

1. Write a loop that makes seven calls to `console.log` to output the following triangle:

```
#
##
###
####
#####
#####
#####
```

2. Write a program that uses `console.log` to print all the numbers from 1 to 100, with two exceptions. For numbers divisible by 3, print "Fizz" instead of the number, and for numbers divisible by 5 (and not 3), print "Buzz" instead. When you have that working, modify your program to print "FizzBuzz", for numbers that are divisible by both 3 and 5 (and still print "Fizz" or "Buzz" for numbers divisible by only one of those).
3. Write a program that creates a string that represents an 8×8 grid, using newline characters to separate lines. At each position of the grid there is either a space or a “#” character. The characters should form a chess board.

Passing this string to `console.log` should show something like this:

```
# # # #
# # # #
# # # #
# # # #
# # # #
# # # #
# # # #
# # # #
```

When you have a program that generates this pattern, define a variable `size = 8` and change the program so that it works for any size, outputting a grid of the given width and height.

4. Write a function `min` that takes two arguments and returns their minimum.

5. You can get the Nth character, or letter, from a string by writing `"string".charAt(N)`, similar to how you get its length with `"s".length`. The returned value will be a string containing only one character (for example, `"b"`). The first character has position zero, which causes the last one to be found at position `string.length - 1`. In other words, a two-character string has length 2, and its characters have positions 0 and 1.

Write a function `countBs` that takes a string as its only argument and returns a number that indicates how many uppercase `"B"` characters are in the string.

Next, write a function called `countChar` that behaves like `countBs`, except it takes a second argument that indicates the character that is to be counted (rather than counting only uppercase `"B"` characters). Rewrite `countBs` to make use of this new function.