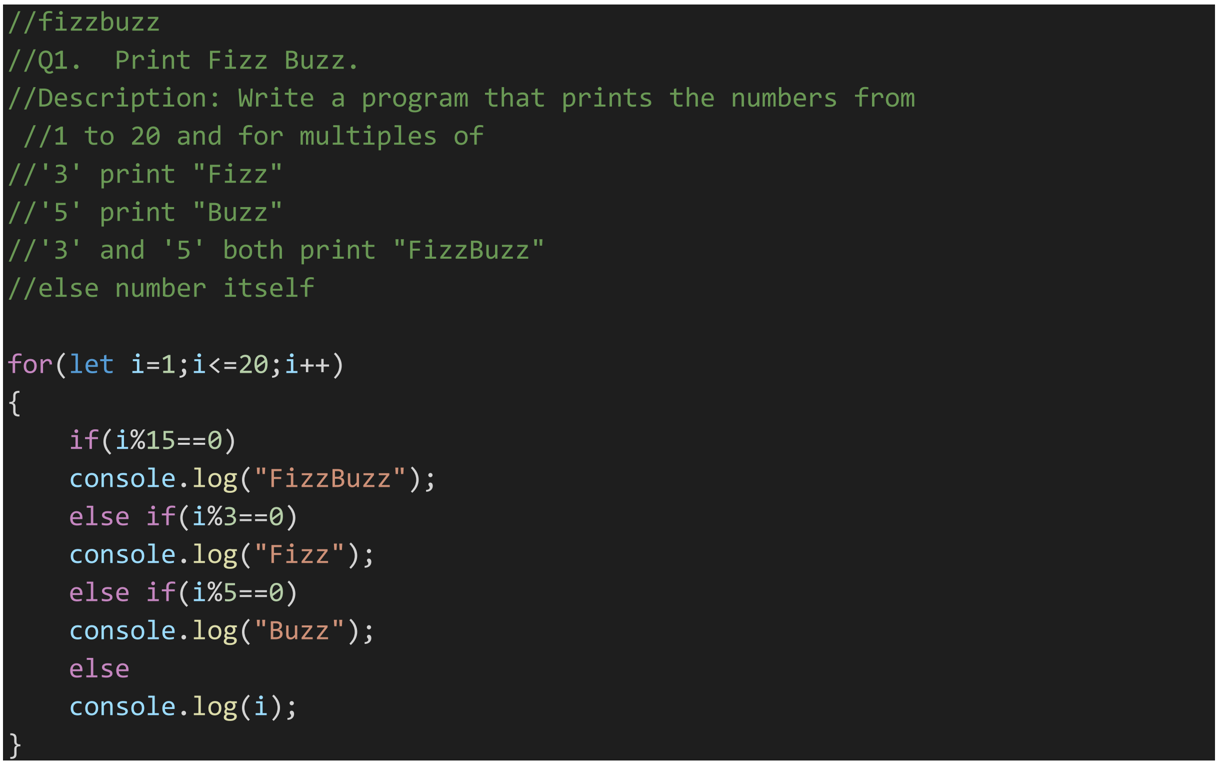
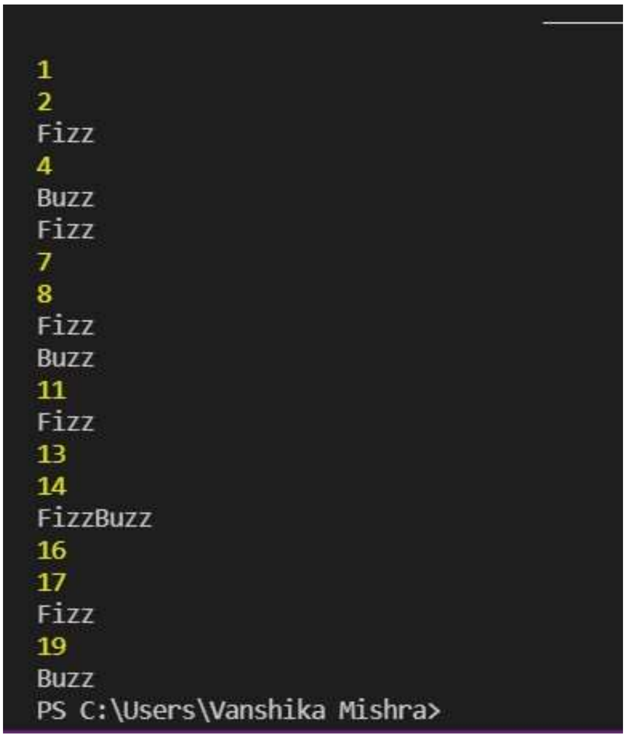


```
//fizzbuzz
//Q1.  Print Fizz Buzz.
//Description: Write a program that prints the numbers from
 //1 to 20 and for multiples of
//'3' print "Fizz"
//'5' print "Buzz"
//'3' and '5' both print "FizzBuzz"
//else number itself

for(let i=1;i<=20;i++)
{
    if(i%15==0)
    console.log("FizzBuzz");
    else if(i%3==0)
    console.log("Fizz");
    else if(i%5==0)
    console.log("Buzz");
    else
    console.log(i);
}
```

Output



```
1
2
Fizz
4
Buzz
Fizz
7
8
Fizz
Buzz
11
Fizz
13
14
FizzBuzz
16
17
Fizz
19
Buzz
PS C:\Users\Vanshika Mishra>
```

Q2 Solution

```
function miniMaxSum(arr) {

// Write your code here
    let sum=0;
    for(let i=0;i<arr.length;i++)
    {
        sum+=arr[i];
    }

    let min=arr[0];
    let max=arr[0];
    for(let i=0;i<arr.length;i++)
    {
        if(arr[i]<min)
        min=arr[i];
        else if(arr[i]>max)
        max=arr[i];
    }

    let minsum=sum-max;
    let maxsum=sum-min;
    console.log(minsum+" "+maxsum);
}
//cleared all 15 test cases
```

Q3 Convert number from decimal to binary using function

The **`parseInt()`** function parses a string argument and returns an integer of the specified radix

```
//function
let n=57;
function dectobin(n){
    return parseInt(n, 10).toString(2);
}
let rval=dectobin(n);
console.log(rval);
```

solution 2

```
//function
 function dectobinary(no)
 {

    let p=1;
    let sum=0;
    while(no!=0)
    {
        let rem=no%2;
        no= parseInt(no/2);
        sum=sum+p*rem;
        p=p*10;
    }

    return sum;


 }
 let no=57;
let rval=dectobinary(no);
console.log(rval);
```

Q4

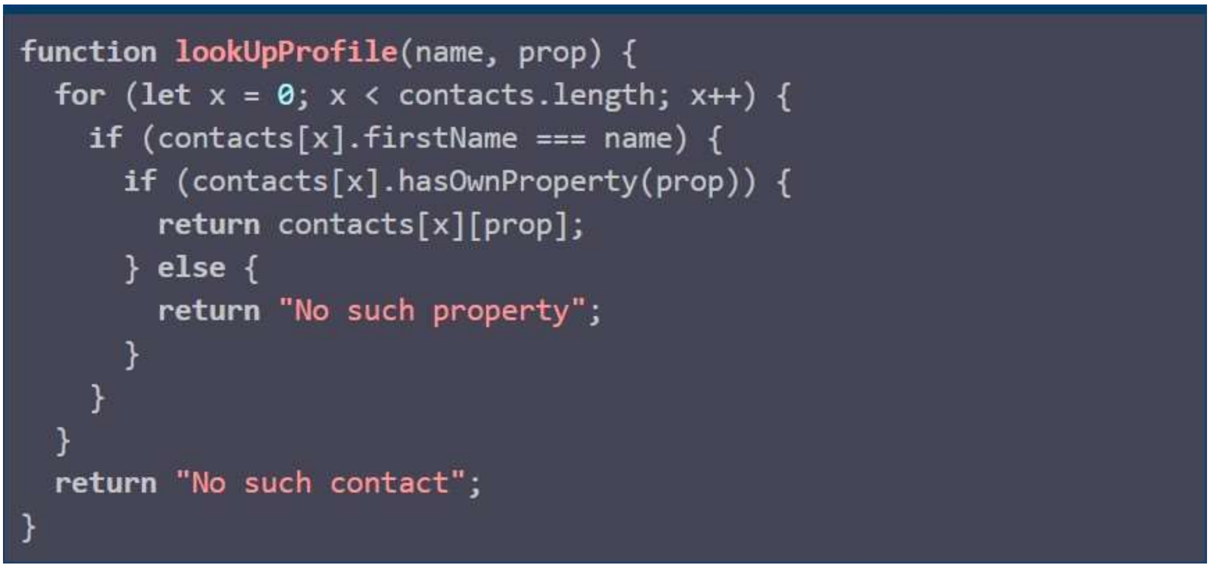
myMusic is an array which has objects as its elements.

```
var myMusic = [
  {
    "artist": "Billy Joel",
    "title": "Piano Man",
    "release_year": 1973,
    "formats": [
      "CD",
      "8T",       //array inside object
      "LP"
    ],
    "gold": true
  },  //object 1 element 1
  {
     "artist": "Billy eilish",
    "title": "Piano gurl",
    "release_year": 2012,
    "formats": [   //array inside object
      "it",
      "6T",
      "pP"
    ],
    "gold": false
  }  //object 2 element 2
];
```

Q5

The **hasOwnProperty()** method in JavaScript is used to check whether the object has the specified property as its own property. This is useful for checking if the object has inherited the property rather than being it’s own.

It's a linear search Algorithm. It's simple. Just pass over every single position of contacts array searching for a record that matches desired firstName and also has a desired property. It's very similar to a phonebook. When a record matches search criteria(firstName, property), desired property value is returned. If no record matches firstName, then your return will be a string containing. "No such contact". Then if record matches firstName search criteria, but desired property key is not present at the record, your return will be: "No such Property". For example: This will be the outputs: lookUpProfile("Akira", "likes"); // ["Pizza", "Coding", "Brownie Points"] (Matches firstName, property) lookUpProfile("Akira", "hobbies"); // No such Property (Matches firstName) lookUpProfile("Tommy", "likes");/ No such Property (No matching firstName)

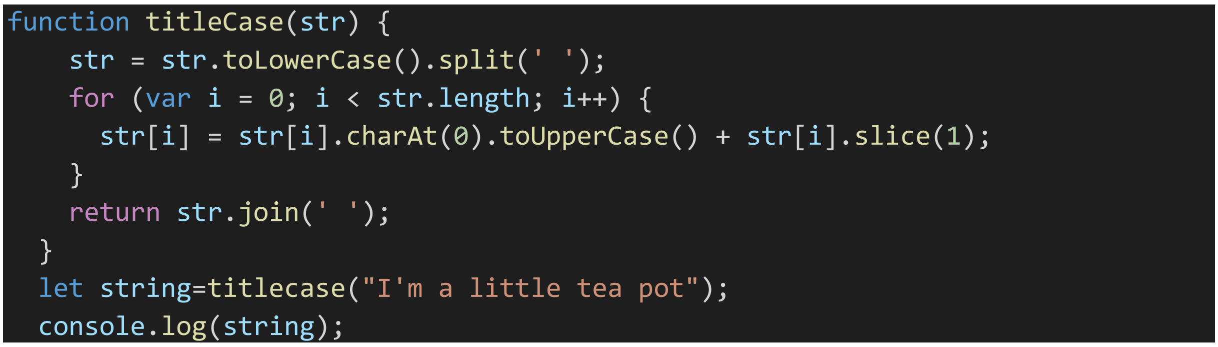


```
function lookUpProfile(name, prop) {
  for (let x = 0; x < contacts.length; x++) {
    if (contacts[x].firstName === name) {
      if (contacts[x].hasOwnProperty(prop)) {
        return contacts[x][prop];
      } else {
        return "No such property";
      }
    }
  }
  return "No such contact";
}
```

```
Q7 Q Given a array first=[1,2,3,4,5];
 Write a JavaScript program that fill second array in reverse order of
first
 ?
narr=[5,4,3,2,1]
```

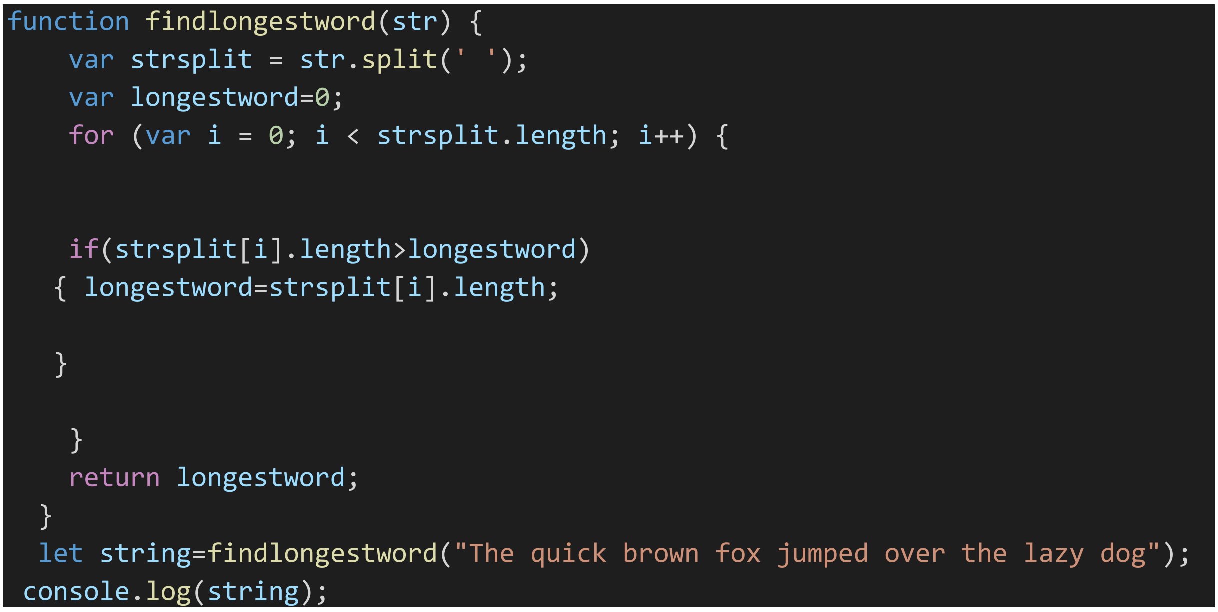
```
let arr=[1,2,3,4,5];
let narr=[];
let j=arr.length-1;
for(let i=0;i<arr.length;i++)
{
    narr[i]=arr[j];
    j--;
}
console.log(narr);
```

Q Title case the string



```
function titleCase(str) {
    str = str.toLowerCase().split(' ');
    for (var i = 0; i < str.length; i++) {
      str[i] = str[i].charAt(0).toUpperCase() + str[i].slice(1);
    }
    return str.join(' ');
  }
  let string=titlecase("I'm a little tea pot");
  console.log(string);
```

Q find length of longest word



```
function findlongestword(str) {
    var strsplit = str.split(' ');
    var longestword=0;
    for (var i = 0; i < strsplit.length; i++) {


    if(strsplit[i].length>longestword)
   { longestword=strsplit[i].length;

   }

    }
    return longestword;
  }
  let string=findlongestword("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog");
 console.log(string);
```