```
2 3 5 7 - Prime number
// let isPrime=true;
// if(num===1){
// else if(num >1){
       for(let i=2;i<=num;i++){</pre>
           if(num%i==0){
               isPrime=false;
               break;
       if(isPrime){
           console.log(`${num} is a prime number`);
           console.log(`${num} is not a prime number`);
// else{
// Anpother method
// const lownum = parseInt(prompt("enter a number"));
// const highnum = parseInt(prompt("enter a number"));
// for (let i = lownum; i <= highnum; i++) {</pre>
     for (let j = 2; j < i; j++) {
       if (i % j == 0) {
         break;
       console.log(i);
// const number=parseInt(prompt('enyer a number'));
```

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// else if(number==0){
       console.log(zero);
       for(i=1;i<=number;i++){</pre>
       console.log(`${number}-----${fact}`);
// Fiboinacci Series
// const number=parseInt(prompt('enter a number'));
// let n1=0,n2=1,nextTerm;
       console.log(n1);
       n2=nextTerm;
// }
// Armstrong
// const number=parseInt(prompt('enter a number'));
// while(temp>0){
       let remindar=temp%10;
       temp=parseInt(temp/10);
// if(sum==number){
       console.log('armstrong');
       console.log('not a armstrong');
// const number=parseInt(prompt('enter a number'));
// for(let i=1;i<=number;i++){</pre>
```

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if(number%i==0){
           console.log(i);
// Palindrome of a string
// function checkPalindrome(string) {
     const len = string.length;
     for (let i = 0; i < len / 2; i++) {
      if (string[i] !== string[len - 1 - i]) {
     return "palindrome";
// const input = prompt("enter a number");
// const value = checkPalindrome(input);
// console.log(value);
// function checkLeapYear(year){
       if((0==year%4)&&(0!==year%100)||(0==year%400)){
           console.log(year, 'leap year');
           console.log(year, 'not leap year');
// const input=prompt('enyter a number');
// checkLeapYear(input);
//unshift
// const arra=[1,2,3,5,8];
// console.log(arra.unshift(5,8));
// console.log(arra);
//Spread opeartor
The JavaScript spread operator (...) allows us to quickly copy all
or part of an existing array or object into another array or object.
const numbersTwo = [4, 5, 6];
const numbersCombined = [...numbersOne, ...numbersTwo];
```

```
//Array destructuring
Destructuring is an efficient way to extract multiple values from data that is
stored in arrays or objects
const items=[1,2,3];
const [x,y,z]=item;
console.log(x);
console.log(y);
console.log(z);
Is JavaScript a pass-by-reference or pass-by-value language?
The variable's data is always a reference for objects, hence it's always pass by
value. As a result,
if you supply an object and alter its members inside the method, the changes
continue outside of it.
 It appears to be pass by reference in this case. However, if you modify the
values of the object variable,
 the change will not last, demonstrating that it is indeed passed by value.
//Reverse a number
// let number = parseInt(prompt("enter a number"));
// let result = 0;
// while (number > 0) {
     let rightmost = number % 10;
     result = result * 10 + rightmost;
     number = Math.floor(number / 10);
// console.log("result is " + result);
//Reverse a String Using for Loop
// function ReverseString(str){
     let name="";
     for(let i=str.length-1;i>=0;i--){
      name=name+str[i];
     return name;
// const string=prompt('enter a number');
// const result=ReverseString(string);
// console.log(result);
```

```
//Find duplicate
// const checkduplicate = (input) => {
// const duplicate = input.filter((item, index) => input.indexOf(item) !=
index);
// return Array.from(new Set(duplicate));
// console.log(checkduplicate(arr));
//largest & smalest
// function findNumber(arr) {
     if (arr.length === 0) {
       return null;
     let smallest = arr[0];
     let largest = arr[0];
     for (let i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {</pre>
       if (arr[i] < smallest) {</pre>
         smallest = arr[i];
       } else if (arr[i] > largest) {
         largest = arr[i];
     return { smallest, largest };
// const number = [1, 5, 8, 9, 4, 7, 10];
// const result = findNumber(number);
// console.log(result.smallest);
// console.log(result.largest);
// Reverse an array
// let number1=[1,2,3,4,5,6];
// let result=[];
// for(let i=number1.length-1;i>=0;i--){
// result.push(number1[i])
// console.log(result);
```