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& Amir

CodeCore Bootcamp June 2017 Cohort (/courses/codecore-bootcamp-june-2017-cohort/syllabus) /
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Assignment: [Assignment] Javascript Exercises

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Question 1: Ruby Hashes

Implement a Ruby like Hash in Javascript. You will be able to use Object as a base to get most of the behaviour.

- Name the class Hash.
- Its constructor will take an object as argument.
- It should add support for the following ruby Hash methods as prototype methods:
 - .empty (name it .isEmpty in Javascript)
 - .merge (merges both hashes into a new hash and returns it)
 - .hasKey (checks if key is in hash)
 - .invert (returns a new Hash with keys & their values and vice versa)
 - inspect (display the hash ruby style as a string)
 - .keys (returns all hash keys in an array)
 - o .values (returns all hash values in an array)
- All methods that return a hash must return a new Hash object.

Don't overthink this. Javascript Objects and Ruby Hashes are similar.

Example usage:

```
let emptyHash = new Hash({});
let hash = new Hash({a: 1, b: 2, c: 3});
hash.isEmpty() // returns false
emptyHash.isEmpty() // returns true
let merged = hash.merge(new Hash({bob: 'yo', jane: 'ya'}));
// returns Hash {a: 1, b: 2, c: 3, bob: 'yo', jane: 'ya'}
// should not mutate original hash
merged !== hash // should be true
hash.hasKey('a') // returns true
hash.hasKey('bob') // returns false
merged.hasKey('bob') // returns true
// Values will have to made into strings
hash.invert() // returns Hash {'1':'a', '2':'b', '3':'c'}
hash.inspect() // returns "{'a' => 1, 'b' => 2, 'c' => 3}"
hash.keys() // returns ['a', 'b', 'c']
hash.values() // returns [1, 2, 3]
```

Question 2: Stacks & Queues

Implement a Stack and a Queue data structure in Javascript.

- Explain the difference between a stack and a queue.
- Write a Javascript constructor called Stack and another Javascript class called Queue.
- Each should have a prototype method, add, that adds an element to the stack or queue and returns it.
- Each should have a prototype method, remove, that removes an element from the stack or queue and returns it.
- Make sure that each constructor/class behaves properly as per definitions of stacks and queues.

Question 3: Digit Product Sequence

A digit product sequence is a type of sequence where the next number in the sequence is calculated by adding the product of each digit of the number and the number.

For example:

1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 22, 26, 38, 62

The above are the first 9 numbers of the sequence.

Write a function, digitProduct, that takes a number, n, as an argument and calculates the nth number in the sequence.

digitProduct(3) // returns 4
digitProduct(6) // returns 22
digitProduct(9) // returns 62

- · Implement it iteratively
- Implement it recursively
- · Benchmark the results

This assignment has not been marked

Submissions

Submission Comments Corrected By Files

There are no submissions.

Submit a Solution (/learning_modules/assignment-javascript-exercises-2/submissions/new)





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