**Chapter 21 (Changing Case)**

1. Type the characters that are missing from this code. var allLower = userInput.toLowerCase; Note: Correct this statement by yourself.

Ans: var allLower = userInput.toLowerCase();

1. Convert the string represented by x to lower-case and assign the result to the same variable.

Ans: x = x.toLowerCase();

1. Convert the string represented by y to upper-case and assign the result to the same variable.

Ans: y = y.toUpperCase();

1. Convert the string represented by a variable to lower-case and assign the result to a second variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var originalString = "SomeText";

var lowerCaseString = originalString.toLowerCase();

1. Convert the string represented by an array element to lower-case and assign it to a variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var myArray = ["Apple", "Banana", "Cherry"];

var lowerCaseFruit = myArray[1].toLowerCase();

1. Display in an alert the upper-case version of the string represented by a variable.

Ans: var myString = "Hello, World!";

alert(myString.toUpperCase());

1. var cityName = “kaRacHi”;

Convert the string represented by a cityName in Capitalisation is the writing of a word with its first letter in uppercase and the remaining letters in lowercase.

Ans: cityName = cityName.charAt(0).toUpperCase() + cityName.slice(1).toLowerCase();

**Chapter 22 - 25 (Strings)**

1. "captain" has been assigned to variable “sameWords”. You want to slice "ap" out of it.

Ans: javascript var sameWords = "captain"; var slicedPart = sameWords.slice(1, 3);

1. The number of characters in the string will be assigned to the variable.

Ans: javascript var myString = "Hello, World!"; var characterCount = myString.length;

1. The string "elephant" has been assigned to the variable animal. Slice the four middle characters out of the string and assign it to the variable seg, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var animal = "elephant"; var seg = animal.slice(1, 5);

1. Find the number of characters in the string represented by a variable and assign the number to a second variable.

Ans: javascript var myString = "Hello, World!"; var characterCount = myString.length;

1. In a first statement measure how many characters there are in a string represented by a variable. In a second statement slice all but the first character and last 3 characters of the string and assign it to a second variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var myString = "Hello, World!"; var characterCount = myString.length; var slicedString = myString.slice(1, -3);

1. var text = "To be or not to be."; var indx = text.indexOf("be"); What is the value of indx?

Ans: The value of indx will be 3

1. var text = "To be or not to be.";

var indx = text.lastIndexOf("be");What is the value of indx?

Note: Try the above both examples by yourself.

Ans: The value of indx will be 16

1. Find the index of the first character of the last instance of "go" in the string represented by the variable text and assign the number to the variable indx, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var indx = text.lastIndexOf("go", text.indexOf("go"));

1. Code the first line of an if statement that tests whether a segment with an index represented by indexNum exists in a string.

Ans: if (myString.indexOf(indexNum) !== -1) { // Your code here }

1. In this string "abcde", what character is at index 2? (Use charAt)

Ans: javascript var myString = "abcde"; var character = myString.charAt(2); // character will be "c"

1. Find the 10th character in the string represented by text and assign it to the variable cha, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var cha = text.charAt(9);

1. Find the last character in the string represented by str and assign it to x, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var x = str.charAt(str.length - 1);

1. Find the the 5th character in a string represented by input and assign it to cha, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var cha = input.charAt(4);

1. Code the first line of an if statement that tests whether the 3rd character of a string represented by a variable is a particular character.

Ans: javascript if (myString.charAt(2) === 'X') { // Your code here }

1. Code a for loop that cycles through all the characters of a string represented by a variable and assigns each character to an element of an array that has been declared beforehand.

In the string represented by reply replace the first instance of "no" with "yes" and assign the revised string to revisedReply, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var myString = "Hello, World!"; var myArray = []; for (var i = 0; i < myString.length; i++) { myArray.push(myString.charAt(i)); }

To replace the first instance of "no" with "yes"

: javascript var reply = "No, no, no!"; var revisedReply = reply.replace("no", "yes");

1. In a string represented by str replace the first instance of "1" with "one" and assign the revised string to newStr, which hasn't been declared beforehand

Ans: javascript var newStr = str.replace("1", "one");

1. If you want all instances replaced, enter 3 characters that need to appear in this statement.

var y = x.replace("a", "z");

Ans: javascript var y = x.replace(/a/g, "z")

**Chapter 26 (Rounding Numbers)**

1. Form a statement that rounds a number to the nearest integer.

Ans: javascript var roundedNumber = Math.round(5.5);

1. Round up a number represented by origNum and assign it to roundNum, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var origNum = 4.3; var roundNum = Math.ceil(origNum);

1. Round down a number represented by origNum and assign it to roundNum, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var origNum = 4.8; var roundNum = Math.floor(origNum);

1. Round a number represented by a variable and assign the result to a second variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var myNumber = 3.7; var roundedNumber = Math.round(myNumber);

1. Round .5 to 0 and assign it to a variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var myNumber = 0.5; var roundedNumber = Math.round(myNumber);

**Chapter 27 (Random Numbers)**

1. Convert a random number generated by JavaScript to a number in the range 1 to 50

Ans: javascript var randomNumber = Math.floor(Math.random() \* 50) + 1;

1. Generate a random number and assign it to a variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var randomValue = Math.random();

1. You have to create a dice in JavaScript with the use of pseudo-random number.

Ans: javascript var diceRoll = Math.floor(Math.random() \* 6) + 1;

1. You have to create a toss (head/tail) in JavaScript with the use of pseudo-random number.

Ans: var coinToss = Math.random() < 0.5 ? 'Heads' : 'Tails';

**Chapter 28, 29 (Converting Strings)**

1. How do you convert a string to an integer in JavaScript?

Ans: You can use the parseInt() function to convert a string to an integer.

1. Write a JavaScript function to convert the string "123" to an integer.

Ans: function stringToInteger(str) { return parseInt(str); }

1. How can you convert a string containing a decimal number to a floating-point number in JavaScript?

Ans: function stringToInteger(str) { return parseInt(str); }

1. How can you check if a string can be successfully converted to an integer or decimal in JavaScript before performing the conversion?

Ans: You can use the isNaN() function to check if a string can be successfully converted to a number.

1. How can you convert a number to a string in JavaScript?

Ans: You can use the toString() method to convert a number to a string.

1. Write a JavaScript function to convert the number 42 to a string.

Ans: You can use the toString() method to convert a number to a string.

1. Can you convert a string representing a decimal number (e.g., "3.14") to an integer in JavaScript? If so, how?

Ans: Yes, you can convert a string representing a decimal number to an integer using parseInt(), but it will truncate the decimal part. Example: parseInt("3.14") would return 3.

**Chapter 30 (Controlling the length of decimals)**

1. Code a statement that rounds a number represented by num to 4 places, converts it to a string, and assigns it to newNum, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var newNum = num.toFixed(4).toString();

1. In a single statement round a number represented by a variable to 2 places, convert it to a string, convert it back to a number, and assign it to the same variable.

Ans: var num = parseFloat(num.toFixed(2).toString());

1. Code the first line of an if statement that tests whether the number represented by num, rounded to 2 digits and converted to a string, has more than 4 characters in it.

Ans: if (num.toFixed(2).toString().length > 4) {

1. Assign a number with many decimal places to a variable.

Code an alert that displays the number rounded to 2 decimal places and converted to a string.

Ans: javascript var num = 123.456789; alert(num.toFixed(2).toString());

**Chapter 31 - 34 (Date & Time)**

1. Code a statement that creates a new Date object and assigns it to dObj, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var dObj = new Date();

1. Code a statement that creates a new Date object, converts it to a string, and assigns the string to dStr, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var d = new Date(); var dStr = d.toString();

1. Code a statement that extracts the day of the week from a Date object represented by d and assigns it to day, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var day = d.toLocaleDateString('en-US', { weekday: 'long' });

1. The day has been extracted from the Date object and assigned to d. The names of the days of the week have been assigned to the array dayNames. Alert the current day with array index.

Ans: javascript var dayNames = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday"]; alert(dayNames[d.getDay()]);

1. Extract all parts of the Date and Time and assign it to the variable which has not been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript var now = new Date();

1. Code a statement that creates a Date object for the last day of the last month of 2020 and assigns it to later, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var later = new Date(2020, 11, 31);

1. Create a Date object for the second day of the second month of 1992 and assign it to a variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: var date = new Date(1992, 1, 2);

1. Code a single statement that displays in an alert the milliseconds that elapsed between the reference date and the beginning of 1980.

Ans: var referenceDate = new Date(1980, 0, 1); var elapsedMilliseconds = new Date() - referenceDate; alert(elapsedMilliseconds);

1. How do you change the year of a date in JavaScript?

Ans: You can change the year of a date in JavaScript by using the setFullYear method

1. Write a JavaScript function to change the month of a given date to January.

Ans: javascript function changeToJanuary(date) { date.setMonth(0); return date; }

1. What is the method to change the day of the week for a specific date in JavaScript?

Ans: You cannot directly change the day of the week for a specific date in JavaScript because it is derived from the date. You can change other components of the date such as the day, month, or year.

1. Write a JavaScript function to change the minutes of a given time to a specific value. (Value by prompt)

Ans: javascript function changeMinutes(time, newMinutes) { time.setMinutes(newMinutes); return time; }

1. Write a JavaScript function to add a specific number of hours to a given time.

Ans: javascript function addHours(time, hoursToAdd) { time.setHours(time.getHours() + hoursToAdd); return time; }

1. You have to create a age calculator in JavaScript.

Ans: javascript function calculateAge(birthDate) { const currentDate = new Date(); const birthYear = birthDate.getFullYear(); const currentYear = currentDate.getFullYear(); const age = currentYear - birthYear; return age; }

**Chapter 35 - 37 (Functions)**

1. Code the first line of a function displayAlert.

Ans: function displayAlert()

1. Code a function named askName that prompts the user to "Enter name" and assigns the answer to userName, which hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript function askName() { var userName = prompt("Enter name"); }

1. Code a function that calls 2 other functions.

Ans: A function can call other functions as needed. The code for this would depend on the specific functions being called.

1. Code a function that displays a prompt, "Enter name" and then displays the name in an alert. Call the function.

Ans A function can call other functions as needed. The code for this would depend on the specific functions being called.

1. Code the first line of a function named concat that has 3 parameters, the first three letters of the alphabet. Call that takes a variable, a string, and a number as arguments.

Ans: javascript function concat(a, b, c, variable, str, num) { /\* function code \*/ }

1. Code a function that has 2 parameters. Concatenate them and assign the result to a variable that hasn't been declared beforehand.

Ans: javascript function concatenateStrings(str1, str2) { var result = str1 + str2; return result; }

1. Code a function that has three parameters. Multiply them and assign them to a variable that hasn't been declared yet.

Ans: javascript function multiplyNumbers(a, b, c) { var result = a \* b \* c; return result; }

1. Write a JavaScript function that takes an array of numbers as input and returns the average of those numbers.

Ans: javascript function calculateAverage(numbers) { var sum = 0; for (var i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++) { sum += numbers[i]; } return sum / numbers.length; }

1. Write a JavaScript function that takes two parameters and returns their sum.

Ans: javascript function add(a, b) { return a + b; }

1. Write a JavaScript function that takes an array of numbers as input and returns the average of those numbers.

Ans: you can reuse the calculateAverage function.

1. You have to capture the returned value from a function and store it in a variable?

Ans: var result = myFunction();

1. Write a function which tells letter counts of (word).

Ans: var result = myFunction();

1. Write a function to set (year) in date object.

Ans: javascript function setYear(date, year) { date.setFullYear(year); return date; }

1. Write a function which tells the age of a person who Born on (dateOfBirth)

Ans: javascript function calculateAge(dateOfBirth) { var currentDate = new Date(); var birthDate = new Date(dateOfBirth); var age = currentDate.getFullYear() - birthDate.getFullYear(); return age; }

1. Write a function which tells the presense of (word) in an array = ['zaid','haris','raza','abubakar','hassan','hussain','fatima']

result should be in true or false

Ans: javascript function isWordPresent(word, array) { return array.includes(word); }

1. Write a function which repeat (letter) 10 times.

Hint: "abcde" str.repeat(10)

Ans: javascript function isWordPresent(word, array) { return array.includes(word); }

1. write a function which reverse array = ['a','b','c','d','e']

Hint: arr.reverse()

Ans: javascript function isWordPresent(word, array) { return array.includes(word); }

**Chapter 38 (Local vs. Global Variables)**

1. Write a JavaScript function that demonstrates the usage of a local variable.

Ans: function demoLocalVariable() {

var localVar = "I am a local variable";

console.log(localVar); }

demoLocalVariable();

1. How can you access a global variable inside a function in JavaScript?

Ans: var globalVar = "I am a global variable";

function accessGlobalVariable() {

console.log(globalVar); }

accessGlobalVariable();

**Chapter 39, 40 (Switch Statements)**

1. Write a JavaScript switch statement that checks the value of a variable and performs different actions based on different cases.

Ans:

var variableToCheck = "Case2";

switch (variableToCheck) {

case "Case1":

console.log("This is Case 1");

break;

case "Case2":

console.log("This is Case 2");

break;

case "Case3":

console.log("This is Case 3");

break;

default:

console.log("This is the default case");

}

1. Write a JavaScript switch statement that check whether cityName given by user check the cityName if match alert the user and break the statement, if not default message will be shown to user.

var cityName = prompt("Enter a city name:");

var message;

switch (cityName) {

case "Karachi":

message = "You entered Karachi.";

break;

case "Lahore":

message = "You entered Lahore.";

break;

case "Islamabad":

message = "You entered Islamabad.";

break;

default:

message = "City not recognized.";

}

alert(message);

================= THE END =================