LEVEL II – JS: JavaScript Basics - Problems on Functions/Conditional/Looping Statements Working with loops and conditional statements:

1. Write a loop which prompts for a number greater than 100. If the visitor enters another number – ask them to input again. The loop must ask for a number until either the visitor enters a number greater than 100 or cancels the input/enters an empty line. Here we can assume that the visitor only inputs numbers. There’s no need to implement a special handling for a non-numeric input in this task.

var a = prompt("User please enter the number greater than 100 ");

myfunction(a);

function myfunction(b) {

    if (a == '' || a == null) {

        return alert("No number entered exiting");

    } else if (a < 100) {

        prompt("Number less than 100 please enter again");

        if (a < 100) {

            console.log("Your Entered number is again less than 100 again so printing :", a);

        }

    } else {

        console.log("Your Entered number is :", a);

    }

}

2. Using if..else, write the code which gets a number via prompt and then shows in alert: 1, if the value is greater than zero, -1, if less than zero, 0, if equals zero. In this task we assume that the input is always a number

var a = prompt("User please enter the number");

myfunction(a);

function myfunction() {

    if (a > 0) {

        alert(1);

    } else if (a < 0) {

        alert(-1);

    } else if (a == 0) {

        alert(0);

    }

}

3. Write a function min(a,b) which returns the least of two numbers a and b. For instance: min(2, 5) == 2 min(3, -1) == -1 min(1, 1) == 1

let a = Number(prompt("Enter number1"));

let b = Number(prompt("Enter number2"));

min(a, b);

function min(a, b) {

    if (a < b) {

        alert(a);

    } else {

        alert(b);

    }

}

4. Write the code using if..else which would correspond to the following switch: switch (browser) { case 'Edge': alert( "You've got the Edge!" ); break; case 'Chrome': case 'Firefox': case 'Safari': case 'Opera': alert( 'Okay we support these browsers too' ); break; default: alert( 'We hope that this page looks ok!' ); }

if(browser == 'Edge') {

    alert("You've got the Edge!");

  } else if (browser == 'Chrome'

   || browser == 'Firefox'

   || browser == 'Safari'

   || browser == 'Opera') {

    alert('Okay we support these browsers too' );

  } else {

    alert('We hope that this page looks ok!' );

  }

5. Rewrite the code below using a single switch statement: let a = +prompt('a?', ''); if (a == 0) { alert( 0 ); } if (a == 1) { alert( 1 ); } if (a == 2 || a == 3) { alert( '2,3' ); }

let a = +prompt('a?', '');

switch (a) {

  case 0: alert( 0 );

    break;

  case 1: alert( 1 );

    break;

  case 2:

  case 3: alert(‘2,3' );

    break;

}

6. Write a function min(a,b) which returns the least of two numbers a and b. For instance: min(2, 5) == 2 min(3, -1) == -1 min(1, 1) == 1

let a = Number(prompt("Enter number1"));

let b = Number(prompt("Enter number2"));

min(a, b);

function min(a, b) {

    if (a < b) {

        alert(a);

    } else {

        alert(b);

    }

}

7. Write a function pow(x,n) that returns x in power n. Or, in other words, multiplies x by itself n times and returns the result. pow(3, 2) = 3 \* 3 = 9 pow(3, 3) = 3 \* 3 \* 3 = 27 pow(1, 100) = 1 \* 1 \* ...\* 1 = 1 Create a web-page that prompts for x and n, and then shows the result of pow(x,n)

let x = prompt("Enter x", '');

let n = prompt("Enter n", '');

function pow(x, n) {

    let final = x;

    for (let i = 1; i < n; i++) {

        final \*= x;

    }

    return final;

}

if (n < 1) {

    alert(`Provide a positive(+) integer`);

} else {

    alert(pow(x, n));

}