Ejercicios Javascript

Validate PIN

ATM machines allow 4 or 6 digit PIN codes and PIN codes cannot contain anything but **exactly** 4 digits or exactly 6 digits.

If the function is passed a valid PIN string, return true, else return false.

```
Examples (Input --> Output)
"1234" --> true
"12345" --> false
"a234" --> false
Base function
function validatePIN (pin) {
 // evaluate and return true or false
Tests to run
describe("validatePIN", function() {
  it("should return False for pins with length other than 4 or 6", function()
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("1"), false, "Wrong output for '1'")
   Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("123"), false, "Wrong output for '123'")
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("1234567"), false, "Wrong output for
'1234567'")
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("00000000"), false, "Wrong output for
'00000000'")
  });
  it("should return False for pins which contain characters other than
digits", function() {
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("a234"), false, "Wrong output for 'a234'")
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN(".234"),false, "Wrong output for '.234"")
  it("should return True for valid pins", function() {
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("1234"), true, "Wrong output for '1234'");
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("1111"), true, "Wrong output for '1111'");
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("123456"), true, "Wrong output for
'123456'");
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("098765"), true, "Wrong output for
    Test.assertEquals(validatePIN("123456"), true, "Wrong output for
'123456'");
 });
});
```

Persistent Bugger

Write a function, persistence, that takes in a positive parameter num and returns its multiplicative persistence, which is the number of times you must multiply the digits in num until you reach a single digit.

```
Examples (Input --> Output)
persistence(39) === 3 // because 3*9 = 27, 2*7 = 14, 1*4=4
                       // and 4 has only one digit
 persistence (999) === 4 // because 9*9*9 = 729, 7*2*9 = 126,
                        // 1*2*6 = 12, and finally 1*2 = 2
 persistence(4) === 0 // because 4 is already a one-digit number
Base function
function persistence(num) {
  //code me
Tests to run
describe('Initial Tests', function () {
 Test.assertEquals(persistence(39),3);
 Test.assertEquals(persistence(4),0);
 Test.assertEquals(persistence(25),2);
 Test.assertEquals(persistence(999),4);
});
```

Find the missing letter

Write a method that takes an array of consecutive (increasing) letters as input and that returns the missing letter in the array.

You will always get an valid array. And it will be always exactly one letter be missing. The length of the array will always be at least 2.

The array will always contain letters in only one case. (Use the English alphabet with 26 letters!)

Examples (Input --> Output)

```
['a','b','c','d','f'] -> 'e'
['O','Q','R','S'] -> 'P'
["a","b","c","d","f"] -> "e"
["O","Q","R","S"] -> "P"
```

Base function

```
function findMissingLetter(array)
{
  return ' ';
}
```

Tests to run

```
describe("FindMissingLetterTests", function(){
   it("exampleTests", function() {
     Test.assertEquals(findMissingLetter(['a','b','c','d','f']), 'e');
     Test.assertEquals(findMissingLetter(['O','Q','R','S']), 'P');
   });
});
```

Array.diff

Implement a difference function, which subtracts one list from another and returns the result. It should remove all values from list a, which are present in list b keeping their order.

```
Examples (Input --> Output)
arrayDiff([1,2],[1]) \longrightarrow [2]
arrayDiff([1,2,2,2,3],[2]) --> [1,3]
Base function
function arrayDiff(a, b) {
 // your code goes here
Tests to run
describe("Sample tests", function() {
  it("Array diff Sample tests", function() {
    Test.assertDeepEquals(arrayDiff([], [4,5]), [], "a was [], b was [4,5]");
    Test.assertDeepEquals(arrayDiff([3,4], [3]), [4], "a was [3,4], b was
    Test.assertDeepEquals(arrayDiff([1,8,2], []), [1,8,2], "a was [1,8,2], b
was []");
    Test.assertDeepEquals(arrayDiff([1,2,3], [1,2]), [3], "a was [1,2,3], b
was [1,2]")
 });
});
```