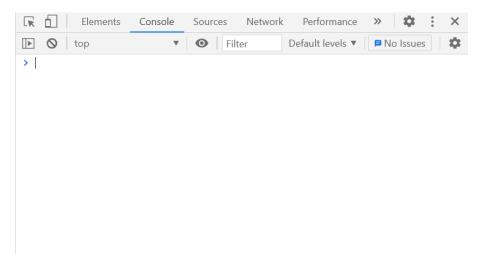
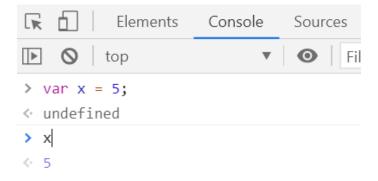
Exercises – Basic JS (2)

1. Try JavaScript interactively.



2. Define a variable x and give it a value of 5. Evaluate x and verify it shows the value.



3. Enter the function into and see if you were right.

```
> function half(x) {
        return (x/2);
    }
    undefined
> half(x)
        2.5
> half(4)
        2
> half(3)
        1.5
> |
```

4. Try to predict what Try it and see.



5. Enter this function into you explain the surprising result?

Since, variable x has been a variable with a **GLOBAL SCOPE**, it could be directly accessed with the **seven()** function and be manipulated from there to give the above output x = 7.

6. Make a function called calculation get what you expected.

```
Elements
                     Console
                               Sources
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> function calculation(a,b,c){
      return (a+b)/c;
undefined
> calculation(1,2,3);
> calculation(2,4,6);
> calculation(9,8,7);
4 2.4285714285714284
> calculation(4,5,6);
< 1.5
> calculation(1,1,0);

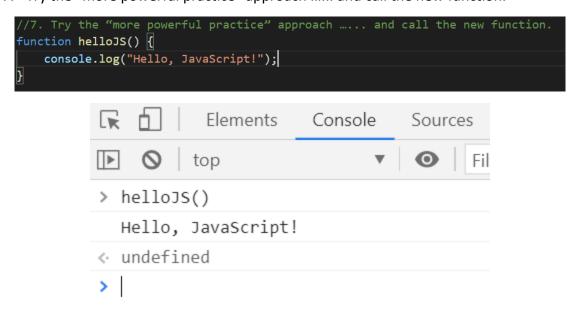
√ Infinity

> calculation(-1,-1,0);

√ -Infinity

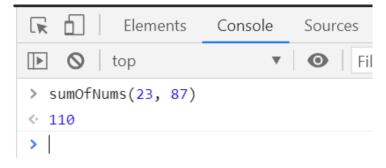
> calculation(1,-1,0);
< NaN
>
```

7. Try the "more powerful practice" approach and call the new function.



```
//7. Try the "more powerful practice" approach ..... and call the new function.
function helloJS() {
    console.log("Hello, JavaScript!");
}

function sumOfNums(numOne, numTwo) {
    return numOne + numTwo;
}
```



8. Write a function called is Even that so you cannot use either one.

```
//8. Write a function called isEven that ..... so you cannot use either one.
function isEven(num) {
    if (num) {
        if (num % 2 === 0) {
            return true;
        } else {
            return false;
        }
    } else {
        return "Argument Not Found!";
    }
}
```

```
> isEven()

   "Argument Not Found!"

> isEven(2)

   true

> isEven(3)

   false

> |
```