]
Postions of c: [ 11, 12 ]

cat false
lion false
lioncat false
```

- 4. Create a function which takes array as an input
- a) Sort array in ascending order
- b) Multiply each number by 10
- c) Return those numbers which are divisible by 3

CODE-

OUTPUT-

```
$ node a.js
Inital Array: [
    9, 8, 7, 6, 5,
    4, 3, 2, 1
]
Sorted Array: [
    1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
    6, 7, 8, 9
]
X by 10 Array: [
    10, 20, 30, 40, 50,
    60, 70, 80, 90
]
Divisble by 3 Array: [ 3, 6, 9 ]
```

5.Difference between '==' and '==='

CODE-

```
var a = 1;
var b = "1";

console.log("");
console.log(a == b);

console.log(a == b);

console.log(a == b);

console.log("");

var c = 1;
var d = true;

console.log(c == d);
```

OUTPUT-

```
mohit@Mohit MINGW64 /
$ node a.js
true
false
true
false
```