**Whiteboarding #2 Questions**

1. Be sure to follow the process outlined in the Whiteboarding cheat sheet!
2. After you’ve written your code, identify how many steps your algorithm takes relative to N.
   * 1. Write a function that accepts an array of strings and returns a new array containing every other string from the original array. For example, if the input is [“a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, “e”, “f”], the output should be [“a”, “c”, “e”].
     2. Write a method that accepts an array of strings and returns a new array that has the string “awesomesauce” inserted between every string. For example, if the initial array is [“a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, “e”], then the returned array should be [“a”, “awesomesauce”, “b”, “awesomesauce”, “c”, “awesomesauce”, “d”, “awesomesauce”, “e”].
     3. Write a method that accepts one argument - an array of numbers. The method should return the greatest number. For example, if the input is [5, 4, 8, 1, 2], the output should be 8.
     4. Write a method that accepts a number and returns its factorial. For example, the factorial of 5 is 5 \* 4 \* 3 \* 2 \* 1 = 120.
     5. Write a method that accepts one argument - an array of numbers that **are in ascending order**. The method that returns a new array with the same values in **descending** order. However, do not use the “reverse” method built in to Ruby.
     6. Write a method that accepts two arrays of numbers, and returns an array of every sum of every combination of single numbers from first and second array. For example, if the method receives [1, 5, 10] and [100, 500, 1000], the method should return this array: [101, 501, 1001, 105, 505, 1005, 110, 510, 1010].

Bonus: Research recursive functions. Then solve the factorial question using recursion instead of a loop!

(If you're done early, here are some more array questions, some are fairly difficult: http://javarevisited.blogspot.com/2015/06/top-20-array-interview-questions-and-answers.html)