

1. Create a function that takes a string and returns a string in which each character is repeated once.

Examples

`doubleChar("String") → "SSttrriinnngg"`

`doubleChar("Hello World!") → "HHeellllloo WWoorrlldd!!"`

`doubleChar("1234!_ ") → "11223344!!__ "`

2. Write a JavaScript program to get the following output.

Input: "!trams era uoY"

Output: "You are smart!"

3. Create a function that always returns true for every item in a given array. However, if an element is the word "bridgeon", switch to always returning the opposite boolean value.

Examples

`bridgeonSwitch(["bridge", "bridgeon", "on"]) → [true, false, false]`

`bridgeonSwitch(["bridgeon", 10101, 3.14, 53, "bridgeon"]) → [false, false, false, false, true]`

`bridgeonSwitch([false, false, "bridgeon", true]) → [true, true, false, false]`

4. Print the following Reverse Triangle pattern.

54321

5432

543

54

5

5. Create a function that takes two numbers as arguments (num, length) and returns an array of multiples of num until the array length reaches length.

Examples

`arrayOfMultiples(7, 5) → [7, 14, 21, 28, 35]`

`arrayOfMultiples(12, 10) → [12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120]`

`arrayOfMultiples(17, 6) → [17, 34, 51, 68, 85, 102]`

6. Create a function that takes an array of arrays with numbers. Return a new (single) array with the largest numbers of each.

Examples

`findLargest([[4, 2, 7, 1], [20, 70, 40, 90], [1, 2, 0]])` → `[7, 90, 2]`

`findLargest([[-34, -54, -74], [-32, -2, -65], [-54, 7, -43]])` → `[-34, -2, 7]`

`findLargest([[0.4321, 0.7634, 0.652], [1.324, 9.32, 2.5423, 6.4314], [9, 3, 6, 3]])` → `[0.7634, 9.32, 9]`

7. Print the following Reverse Triangle pattern.

```
54321
4321
321
21
1
```

8. Write a program to print the following Hollow Triangle Star Pattern.

```
*
* *
*  *
*   *
* * * *
```

9. A function that takes an array of objects which includes name and age of family members. Find the difference in age between the oldest and youngest family members, and return the youngest member's age, the oldest member's age and the age difference respectively as an array.

Examples

`ageMembers([
 { name: "John", age: 15 },
 { name: "Steve", age: 50 }
])` → `[15, 50, 35]`

`ageMembers([
 { name: "Mark", age: 38 },
 { name: "Charlie", age: 10 },
 { name: "Anna", age: 25 }
])` → `[10, 38, 28]`

```
ageMembers([
  { name: "Rachel", age: 20 },
  { name: "Jennifer", age: 45 },
  { name: "Jack", age: 43 },
  { name: "Maria", age: 3 }
]) → [3, 45, 42]
```

10. Create a function that takes an array of objects (groceries) which calculates the total price and returns it as a number. A grocery object has a product, a quantity and a price.

Examples

```
totalPrice([
  { product: "Milk", quantity: 1, price: 10 }
]) → 10
```

```
totalPrice([
  { product: "Milk", quantity: 3, price: 10 },
  { product: "Biscuit", quantity: 1, price: 20 }
]) → 50
```

```
totalPrice([
  { product: "Milk", quantity: 1, price: 10 },
  { product: "Eggs", quantity: 12, price: 5 },
  { product: "Bread", quantity: 2, price: 20 },
  { product: "Cheese", quantity: 1, price: 30 }
]) → 140
```