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#### Goals

Goal 1: You will know how to work with numbers.

**Goal 2:** You will know how to break a problem down into series of simpler problems.

#### Vocabulary

Primitive Type
Operator
Number
Evaluates
Decomposition

#### Code

```
parseInt()
parseFloat()
+, -, *, /
Math.pow()
Math.round()
Math.ceil()
Math.floor()
.toString()
.toFixed()
```

## Getting to know your partner

- Share name and grade
- If you had to eat a worm, how would you cook it?

#### Review

# What is an ALGORITH M?

#### Review

# What is an ALGORITHM?

A series of finite steps that will solve a problem.

#### Time to Grade

- 1. Open Task04-Madlib
- 2. Swap computer with partner
- 3. Use rubric to grade partner's program

Goal 1: You will know how to work with numbers.

### Primitive Type

Definition: The simplest kind of data JavaScript can work with.

<u>String</u>	<u>Number</u>
"Hello"	-15
"Jack"	3.954
<b>"5"</b>	5

Goal 1: You will know how to work with numbers.

#### **Operator**

Definition: An action you can use with a specific primitive.

String

"Hello" + "Jack"

evaluates to "HelloJack"

Number

-15 + 4

evaluates to "HelloJack"

evaluates to -11

"Hello".length Math.pow(5,3)

evaluates to 5 evaluates to 125

Goal 1: You will know how to work with numbers.

#### **Operator**

Definition: An action you can use with a specific primitive.

## Type Conversion

Definition: Changing one primitive type to another.

String -> Number

parseInt("-2")

evaluates to -2

Number -> String

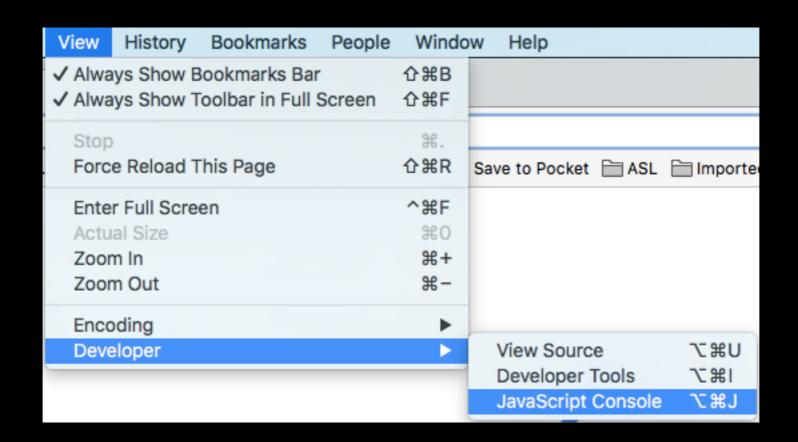
"" + -2

evaluates to "-2"

parseFloat("7.8") 7.8.toString()
evaluates to 7.8
evaluates to 7.8

# Let's do some math!

- 1. Open up the JavaScript Console.
- 2. Figure out the JavaScript code for each mathematical expression.



# Math Operations

```
Addition +
Subtraction -
Multiplication *
Division /
Exponentiation Math.pow(a, b)
Round Math.round(a)
Round Up Math.ceil(a)
Round Down Math.floor(a)
Round to n places a.toFixed(n)
```

# Let's do some math!

1 a. 0.63 + 2 <sup>2</sup>	1 b. $2-5.09 \cdot (1+3)^4$
0.63 + Math.pow(2, 2)	2 - 5.09 * Math.pow((1 + 3), 4)
2 a. 4.58 + 7 · 2 <sup>3</sup>	2 b. 4 1.12 · (-2)
4.58 + 7 * Math.pow(2, 3)	4 / (1.12 * -2)
$\frac{3 \text{ a.}}{(3+4)^2}$	<b>3 b.</b> (−2 + 6) · (−6 + 7 + 9)
(-2 + 7.63) / Math.pow((3+4), 2)	(-2 + 6) * (-6 + 7 + 9)
<b>4 a.</b> −7.34 − 9.88 · (−6.17) − 3	4 b. 7.08 + 8 ⋅ 0.68 − 2 <sup>5</sup>
-7.34 - 9.88 * -6.17 - 3	7.08 + 8 * 0.68 - Math.pow(2, 5)
<b>5 a.</b> −0.11 − 1 · 1 <sup>2</sup>	<b>5 b.</b> −9.15 − 10 · 8.85 − (−4 + 1.24)
-0.11 - 1 * Math.pow(1, 2)	-9.15 - 10 * 8.85 - (-4 + 1.24)

Goal 2: You will know how to break a problem down into series of simpler problems.

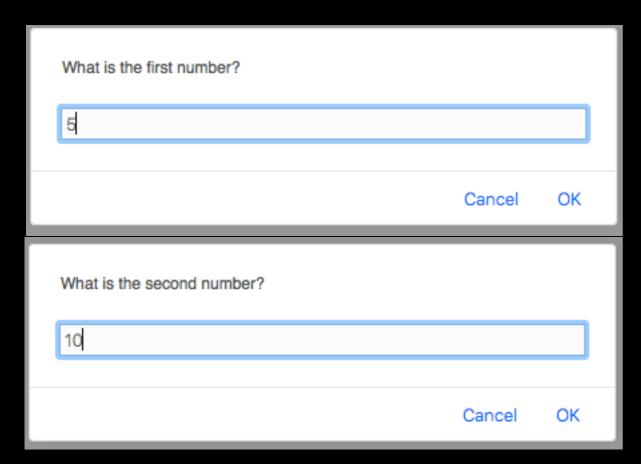
# Decomposition

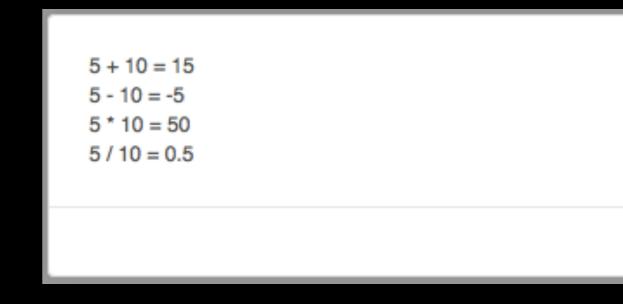
Definition: Break a problem into smaller, easier problems.

Goal 2: You will know how to break a problem down into series of simpler problems.

#### Task05-SimpleMath

Create a program called Task05-SimpleMath.html that prompts for two integers. Print the sum, difference, product, and quotient of those numbers as shown in the example output.

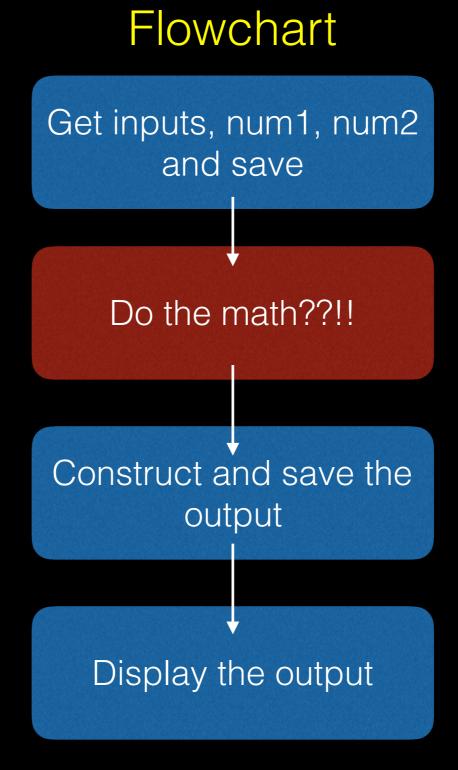




With your partner, write the algorithm/flowchart in English

Goal 2: You will know how to break a problem down into series of simpler problems.

Brainstorm smaller, simpler problems.



Goal 2: You will know how to break a problem down into series of simpler problems.

### **Simpler Problems**

- 1. Get two numbers from the user and display the two numbers. 5, 10 -> "You entered 5 and 10"
- 2. Get two numbers from the user and display the sum of the two numbers. 5, 10 -> "15"
- 3. Get two numbers from the user and display the sum with the number sentence of the two numbers.

$$5, 10 \rightarrow 5 + 10 = 15$$

4. Go for it!

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