Verkefni 3

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1. Template literals leyfa þér að nota exspressions inn í strengjum

var a = 5;

var b = 10;

console.log('Fifteen is ' + (a + b) + ' and\nnot ' + (2 \* a + b) + '.');

// "Fifteen is 15 and

// not 20."

1. forEach er bara hægt að nota á arrays, það getur séð index og value.

For in getur farið í gegnum öll objects og getur séð lykla en ekki value

For of er ný leið til að fara í gegnum object í ES6 til þess að for of virki þarf object að hafa Symbol.iterator property

1. a)reverse()

b)sort()

c)shift() og splice()

d)join()

1. var test = [12, 929, 11, 3, 199, 1000, 7, 1, 24, 37, 4,

19, 300, 3775, 299, 36, 209, 148, 169, 299,

6, 109, 20, 58, 139, 59, 3, 1, 139

];

// Write your code here

test.forEach(function addhundred(tala,index,test){

if (test[index] % 3 === 0){

test[index]=test[index]+100;

console.log(test[index]);

}

});

console.log(test);

1. /\*
2. \* Programming Quiz: I Got Bills (6-9)
3. \*
4. \* Use the .map() method to take the bills array below and create a second array
5. \* of numbers called totals. The totals array should contains each amount from the
6. \* bills array but with a 15% tip added. Log the totals array to the console.
7. \*
8. \* For example, the first two entries in the totals array would be:
9. \*
10. \* [57.76, 21.99, ... ]
11. \*
12. \* Things to note:
13. \* - each entry in the totals array must be a number
14. \* - each number must have an accuracy of two decimal points
15. \*/
16. var bills = [50.23, 19.12, 34.01,
17. 100.11, 12.15, 9.90, 29.11, 12.99,
18. 10.00, 99.22, 102.20, 100.10, 6.77, 2.22
19. ];
20. var totals = bills.map(function(elem){
21. elem=elem\*1.15;
22. elem.tofixed(2);
23. return elem;
24. });
25. console.log(totals);