CS 133JS, Beginning Programming: JavaScript

Overview

The objective of this lab is to give you practice using:

- Creating an array
- Adding values to an array
- Getting values from an array

Calling array methods to do special operations on the array

Part 1: Array Exercises

A web page, *ArrayExercises.html*, has been written for you that contains code to call functions that you will write in a file named *ArrayExercises.js*. The instructions for writing your functions and the code to test your functions are *ArrayExercises.html*, but all the code you write will go in *ArrayExercises.js*.

Here is a screenshot of the finished ArrayExercises:

Lab 5, Part 1: Array Exercises
For each of the problems below, create an array, or write a function in a file named <code>ArrayExercises.js</code> This web page contains code to test your solution code.
Basic Array Operations
Declare an array named degrees, but don't initialize it. Write a function named addDegree that takes a degree name as a parameter and adds it to the degrees array. Here is a listing of the array:
0, Network Operations 1, Cybersecurity 2, Computer Programming 3, Game Development 4, ASOT CS
Write a function that lets you change the name of a degree by index. We'll change the name of Computer Programming to Software Development The degree with index 2 is named: Software Development
Using Arrays in Loops
1. Write a special function named copyDegrees to create a copy of the global degrees array. It should take no parameters, just return a new array. To demonstrate we'll create a new array named programs and we'll change the name of the third degree back to "Computer Programming". In degrees, the third degree is: Computer Programming In programs, the third degree is: Software Development 2. Write a function named countMatches, that takes two parameters, compares two arrays, and sreturn the number of elements with matching values. We will compare the two arrays above. There should be 4 elements that contain the same values. Number of matches: 4
Working with 2D Arrays
Declare an array named checkers to represent a checker board. Don't initialize it. The checkers array has been initialized with 64 squares. Write a function to display the board (it will return a string with the HTML that represents the board.) The board:
BRBRBRBR RBRBRBRB BRBRBRBR RBRBRBRBB BRBRBRBR BRBRBRBR BRBRBRBR BRBRBRBR BRBRBRBR BRBRBRBR RBRBRBRB
3. Write a function named makeMove to place a Red or Black checker on the board. Your function will take these parameters: row, column, letter. We'll use lower case letters to represent the checkers and just put 4 checkers on the board. Checker board: bRbRBRBR RBRBRBBB BRBRBRBB BRBRBRBBR BRBRBRBBR BRBRBRBRBBBR BRBRBRBBR BRBRBRBRBBR BRBRBRBBR

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Part 2: Web Apps

You will create two web apps. The HTML page for each of these has already been written for you. You will just write the JavaScript file.

Web App I for Group B - Average Score Calculator

You have been provided with a web page for entering scores, calculating an average, and finding the highest score. You will need to create a file named *AverageOfScores.js* in which you will:

- 1. Declare an empty array named *scores*.
- 2. Define a function named *calcAverage* that has no parameters and that returns the average of the values in the scores array.
- 3. Define a function named *findHighest* that has no parameters and returns the highest value in the scores array.

Use loops to calculate the average and to find the highest score.

Here is a screenshot of the finished web app:

Caluclate the Average of Scores

Enter as many scores as needed. Click the <i>Calculate</i> button to see the average.
Calculate
Average: 5.4 High Score: 9
5 Scores
a. 5
b. 7
c. 9
d 0

e. 6

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Web App II for Group B – Price List

This web app displays a list of products and prices. A user can add items to the list and enter prices.

Implementation:

- 1. Declare two global one-dimensional arrays:
 - a. products
 - b. prices
- 2. Write three functions:
 - a. addProduct
 - Has one parameter: a product name.
 - Adds a product to the *products* array and a default (zero is ok) price to the *prices* array.
 - b. removeProduct
 - Has one parameter: a product name.
 - Returns true if the product name was found.
 - Use the *indexOf* method to get the array index, then use the *splice* method to remove the correct elements from the two arrays.
 - c. changePrice
 - Has two parameters: the array index for the product, and the price.
 - Returns true if the index is valid.
 - Change the price in the *prices* array.

This is a screenshot of a completed web app:

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Price List

Product			Price		
1	Tent	Delete	195.00	Enter	
2	Backpack	Delete	115.00	Enter	
3	Camp stove	Delete	55.00	Enter	
4	Hiking Boots	Delete	179	Enter	
5	Water filter	Delete	35	Enter	
Add Product					

Submitting your lab work on Moodle

Beta Version

Post the following in the *Lab Beta forum*:

- 1. The web pages you created for part 2. (Zip the files for you web pages and attach them to the post.)
- 2. A code review of your lab partner's web page for part 2. (Review the part 2 web apps for one of your lab partners using the Code Review Form provided.)

Code Review

1. Submit a copy of the code review above to the *Lab Code Review assignment*.

Production Version

You may revise your beta version before submitting the production version. On the code review form you received from your lab partner, complete the "Production" column to show what you did or did not revise.

Upload the following to the *Lab Production Version* assignment:

- 1. A zip file containing the two files (.html and .js) for part 1.
- 2. A zip file containing the four files for part 2.
- 3. The code review from your lab partner with the "Prod" column filled in by you.