- 1. da se ispise ime svih studenata.

function Student(firstName, lastName) {

//   undefined

  firstName ? firstName : "---";

  this.firstName = firstName || "---";

  this.lastName = lastName || "---";

  this.getFullName = function () {

    console.log(`${this.firstName} ${this.lastName}`);

  };

}

const students = [new Student("Aida", "P"), new Student("Miroslav", "P")];

for (let element of students) {

  element.getFullName();

}

students.forEach(function (el) {

  console.log(el);

});

1. Create three inputs for numbers. Print the average of the three numbers in an h1 element If the average is larger or the same as 10 the result should be in green.If the average is smaller than 10 the result should be red.

    <div>

        <input type="text" id="put1">

         <input type="text" id="put2">

        <input type="text" id="put3">

        <button id="btn">Button</button>

    </div>

<div id="div2"> </div>

$(document).ready(function(){

    let button = $("#btn");

let div2 = $("#div2");

    button.click(function(){

    let num1 = parseFloat($("#put1").val());

let num2 = parseFloat($("#put2").val());

    let num3 = parseFloat($("#put3").val());

    let average = (num1 + num2 + num3) / 3;

    if(average >= 10){

        div2.css("color", "green");

    } else {

        div2.css("color", "red");

    }

    div2.html(`<h1> ${average.toFixed(2)} </h1>`);

});

});

Ovo je drugi nacin

let input = $(".input-form");

let result = $("#result")

function calculateAverage(num1, num2, num3) {

  let sum = num1 + num2 + num3;

  return Math.floor(sum / 3);

}

$("button").click(function () {

  let numOne = parseInt(input[0].value);

  let numTwo = parseInt(input[1].value);

  let numThree = parseInt(input[2].value);

  let average = calculateAverage(numOne, numTwo, numThree);

- ovde se pozivanjem funkcije daje prosek, ne moze se uzeti sum jer se ta varijabla

nalazi u drugoj funkciji, lokalnog opsega.

  if (average > 10) {

    result.text(average).css("color", "yellow");

  } else {

    result.text(average).css("color", "red");

  }

})

Ovde vidimo da mozemo uvek napraviti posebno funkciju za izracunavanje nekog rezultata I onda tu funkciju ubaciti u varijablu u daljem kodu ako nam je potrebna kroz pozivanje funkcije.

1. Create a header generator. Create two inputs, one for text and one for color. Create a button that says: generate h1. Create an h3 element for messages. When the button is clicked create a new header below the inputs and button. The new header should have the text and color from the inputs

If the person enters an invalid color or an empty text show an error message to the message element

You must use JQuery to complete the task.

$(document).ready(function(){

    let button = $("#btn");

let h3 = $("#h3");

button.click(function(){

        let text = $("#text").val();

        let color = $("#color").val();

        let isValid = true;

        if (!text || !color || !isNaN(color) || !isNaN(text)){

            h3.text("input invalid");

            isValid = false;

        }

        if (isValid){

        let newH1 = $("<h1>").text(text).css("color", color);

        button.after(newH1);

}

})

})

- Kreiranje tabele

function createTable() {

    let rows = parseInt(document.getElementById("rows").value);

    let cols = parseInt(document.getElementById("cols").value);

    let table = document.createElement("table");

    for (let i = 1; i <= rows; i++) {

      let row = table.insertRow();

      for (let j = 1; j <= cols; j++) {

        let cell = row.insertCell();

        cell.textContent = "Row-" + i + " Column-" + j;

      }

    }

    let tableContainer = document.getElementById("tableContainer");

    tableContainer.innerHTML = "";

    tableContainer.appendChild(table);}

- moze I ovako

function tabela(){

    let rows = parseInt(document.getElementById("rows").value);

let columns = parseInt(document.getElementById("columns").value);

let tabelaHTML = "<table>";

    for (let i = 1; i <= rows; i++){

        tabelaHTML += "<tr>";

        for (let j = 1; j <= columns; j++){

        tabelaHTML += "<td>Row-" + i + "Column-" + j + "</td>";

        }

        tabelaHTML += "</tr>";

    }

    tabelaHTML += "</table>";

    document.getElementById("divid").innerHTML = tabelaHTML;}

1. - Sledeci zadaci se nalaze na VIsual class3 - JS advanced.

- Create a button When the button is clicked, call the StarWars api for the first person. Print the person name in an **h1** tag. Print the person stats in a **table**: Height, Weight, Eye color, Hair color. **URL:** <https://swapi.dev/api/people/1>  
**NOTE:** JQuery will autmatically parse this call (js will not).

- Create a button When the button is clicked, get the data from a given url with an AJAX call. Print the name of the academy in an **h1** tag. Print all student names in an **unordered list**. **URL:** <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Drakso/AJS2019/master/Class1/students.json>  
**NOTE:** You need to parse this data before using it.

- Create a button with text Get dog image When the button is clicked, call the Dog API to get random dog image. Create image and set its source as the received one from the API. Display image in the body of page. Remember to add some height and width to that image. **NOTE:** Each time button is clicked there should be created and shown new image for dog, so we got many dog images. **URL:** <https://dog.ceo/api/breeds/image/random>