

## Advanced Arrays- Practice Code

### Steps to see the output:

- Open VS code.
- Select New File in the opened folder...
- Save the file in the appropriate folder/ create the folder and save the file with extension.
- Copy and Add the below given JS code in the file.
- View the file in the browser, by right click on the file name in the left pane.
- View of file in browser.

**Problem Statement 1:** What is the output of the following code?

**Code:-**

```
const arrayOfOddNumbers = [1, 3, 5];  
arrayOfOddNumbers[100] = 199;  
console.log(arrayOfOddNumbers.length);
```

**Problem Statement 2:** Write a simple JavaScript program to join all elements of the following array into a string

*Sample array :* myColor = ["1", "2", "3", "Black"];

*Expected Output :*

"1,2,3,Black"

**Problem Statement 3:** Write a JavaScript program to find a pair of elements (indices of the two numbers) from an given array whose sum equals a specific target number.

**Input: numbers=** [10,20,10,40,50,60,70], **target=**50

**Output:** 2, 3

## Solutions

Sol 1: 101

The reason for this solution is as follows: JavaScript places empty as a value for indices 3 - 99. Thus, when you set the value of the 100th index, the array looks like:

```
> console.log(arrayOfOddNumbers);
▶ (101) [1, 3, 5, empty × 97, 199]
```

Sol 2:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>JS Objects Practice Code </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Output is in your console window</h1>
<script type="text/javascript">
  myColor = ["1", "2", "3", "Black"];
  console.log(myColor.toString());
  console.log(myColor.join());
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Sol 3:

```
function twoSum(nums, target_num) {  
  var map = [];  
  var indexnum = [];  
  
  for (var x = 0; x < nums.length; x++)  
  {  
    if (map[nums[x]] != null)  
    {  
      var index = map[nums[x]];  
      indexnum[0] = index;  
      indexnum[1] = x;  
      break;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
      map[target_num - nums[x]] = x;  
    }  
  }  
  return indexnum;  
}  
console.log(twoSum([10,20,10,40,50,60,70],50));
```