

Exercises: Objects & Composition

Problems for exercises and homework for the ["JavaScript Advanced" course @ SoftUni](https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/2759/Objects-and-Composition-Exercise). Submit your solutions in the SoftUni judge system at <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/2759/Objects-and-Composition-Exercise>.

1. Calorie Object

Write a function that composes an object by given properties. The input comes as an **array of strings**. Every **even index** of the array represents the **name of the food**. Every **odd index** is a **number** that is equal to the **calories in 100 grams of the given product**. Assign each value to its corresponding property, and finally print the object.

The **input** comes as an **array of string elements**.

The **output** should be printed on the console.

Examples

Input	Output
['Yoghurt', '48', 'Rise', '138', 'Apple', '52']	{ Yoghurt: 48, Rise: 138, Apple: 52 }
['Potato', '93', 'Skyr', '63', 'Cucumber', '18', 'Milk', '42']	{ Potato: 93, Skyr: 63, Cucumber: 18, Milk: 42 }

2. Construction Crew

Write a program that receives a **worker** object as a parameter and modifies its properties. Workers have the following structure:

```
{  
  weight: Number,  
  experience: Number,  
  levelOfHydrated: Number,  
  dizziness: Boolean  
}
```

Weight is expressed in **kilograms**, **experience** in **years** and **levelOfHydrated** is in **milliliters**. If you receive a worker whose **dizziness** property is set to **true** it means he needs to intake some **water** to be able to work correctly. The required amount is 0.1ml per **kilogram** per year of **experience**. The required amount must be **added** to the **existing amount (to the levelOfHydrated)**. Once the water is administered, change the **dizziness** property to **false**.

Workers who **do not have dizziness** should **not** be modified in any way. Return them as they were.

Input

Your function will receive a valid **object** as a **parameter**.

Output

Return the **same object** that was passed in, **modified** as necessary.

Examples

Input	Output
<pre>{ weight: 80, experience: 1, levelOfHydrated: 0, dizziness: true }</pre>	<pre>{ weight: 80, experience: 1, levelOfHydrated: 8, dizziness: false }</pre>
<pre>{ weight: 120, experience: 20, levelOfHydrated: 200, dizziness: true }</pre>	<pre>{ weight: 120, experience: 20, levelOfHydrated: 440, dizziness: false }</pre>
<pre>{ weight: 95, experience: 3, levelOfHydrated: 0, dizziness: false }</pre>	<pre>{ weight: 95, experience: 3, levelOfHydrated: 0, dizziness: false }</pre>

3. Car Factory

Write a program that assembles a car by **giving requirements** out of **existing components**. The client will place an order in the form of an **object describing** the car. You need to **determine** which parts to use to fulfill the client's order. You have the following parts in storage:

An **engine** has **power** (given in horsepower) and **volume** (given in cubic centimeters). Both of these values are **numbers**. When selecting an engine, pick the **smallest possible** that still meets the requirements.

Small engine: { power: 90, volume: 1800 }

Normal engine: { power: 120, volume: 2400 }

Monster engine: { power: 200, volume: 3500 }

A **carriage** has a **type** and **color**. Both of these values are **strings**. You have two types of carriages in storage and can paint them **any color**.

Hatchback: { type: 'hatchback', color: <as required> }

Coupe: { type: 'coupe', color: <as required> }

The **wheels** will be represented by an **array** of 4 **numbers**, each number represents the **diameter** of the wheel in inches. The size can only be an **odd number**. Round **down** any requirements you receive to the nearest odd number.

Input

You will receive an **object** as an **argument** to your function. The format will be as follows:

```
{ model: <model name>,  
  power: <minimum power>,  
  color: <color>,  
  carriage: <carriage type>,  
  wheelsize: <size> }
```

Output

Return the resulting car **object** as a result of your function. See the examples for details.

Examples

Sample input	Output
<pre>{ model: 'VW Golf II', power: 90, color: 'blue', carriage: 'hatchback', wheelsize: 14 }</pre>	<pre>{ model: 'VW Golf II', engine: { power: 90, volume: 1800 }, carriage: { type: 'hatchback', color: 'blue' }, wheels: [13, 13, 13, 13] }</pre>
<pre>{ model: 'Opel Vectra', power: 110, color: 'grey', carriage: 'coupe', wheelsize: 17 }</pre>	<pre>{ model: 'Opel Vectra', engine: { power: 120, volume: 2400 }, carriage: { type: 'coupe', color: 'grey' }, wheels: [17, 17, 17, 17] }</pre>

4. Heroic Inventory

In the era of heroes, every hero has his items that make him unique. Create a function that creates a **register for the heroes**, with their **names**, **level**, and **items**, if they have such. The register should accept data in a specified format, and return it presented in a specified format.

Input

The **input** comes as an array of strings. Each element holds data for a hero, in the following format:

```
"{heroName} / {heroLevel} / {item1}, {item2}, {item3}..."
```

You must store the data about every hero. The **name** is a **string**, a **level** is a **number** and the items are all **strings**.

Output

The **output** is a **JSON representation** of the data for all the heroes you've stored. The data must be an **array of all the heroes**. Check the examples for more info.

Examples

Input	Output
<pre>['Isacc / 25 / Apple, GravityGun', 'Derek / 12 / BarrelVest, DestructionSword', 'Hes / 1 / Desolator, Sentinel, Antara']</pre>	<pre>[{"name":"Isacc","level":25,"items":["Apple","GravityGun"]}, {"name":"Derek","level":12,"items":["BarrelVest","DestructionSword"]}, {"name":"Hes","level":1,"items":["Desolator","Sentinel","Antara"]}]</pre>
<pre>['Jake / 1000 / Gauss, HolidayGrenade']</pre>	<pre>[{"name":"Jake","level":1000,"items":["Gauss","HolidayGrenade"]}]</pre>

Hints

- We need an array that will hold our hero data. That is the first thing we create.

```
1 function heroicInventory(input) {  
2   let result = [];
```

- Next, we need to loop over the whole input and process it. Let's do that with a simple **for** loop.

```
1 function heroicInventory(input) {  
2   let result = [];  
3  
4   for (const iterator of input) {  
5     let [name, level, items] = iterator.split(' / ');  
6     level = Number(level);
```

- Every element from the input holds data about a hero, however, the **elements from the data** we need are **separated by some delimiter**, so we just split each string with that **delimiter**.
- Next, we need to take the elements from the **string array**, which is a result of the **string split**, and by [destructuring assignment syntax](#), we assign the array properties. Don't forget to parse the number.
- However, here we remember there is something special about the items, so read the problem definition again, you will notice that there might be a **case** where the hero **has no items**; in that case, using **destructuring** is ok and when there are no items, our property items will be undefined and trying to split it will throw an error. That is why we need to perform a simple check using the [ternary operator](#).

```
7     items = items ? items.split(',') : [];
```

- If **there are any items** in the **input**, the **variable** will be set to the **split version of them**. If not, it will just be set to an **empty array**.
- We have now extracted the needed data – we have stored the **input name** in a **variable**, we have parsed the **given level** to a **number**, and we have also **split** the **items** that the **hero holds** by their **delimiter**, which would result in a **string array** of elements. By definition, the **items** are **strings**, so we don't need to process the array we've made anymore.
- Now what is left is to add that data into an **object** and **add** that object to the **array**.

```
4   for (const iterator of input) {  
5     let [name, level, items] = iterator.split(' / ');  
6     level = Number(level);  
7     items = items ? items.split(',') : [];  
8  
9     result.push({name, level, items});  
10  }  
11
```

- Lastly, we need to turn the array of objects we have made, into a JSON string, which is done by the **JSON.stringify()** function

```
12   console.log(JSON.stringify(result));  
13 }
```

5. Lowest Prices in Cities

You will be given several towns, with products and their price. You need to find **the lowest price** for **every product** and **the town it is sold at** for that price.

Input

The **input** comes as an array of strings. Each element will hold data about a **town**, **product**, and **its price** at that town. The **town** and **product** will be **strings**, the **price** will be a **number**. The input will come in the following format:

```
{townName} | {productName} | {productPrice}
```

Output

As **output**, you must print **each product** with its **lowest price** and **the town** at which the product is **sold at that price**. If **two towns share** the **same lowest price**, print the one that was **entered first**.

The output, for every product, should be in the following format:

```
{productName} -> {productLowestPrice} ({townName})
```

The **order of output** in - **order of entrance**. See the examples for more info.

Examples

Input	Output
<pre>['Sample Town Sample Product 1000', 'Sample Town Orange 2', 'Sample Town Peach 1', 'Sofia Orange 3', 'Sofia Peach 2', 'New York Sample Product 1000.1', 'New York Burger 10']</pre>	<pre>Sample Product -> 1000 (Sample Town) Orange -> 2 (Sample Town) Peach -> 1 (Sample Town) Burger -> 10 (New York)</pre>

6. Store Catalogue

You have to create a sorted catalog of store products. You will be given the products' names and prices. You need to order them in **alphabetical order**.

Input

The **input** comes as an array of strings. Each element holds info about a product in the following format:

```
"{productName} : {productPrice}"
```

The **product's name** will be a **string**, which will **always start with a capital letter**, and the **price** will be a **number**. There will be **NO duplicate product input**. The comparison for alphabetical order is **case-insensitive**.

Output

As **output**, you must print all the products in a specified format. They must be ordered **exactly as specified above**. The products must be **divided into groups**, by the **initial of their name**. The **group's initial should be printed**, and after that, the products should be printed with **2 spaces before their names**. For more info check the examples.

Examples

Input	Output	Input	Output
<pre>['Appricot : 20.4',</pre>	<pre>A</pre>	<pre>['Banana : 2',</pre>	<pre>B</pre>

'Fridge : 1500', 'TV : 1499', 'Deodorant : 10', 'Boiler: 300', 'Apple : 1.25', 'Anti-Bug Spray : 15', 'T-Shirt : 10']	Anti-Bug Spray: 15 Apple: 1.25 Appricot: 20.4 B Boiler: 300 D Deodorant: 10 F Fridge: 1500 T T-Shirt: 10 TV: 1499	'Rubic's Cube : 5', 'Raspberry P : 4999', 'Rolex : 100000', 'Rollon : 10', 'Rali Car : 2000000', 'Pesho : 0.000001', 'Barrel : 10']	Banana: 2 Barrel: 10 P Pesho: 0.000001 R Rali Car: 2000000 Raspberry P: 4999 Rolex: 100000 Rollon: 10 Rubic's Cube: 5
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7. Towns to JSON

You're tasked to create and print a JSON from a text table. You will receive input as an array of strings, where each string represents a row of a table, with values on the row encompassed by pipes "|" and optionally spaces. The table will consist of exactly 3 columns **"Town"**, **"Latitude"** and **"Longitude"**. The **Latitude** and **Longitude** columns will always contain **valid numbers**. Check the examples to get a better understanding of your task.

Input

The **input** comes as an array of strings – the first string contains the table's headings, each next string is a row from the table.

Output

- The **output** should be an array of objects wrapped in **JSON.stringify()**.
- Latitude** and **Longitude** must be parsed to **numbers**, and represented till the **second digit after the decimal point**!

Examples

Input	Output
[' Town Latitude Longitude ', ' Sofia 42.696552 23.32601 ', ' Beijing 39.913818 116.363625 ']	[{"Town": "Sofia", "Latitude": 42.7, "Longitude": 23.32 }, {"Town": "Beijing", "Latitude": 39.91, "Longitude": 116.36 }]
[' Town Latitude Longitude ', ' Veliko Turnovo 43.0757 25.6172 ', ' Monatevideo 34.50 56.11 ']	[{"Town": "Veliko Turnovo", "Latitude": 43.08, "Longitude": 25.62 }, {"Town": "Monatevideo", "Latitude": 34.5, "Longitude": 56.11 }]

8. Rectangle

Write a **function** that creates and returns a rectangle object. The rectangle needs to have a **width** (Number), **height** (Number), and **color** (String) properties, which are set via arguments during creation, and a **calcArea()** method, that calculates and **returns** the rectangle's area.

Input

The function will receive three valid parameters – **width** (Number), **height** (Number), and **color** (String).

Output

Your function must return an object with all properties and methods as described. The **calcArea()** method of the object should **return** a number. The first letter in the color must be **upperCase()**.

Examples

Sample Input	Output
<pre>let rect = rectangle(4, 5, 'red'); console.log(rect.width); console.log(rect.height); console.log(rect.color); console.log(rect.calcArea());</pre>	<pre>4 5 Red 20</pre>

9. Sorted List*

Create a function that returns a special **object**, which **keeps** a list of numbers, sorted in **ascending order**. It must support the following functionality:

- **add(element)** - adds a new element to the collection
- **remove(index)** - removes the element at position **index**
- **get(index)** - returns the value of the element at position **index**
- **size** - number of elements stored in the collection

The **correct order** of the elements must be kept **at all times**, regardless of which operation is called. **Removing** and **retrieving** elements **shouldn't work** if the provided index points **outside the length** of the collection (either throw an error or do nothing). Note the **size** of the collection is **not** a function.

Input / Output

The initial function takes no arguments and must **return** an **object**.

All methods on the object that expect **input** will receive data as **parameters**. Methods that have **validation** will be tested with both **valid** and **invalid** data. Any result expected from a method should be **returned** as its result.

Examples

Sample Input	Output
<pre>let list = createSortedList(); list.add(5); list.add(6);</pre>	<pre>6 7</pre>

<pre>list.add(7); console.log(list.get(1)); list.remove(1); console.log(list.get(1));</pre>	
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10. Heroes

Create a function that **returns** an **object** with 2 methods (**mage** and **fighter**). This object should be able to **create** heroes (fighters and mages). Every hero has a **state**.

- Fighters have a **name**, **health** = **100**, and **stamina** = **100** and every fighter can fight. When he **fights** his **stamina decreases** by **1** and the following message is **printed** on the console:

``${fighter's name} slashes at the foe!``

- Mages also have state (**name**, **health** = **100** and **mana** = **100**). Every mage can **cast spells**. When a spell is cast the mage's **mana decreases** by **1** and the following message is **printed** on the console:

``${mage's name} cast ${spell}``

Note:

For more information check the examples below.

Input	Output
<pre>let create = solve(); const scorcher = create.mage("Scorcher"); scorcher.cast("fireball") scorcher.cast("thunder") scorcher.cast("light") const scorcher2 = create.fighter("Scorcher 2"); scorcher2.fight() console.log(scorcher2.stamina); console.log(scorcher.mana);</pre>	<pre>Scorcher cast fireball Scorcher cast thunder Scorcher cast light Scorcher 2 slashes at the foe! 99 97</pre>


```

function solve() {
  const canCast = (state) => ({
    cast: (spell) => {
      console.log(`${state.name} cast ${spell}`);
      state.mana--;
    }
  })

  const canFight = (state) => ({
    fight: () => {
      console.log(`${state.name} slashes at the foe!`)
      state.stamina--;
    }
  })

  const fighter = (name) => {
    let state = {
      name,
      health: 100,
      stamina: 100
    }

    return Object.assign(state, canFight(state));
  }

  const mage = (name) => {
    let state = {
      name,
      health: 100,
      mana: 100
    }

    return Object.assign(state, canCast(state));
  }

  return {mage:mage,fighter: fighter};
}

```

11. Jan's Notation *

Write a program that parses a series of instructions written in **postfix notation** and executes them (postfix means the operator is written **after** the operands). You will receive a **series of instructions** – if the instruction is a **number**, **save it**; otherwise, the instruction is an **arithmetic operator**(+ - * /) and you must apply it to the most two

most recently saved numbers. **Discard** these two numbers and in their place, **save the result** of the operation – this number is now eligible to be an **operand** in a subsequent operation. Keep going until all input instructions have been exhausted, or you encounter an **error**.

In the end, if you're left with a **single saved number**, this is the **result** of the calculation and you must **print** it. If there are more numbers saved, then the user-supplied **too many instructions** and you must print "**Error: too many operands!**". If at any point during the calculation you **don't have** two numbers saved, the user-supplied **too few instructions** and you must print "**Error: not enough operands!**". *See the examples for more details.*

Input

You will receive an array with numbers **and** strings – the numbers will be **operands** and must be saved; the strings will be **arithmetic operators** that must be applied to the operands.

Output

Print on the **console** on a single line the **final result** of the calculation or an **error message**, as instructed above.

Constraints

- The **numbers** (operands) will be integers
- The **strings** (operators) will always be one of **+ - * /**
- The result of each operation will be in the range $[-2^{53}...2^{53}-1]$ (**MAX_SAFE_INTEGER** will **never** be exceeded)

Examples

Input	Output	Explanation
[3, 4, '+']	7	<p>The first instruction is a number, therefore we save it. The next one is also a number, we save it too.</p> <p>The third instruction is a string, so it must be an operator – we remove the last two numbers we saved, and operate: 3+4=7. The result of this operation is then saved where the two operands used to be.</p> <p>We've run out of instructions, so we check the saved values – we only have one, so this must be the final result. We print it on the console.</p>
[5, 3, 4, '*' '-']	-7	<p>We save in order 5, 3, and 4. The result of operation 3*4 is 12, which we save in place of 3 and 4.</p> <p>Currently, we have 5 and 12 saved. The result of the operation 5-12 is -7, which we save in place of 5 and 12.</p> <p>We have no more instructions and only one value saved, which we print.</p>

Input	Output
[7, 33, 8, '-']	Error: too many operands!

Input	Output
[15, '/']	Error: not enough operands!