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Instructions:

- Open **01.04-Lab.html** in your Editor. Write the Lab code in the **script** tags.
- 1. Set the **y** value to produce console output that matches the comment:

```
// Example:
let x = 20;
let y;
// y = ?;
console.log(x + y); // 23
// Solution:
x = 20;
y = 3;
console.log(x + y); // 23
// On your own:
x = 10;
у;
// y = ?;
console.log(x + y); // -10
// y = ?;
console.log(x - y); // -10
// y = ?;
console.log(x * y); // 2.5
// y = ?;
console.log(x / y); // 2.5
// y = ?;
console.log(x ** y); // 100000
// y = ?;
console.log(x % y); // 1
```

2. Calculate the total cost, as shown in the comment:

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```
let unitCost = 50;
let numUnits = 12;
let shipping = 25;
let totalCost;
console.log(totalCost); // 625
```

3. Calculate the values of z in terms of w, x and y to get the value shown in the comment:

```
let w = 10;
x = 12;
y = 15;
let z;
console.log(z); // 190
console.log(z); // 105
console.log(z); // 18
console.log(z); // 8
console.log(z); // 7
```

- 4. Use the Math Object to generate a random integer between 10-19;
- 5. Use the Math Object to generate a random integer between 26-50;
- 6. Use the Math Object to get the maximum value from these numbers: 3, 5, 21, 7, 1, 3, 12, 6
- 7. Use the Math Object to get the square root of 81.
- 8. Use a Math Object method that takes 9.9999 as its argument and returns 9.
- 9. Supply values for x, y and expon so that the console.log output matches the comment next to it:

```
x;
y;
let expon;
console.log(expon); // 196
```

- 10. The area of a circle equals PI times the radius squared: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{\pi} \mathbf{r}^2$. Given a circle of radius 4, use the Math Object to find the area of the circle.
- 11. The hypotenuse (c) of a right triangle is obtained by the formula: $\mathbf{a^2 + b^2 = c^2}$, where a and b are the other two sides. Using the Math Object, find the hypotenuse of a triangle, where a=5 and b=12.
- 12. Generate two random floats, r1 and r2, in the 0-10 range. Round each of them off to 5 decimal places. Add them together. HINTS: You cannot do addition with strings. Use the Number() method to convert strings to numbers.
- 13. Given this baseball player and his statistics:

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```
/*
    Player:
               Vladimir Guerrero Jr.
                Toronto Blue Jays
    Team:
    Year:
                2021
    Stats:
    PA: 698
    AB: 604
    R: 123
    H: 188
    2B: 29
    3B: 1
    HR: 48
    RBI: 111
    Calculate Guerrero's Slugging Percentage (SLG), which equals total
bases (TB) divided by at bats (AB): SLG = TB / AB
    Total bases is the sum of a player's hits (H), plus their doubles
(2B), plus twice their triples (3B), plus three times their home runs
(HR): TB = H + 2B + (3B * 2) + (HR * 3)
    EXAMPLE:
    A player has 100 hits, including 17 2B, 4 3B and 19 HR:
    100 + 17 + (4 * 2) + (19 * 3) = 100 + 17 + 8 + 57 = 182 \text{ TB}
    It took the player 350 AB to amass these 182 TB. Therefore, they have
a SLG of: 100/350 = 0.520
*/
```

- END Lab 01.04
- SEE Lab 01.04 Solution