

Exercises User Defined Functions

Exercise 1: Vat calculator

Create two variables ‘**price**’ and ‘**vat**’, and create a function called ‘**calculateVat**’ that takes two parameters, and returns a variable ‘**calculatedPrice**’. Print out the price, vat and total price.

Expected output → (Price is: 'price', Vat is: 'vat', Total price is: 'calculateVat')

Exercise 2: Leap year

Create a variable ‘`year`’ and create a function ‘`isLeapYear`’ that checks if the year is a leap year. If it is a leap year, return a **Boolean** value. In the exercises of the control structures, we discussed what a leap year is.

Exercise 3: Calculator

Create two variables ‘`num1`’ and ‘`num2`’ and create four functions ‘`addNumbers`’, ‘`subtractNumbers`’, ‘`multiplyNumbers`’ and ‘`divideNumbers`’. The function accepts two parameters, and return the addition, subtraction, multiplicity and division of the two numbers.

Expected output -> ('Addition of 'num1' and 'num2' is 'addnumbers')
('Subtraction of 'num1' and 'num2' is 'addnumbers')
('Multiplication of 'num1' and 'num2' is 'addnumbers')
('Division of 'num1' and 'num2' is 'addnumbers')

Exercise 4: Swapping numbers

Create a function ‘`swapNumbers`’ that takes two parameters ‘`num1`’ and ‘`num2`’, and inside the function, that swaps the numbers.

Exercise 5: Even or Odd

Create a function ‘evenOrNot’ that checks if a given number ‘num1’ is even or odd. Echo the expected output.

Expected output -> ('Num1 is even')
 -> ('Num1 is odd')

Exercise 6: Prime number

Create a function ‘`isPrime`’ that checks if ‘`num1`’ is a prime number or not. Return true if it is a prime number and return false if it is not a prime number.

Expect output -> ('num1 is a prime number')
('num1 is not a prime number')



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