JavaScript Basics Assignment

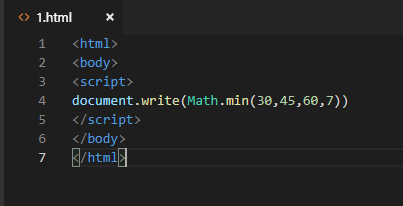
***1. Find the smallest number in an array***

*Create a function that will display the smallest value in the array.*

**Example:**

> console.log(findSmallest([30, 45, 60, 7]));

> 1



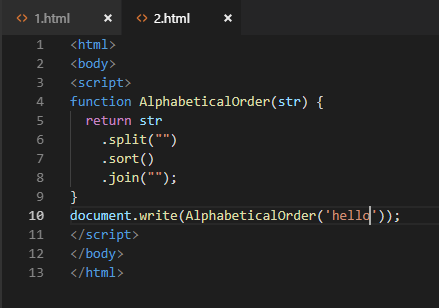
*2. Sort strings by Alphabetical Order*

*Function that will return your string in Alphabetical order*

**Example:**

> console.log(AlphabeticalOrder('hello'));

> "ehllo"



***3. Factorialize a number***

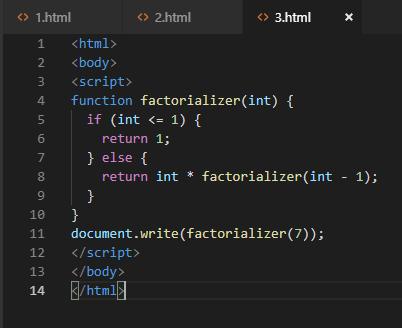
*In mathematics, the factorial of a non-negative integer n, denoted by n!, is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to n.* *In simple terms, the Factorial of 7 is solved like this:*

**7 \_ 6 \_ 5 \_ 4 \_ 3 \_ 2 \_ 1 = 5,040**

**Example:**

> console.log(factorializer(7));

> 5040



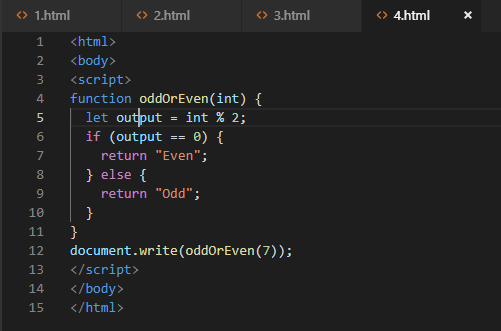
***4. Identify if a number is Odd or Even?***

*A function that lets you know if a number is Even or Odd*

**Example:**

> console.log(oddOrEven(7));

> "Odd"



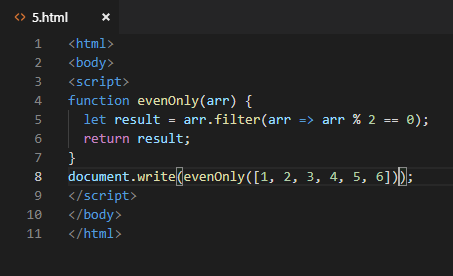
**5. Eliminate all odd numbers in an array.**

Remove all Odd number(s) in an array and return a new array that contains Even numbers only

**Example:**

> console.log(evenOnly([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]));

> [ 2, 4, 6 ]



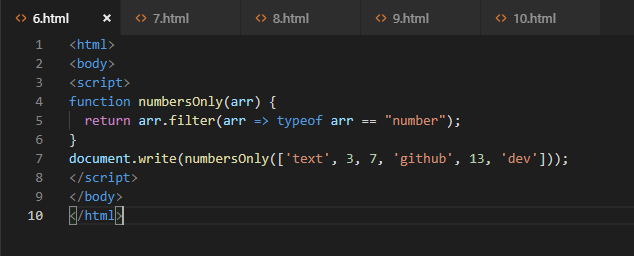
**6. Return numbers only**

Create a function that will accept an array, check the data type of each element. The function will delete string elements and will return a the new array

**Example:**

> console.log(numbersOnly(['text', 3, 7, 'github', 13, 'dev']));

> [ 3, 7, 13 ]



**7. Add up the numbers**

Return the sum of a number going back to it's root. In other words, the function will work like this:

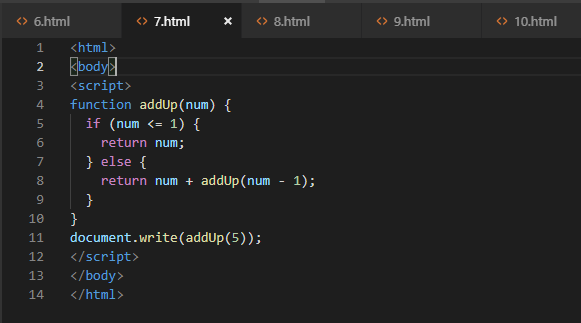
**addUp(5);**

// 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 = **15**

**Example:**

> console.log(addUp(8));

> 36



**8. Return the Min, Max, Length and Average of an Array**

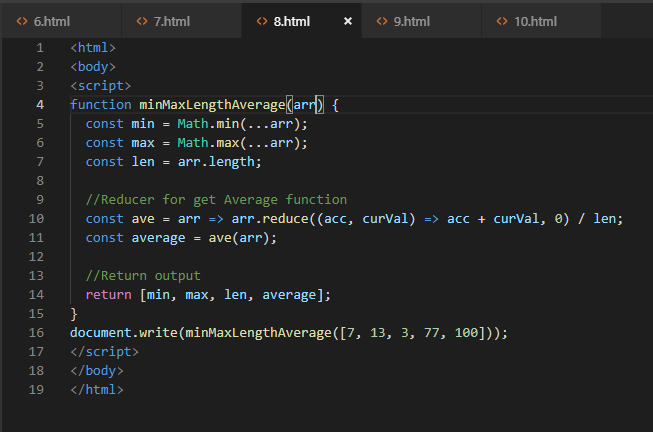
Create a function that will accept an array and do the following:

* Get the lowest element
* Get the highest element
* Get the length of array
* Get the Average of all element;
* Store these criteria in a new array

**Example:**

> console.log(minMaxLengthAverage([7, 13, 3, 77, 100]));

> [ 3, 100, 5, 40 ]



***9. Sort Numbers in Ascending Order***

*Array.sort()* sorts the ***strings*** alphabetically. What if we want to sort ***numbers*** from lowest to highest? Will it produce a correct output?

**Example:** This is what happen if we apply *Array.sort()* to numbers:

> arr = [45, 34, 23, 12, 7]

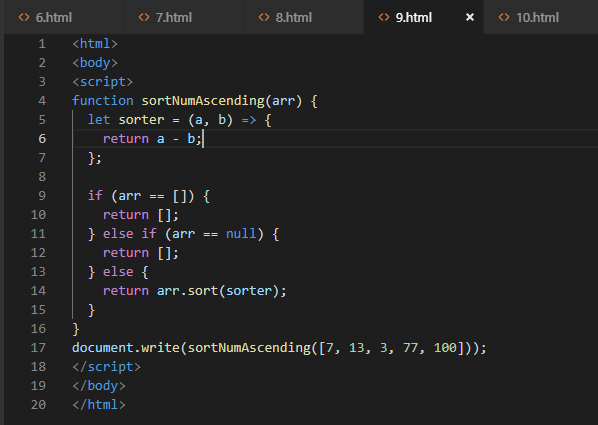
> console.log(arr.sort());

> [ 12, 23, 34, 45, 7 ]

Output is not correct right?, whereas we are expecting this to be the return value:

> console.log(sortNumsAscending([7, 13, 3, 77, 100]));

> [ 3, 5, 40, 100 ]



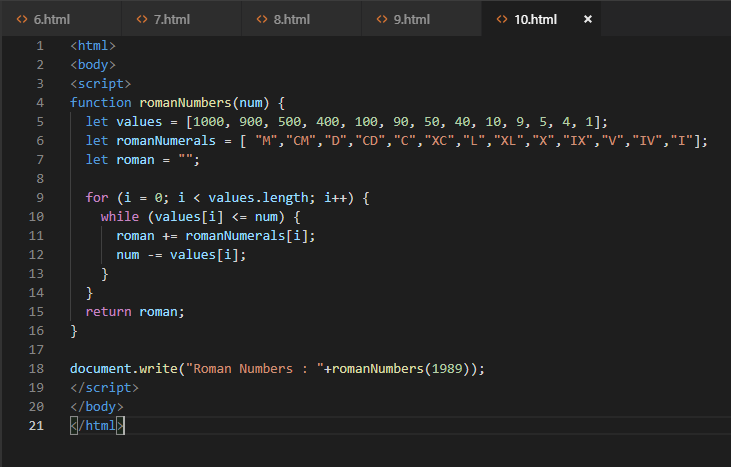
**10. Convert Numbers in Roman Numerals**

Convert the given number to a Roman Numeral

**Example:**

> romanNumbers(1989);

> MCMLXXXIX



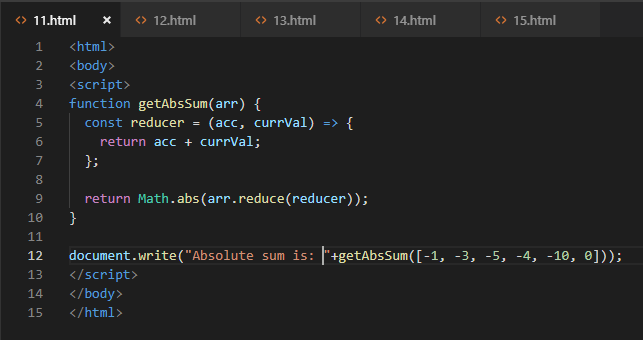
**11. Absolutely Sum**

Return the absolute sum of all the array elements

**Example:**

> getAbsSum([-1, -3, -5, -4, -10, 0]);

> 23



***12. Looping a Triangle***

*Form a triangle using hash tags*

**Example:**

> #

> ##

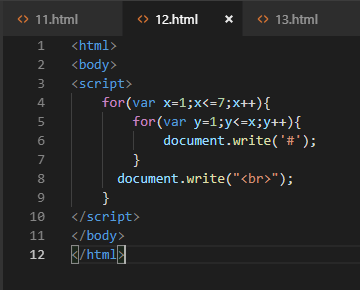
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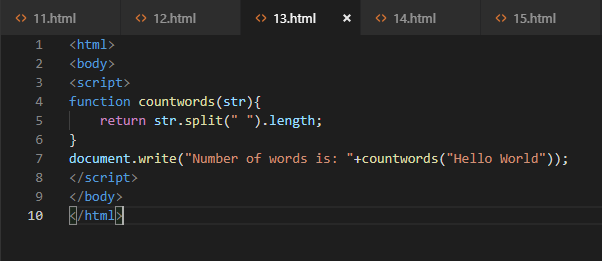
**13. Count the number of Words**

Return how many words was given

**Example:**

> countWords('hello from kbpsystem!');

> 3



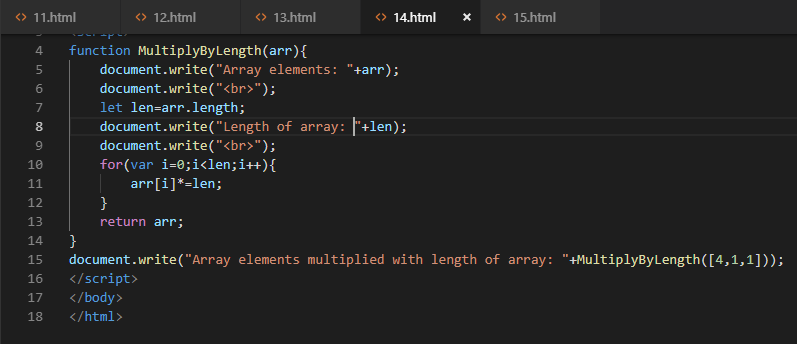
**14. Multiply by Length**

Multiply all elements in an array by it's length

**Example:**

> MultiplyByLength([4,1,1]);

> [12, 3, 3]



**15. Repeating Letters**

Create a function that will repeat each string character two times

**Example:**

> console.log(doubleChar('exercise'));

> eexxeerrcciissee

