



Intro to JavaScript Week 3 Coding Assignment

Points possible: 75

URL to Your GitHub Repository:

https://github.com/Christopher-Deo/promineo/tree/main/Week-03-Arrays_and_Functions_coding-assignment

Link to video walk through:

<https://youtu.be/9e4mqfX1sB8>

Instructions: In VS Code, or an IDE of your choice, write the code that accomplishes the objectives listed below. Ensure that the code compiles and runs as directed. Take screenshots of the code and of the running program (make sure to get screenshots of all required functionality) and paste them in this document where instructed below. Create a new repository on GitHub for this week's assignments and push this document, with your JavaScript project code, to the repository. Add the URL for this week's repository to this document where instructed and submit this document to your instructor when complete.

Coding Steps:

1. Create an array called ages that contains the following values: 3, 9, 23, 64, 2, 8, 28, 93.
 - a. Programmatically subtract the value of the first element in the array from the value in the last element of the array (do not use numbers to reference the last element, find it programmatically, `ages[7] - ages[0]` is not allowed). Print the result to the console.
 - b. Add a new age to your array and repeat the step above to ensure it is dynamic (works for arrays of different lengths).
 - c. Use a loop to iterate through the array and calculate the average age. Print the result to the console.
2. Create an array called names that contains the following values: ‘Sam’, ‘Tommy’, ‘Tim’, ‘Sally’, ‘Buck’, ‘Bob’.
 - a. Use a loop to iterate through the array and calculate the average number of letters per name. Print the result to the console.
 - b. Use a loop to iterate through the array again and concatenate all the names together, separated by spaces, and print the result to the console.



3. How do you access the last element of any array?
4. How do you access the first element of any array?
5. Create a new array called nameLengths. Write a loop to iterate over the previously created names array and add the length of each name to the nameLengths array.
For example:

```
namesArray = ["Kelly", "Sam", "Kate"] //given this array  
nameLengths = [5, 3, 4] //create this new array
```

6. Write a loop to iterate over the nameLengths array and calculate the sum of all the elements in the array. Print the result to the console.
7. Write a function that takes two parameters, word and n, as arguments and returns the word concatenated to itself n number of times. (i.e. if I pass in 'Hello' and 3, I would expect the function to return 'HelloHelloHello').
8. Write a function that takes two parameters, firstName and lastName, and returns a full name (the full name should be the first and the last name separated by a space).
9. Write a function that takes an array of numbers and returns true if the sum of all the numbers in the array is greater than 100.
10. Write a function that takes an array of numbers and returns the average of all the elements in the array.
11. Write a function that takes two arrays of numbers and returns true if the average of the elements in the first array is greater than the average of the elements in the second array.
12. Write a function called willBuyDrink that takes a boolean isHotOutside, and a number moneyInPocket, and returns true if it is hot outside and if moneyInPocket is greater than 10.50.
13. Create a function of your own that solves a problem. In comments, write what the function does and why you created it.

Screenshots of Code:

Screenshots of Running Application:



PROMINEO TECH

Week 03-Arrays_and_Functions/coding-assignment/JS Index.js

```
const ages = [3, 9, 23, 64, 2, 28, 93];
console.log('This is the initial array ', ages); //expect to return -90.
```

Problem 1

Create an array called ages that contains the following values: 3, 9, 23, 64, 2, 8, 93.

(a) Programmatically subtract the value of the first element in the array from the last element of the array (do not use numbers to reference the last element in the array). Example: $i = ages[7] - ages[0]$ print the result to the console.

(b) Add a new age to your array and repeat the step above to ensure it is dynamic (works for arrays of different lengths).

(c) Use a loop to iterate through the array and calculate the average age. Print the result to the console.

Answers

Click For Answer

Subtracting the first element from the last in the original array is 90

Click For Answer

Click For Answer

Week 03-Arrays_and_Functions/coding-assignment/JS Index.js

```
let detail = [2, 9, 31, 20, 22, 30, 5, 8];
// true if the average of the elements in the first array is greater than the average of all the elements in the second array.
detailsEqual(detail)
```

Problem 1

Create an array called ages that contains the following values: 3, 9, 23, 64, 2, 28, 93;

// true if the average of all the elements in the array is greater than the average of all the elements in the second array.

Answers

Click For Answer

Week 03-Arrays_and_Functions/coding-assignment/JS Index.js

```
let detail = [2, 9, 31, 20, 22, 30, 5, 8];
// true if the average of all the elements in the first array is greater than the average of all the elements in the second array.
detailsEqual(detail)
```

Problem 1

Create an array called ages that contains the following values: 3, 9, 23, 64, 2, 8, 93.

(a) Programmatically subtract the value of the first element in the array from the last element of the array (do not use numbers to reference the last element in the array). Example: $i = ages[7] - ages[0]$ print the result to the console.

(b) Add a new age to your array and repeat the step above to ensure it is dynamic (works for arrays of different lengths).

(c) Use a loop to iterate through the array and calculate the average age. Print the result to the console.

Answers

Click For Answer

Subtracting the first element from the last in the original array is 90

Click For Answer

Click For Answer

Week 03-Arrays_and_Functions/coding-assignment/JS Index.js

```
let detail = [2, 9, 31, 20, 22, 30, 5, 8];
// true if the average of the elements in the first array is greater than the average of all the elements in the second array.
detailsEqual(detail)
```

Problem 1

Create an array called ages that contains the following values: 3, 9, 23, 64, 2, 28, 93;

// true if the average of all the elements in the first array is greater than the average of all the elements in the second array.

Answers

Click For Answer

Week 03-Arrays_and_Functions/coding-assignment/JS Index.js

```
let detail = [2, 9, 31, 20, 22, 30, 5, 8];
// true if the average of all the elements in the first array is greater than the average of all the elements in the second array.
detailsEqual(detail)
```

Problem 1

Create an array called ages that contains the following values: 3, 9, 23, 64, 2, 8, 93.

(a) Programmatically subtract the value of the first element in the array from the last element of the array (do not use numbers to reference the last element in the array). Example: $i = ages[7] - ages[0]$ print the result to the console.

(b) Add a new age to your array and repeat the step above to ensure it is dynamic (works for arrays of different lengths).

(c) Use a loop to iterate through the array and calculate the average age. Print the result to the console.

Answers

Click For Answer

Subtracting the first element from the last in the original array is 90

Click For Answer

Click For Answer



PROMINEO TECH

The image shows three separate browser windows, likely from a web-based learning platform, displaying code editors for different programming challenges. Each window has a title bar, a menu bar, and a code editor area.

- Window 1:** Title: "Week-03-Arrs_and_Funcs" - "coding-exercise" - "Index.js". The code editor contains several lines of JavaScript code related to arrays and functions, with some sections highlighted in green and red.
- Window 2:** Title: "Week-03-Arrs_and_Funcs" - "coding-exercise" - "Index.js". This window shows a different section of the same code, also with syntax highlighting.
- Window 3:** Title: "Week-03-Arrs_and_Funcs" - "coding-exercise" - "Index.js". This window displays a third section of the code, continuing the challenge.

Each window includes a toolbar at the bottom with various icons for file operations, search, and refresh.