Lab: Arrays

Problems for in-class lab for the "JS Fundamentals - May 2019". Submit your solutions in the SoftUni judge system at judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1243/Arrays-Lab.

1. Sum First and Last Array Elements

Write a function that receives an **array of strings** and prints the sum of **first** and **last** element in that array.

Examples

Input	Output
['20', '30', '40']	60
['10', '17', '22', '33']	43
['11', '58', '69']	80

Hints

- Use the **`Number()`** function

```
function solve(input) {
    let first = Number(input.shift());
    let second = Number(input.pop());
    console.log(first + second)
}
```

2. Day of Week

Write a program which receives a **number** and prints the corresponding **name** of the **day** of week.

If the number is **NOT** a valid day, print '**`Invalid day!`**'.

Examples

Input	Output
3	Wednesday
6	Saturday
11	Invalid day!

Hints

```
function dayOfWeek(day){
    let days = [ "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday",
        "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday" ];
    if (day >= 1 && day <= 7) {
        // TODO
    } else {
        // TODO
    }
}
```

3. Reverse an Array of Numbers

Write a program which receives a number **n** and an **array** of elements. Your task is to **create** a new array with **n** numbers, **reverse** it and print its elements on a single line, space separated.

Examples

Input	Output
3, [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]	30 20 10
4, [-1, 20, 99, 5]	5 99 20 -1
2, [66, 43, 75, 89, 47]	43 66

Hints

- Use **push()** to add elements inside the new array

```
function reverse(n, inputArr) {
    let arr = [];
    for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        // TODO
    }
```

- Use **string interpolation** for the output

```
let output = '';
for (let i = arr.length - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
    // TODO
}

console.log(output);
```

4. Reverse an Array of Strings

Write a program which receives an **array of strings** (space separated values). Your task is to reverse it and print its elements. **Swap** elements.

Examples

Input	Output	Comments
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']	e d c b a	The first element should be **last**, and the last element should be **first**.
['abc', 'def', 'hig', 'klm', 'nop']	nop klm hig def abc	
['33', '123', '0', 'dd']	dd 0 123 33	

Hints

- Loop to the **half-length** of the array
- Create a function to swap **two elements** inside an array

```
function reverse(elements) {
    for (let i = 0; i < elements.length / 2; i++) {
        swapElements(elements, i, elements.length - 1 - i);
    }

    console.log(elements.join(' '));

    function swapElements(arr, i, j) {
        // TODO
    }
}
```

5. Sum Even Numbers

Write a program which receives an **array** of strings**, parse** them to numbers and **sum** only the **even** numbers.

Examples

Input	Output
['1','2','3','4','5','6']	12
['3','5','7','9']	0
['2','4','6','8','10']	30

Hints

- Parse each string to number

```
function sumEvenNumbers(arr) {
    for(let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        arr[i] = Number(arr[i]);
    }
```

- Create a variable for the sum

```
let sum = 0;
```

- Iterate through all elements in the array with **for-of** loop
- Check if the number is **even**

```
for(let num of arr) {
    if (num % 2 === 0) {
        sum += num;
    }
}
```

- Print the total sum

6. Even and Odd Subtraction

Write a program that calculates the **difference** between the sum of the **even** and the sum of the **odd** numbers in an array.

Examples

Input	Output	Comments
[1,2,3,4,5,6]	3	2 + 4 + 6 = 12, 1 + 3 + 5 = 9, 12 - 9 = 3
[3,5,7,9]	-24	
[2,4,6,8,10]	30	

Hints

- Parse each string to number

```
function sumEvenNumbers(arr) {
    for(let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
        arr[i] = Number(arr[i]);
    }
```

- Create two variables - for **even** and **odd** sum

```
let evenSum = 0;
let oddSum = 0;
```

- Iterate through all elements in the array with **for-of** loop and check if the number is odd or even

```
for(let num of arr) {
    if(num % 2 === 0){
        evenSum += num;
    } else {
        // TODO
    }
}
```

- Print the difference

7. Equal Arrays

Write a program which receives **two string arrays** and print on the console whether they are **identical** or NOT.

Arrays are identical if their elements are **equal**. If the arrays are identical find the **sum** of the first one and print on the console following message:

'**`Arrays are identical. Sum: {sum}`**'

If the arrays are **NOT identical** find the **first index** where the arrays **differ** and print on the console following message:

'**`Arrays are not identical. Found difference at {index} index`**'.

Examples

Input	Output
['10','20','30'], ['10','20','30']	Arrays are identical. Sum: 60
['1','2','3','4','5'], ['1','2','4','4','5']	Arrays are not identical. Found difference at 2 index
['1'], ['10']	Arrays are not identical. Found difference at 0 index

Hints

- First, we receive **two** arrays of strings and parse them.

```
function equalArrays(arr1, arr2) {
    for(let i = 0; i < arr1.length; i++) {
        arr1[i] = Number(arr1[i]);
    }

    for(let i = 0; i < arr2.length; i++) {
        arr2[i] = Number(arr2[i]);
    }
```

- Iterate through the arrays and **compare all element**. If the elements are **NOT equal** print the required message and break the loop.

```
let areEqual = true;
for(let i = 0; i < arr1.length; i++) {
    if (arr1[i] !== arr2[i]) {
        console.log(`Arrays are not identical. Found differences at ${i} index.`);
        areEqual = false;
        break;
    }
}
```

- Think about how to solve the other part of the problem.

8. Condense Array to Number

Write a program which receives **an array of numbers** and **condense** them by **summing** adjacent couples of elements until a **single number** is obtained.

Examples

For example, if we have 3 elements **[2, 10, 3]**, we sum the first two and the second two elements and obtain **{2+10, 10+3} = {12, 13}**, then we sum again all adjacent elements and obtain **{12+13} = {25}.**

Input	Output	Comments
[2,10,3]	25	2 10 3 → 2+10 10+3 → 12 13 → 12 + 13 → 25
[5,0,4,1,2]	35	5 0 4 1 2 → 5+0 0+4 4+1 1+2 → 5 4 5 3 → 5+4 4+5 5+3 → 9 9 8 → 9+9 9+8 → 18 17 → 18+17 → 35
[1]	1	1 is already condensed to number

Hints

While we have more than one element in the array **nums[]**, repeat the following:

- Allocate a new array **condensed[]** of size **nums.Length-1**.
- Sum the numbers from **nums[]** to **condensed[]**:
    - **condensed[i] = nums[i] + nums[i+1]**
- **nums[] = condensed[]**

The process is illustrated below: