

ESMAD | TSIW | POO Exercise Sheet n°3 Functions

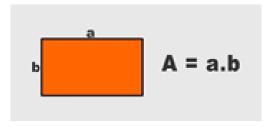
Create a function to solve each of these points. For coding it is advisable to use a Web playground (eg CodePen, Jsfiddle, etc.):

1. Function declaration

a. Create a function that displays the phrase "HELLO WORLD!" In an alert box. Give the function a good name. Run the function 3 times.

2. Parameters

- a. Create a function that prints "**HELLO [name]!**", Where **name** is a variable passed as a parameter. The **name** variable must be initialized "hard-coded".
- b. Create a function that prints the area of a rectangle when passed as parameters the length of the two sides.



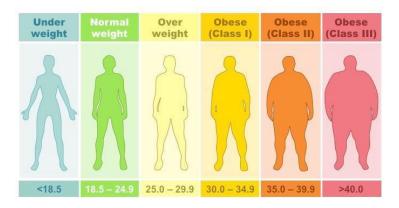
c. Create a function that displays the result of arithmetic operations in an alert box. The function must receive two integer values and an operator (+, -, *, /). All values must be obtained using **prompt** functions. Safeguard the division by 0 by presenting the user with a message stating that it is not possible to divide.





d. Create a function that displays the classification of a person's BMI (Body Mass Index) in an alert box using the respective weight and height as parameters. Both parameters must be collected using **prompt** functions.

BMI = Weight(kg) / [Height(m)]²



- e. Create a function that simulates an echo. Given a string **s** and a number **n** it should print **s** written **n** times.
- f. Create a function that starts by reading two integer values **a** and **b** given by the user, and that writes all integer values belonging to the range **[a, b[**
- g. Create a function that calculates the sum of multiples of 3 existing in an interval [a, b], where a and b are passed as parameters.
- h. Create a function that returns the multiplication table for a given number passed as a parameter. If no number is passed, the function must print the multiplication table of 1.

1 X 1 = 1 1 X 2 = 2 1 X 3 = 3 1 X 4 = 4 1 X 5 = 5 1 X 6 = 6 1 X 7 = 7 1 X 8 = 8 1 X 9 = 9 1 X 10 = 10	2 X 1 = 2 2 X 2 = 4 2 X 3 = 8 2 X 5 = 10 2 X 7 = 14 2 X 8 = 18 2 X 7 = 14 2 X 7 = 20	3 X 1 = 3 3 X 2 = 6 3 X 3 = 9 3 X 4 = 12 3 X 5 = 15 3 X 7 = 21 3 X 8 = 27 3 X 10 = 30	4 X 1 = 4 4 X 2 = 8 4 X 3 = 16 4 X 5 = 20 4 X 6 = 24 4 X 7 = 28 4 X 8 = 32 4 X 9 = 36 4 X 10 = 40	5 X 1 = 5 5 X 2 = 10 5 X 3 = 15 5 X 4 = 20 5 X 5 = 25 5 X 7 = 35 5 X 9 = 45 5 X 10 = 50
6 X 1 = 6 6 X 2 = 12 6 X 3 = 18 6 X 4 = 24 6 X 5 = 30 6 X 7 = 42 6 X 8 = 48 6 X 7 = 42 6 X 8 = 48	7 X 1 = 7 7 X 2 = 14 7 X 3 = 28 7 X 5 = 35 7 X 6 = 35 7 X 7 = 49 7 X 8 = 56 7 X 9 = 63 7 X 10 = 70	8 X 1 = 8 8 X 2 = 16 8 X 3 = 24 8 X 4 = 32 8 X 5 = 48 8 X 7 = 56 8 X 8 = 64 8 X 9 = 72 8 X 10 = 80	9 X 1 = 9 9 X 2 = 18 9 X 3 = 27 9 X 4 = 36 9 X 5 = 45 9 X 6 = 54 9 X 7 = 63 9 X 8 = 81 9 X 10 = 90	10 X 1 = 10 10 X 2 = 20 10 X 3 = 30 10 X 4 = 40 10 X 5 = 50 10 X 6 = 60 10 X 7 = 70 10 X 8 = 80 10 X 9 = 90 10 X10 = 100

 Create a function that adds N numbers passed by parameters, Use the arguments object to solve this problem.



j. Create a function that receives a child's first and last name and a set of strings that represent the name of each of your friends. The function must present the following sentence: "The [firstName] [lastName] has [nFriends] friends!". Use the Rest parameter to resolve this issue.

3. Function return

a. Create a min(a, b) function that returns the minimum of two numbers a and b.
 Test cases:

```
min(2, 5) == 2

min(3, -1) == -1

min(1, 1) == 1
```

b. Create a **pow(x, n)** function that returns **x** at the power **n**. Or, in other words, multiply **x** by itself **n** times and return the result.

Test cases:

```
pow(3, 2) = 3 * 3 = 9

pow(3, 3) = 3 * 3 * 3 = 27

pow(1, 100) = 1 * 1 * ...* 1 = 1
```

Before calling the function, you must ask the user for \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{n} . The function must support only natural values of \mathbf{n} : integers above 1.

- c. Create a function that checks whether a number passed as a parameter is prime or not. Remember that a prime number N is a natural number greater than 1 that has no divisors other than 1 and itself. Return true if it is prime and false otherwise. The function must be invoked within an IF structure and if it is true it must be presented "The number [N] is prime". Otherwise, "The number [N] is not prime".
- d. Create a function that returns the factorial of a positive integer value passed as a parameter. Examples: 0!=1; 1!=1; 5!=5x4x3x2x1= 120; 6!=6x5x4x3x2x1= 720;

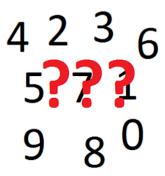
4. Function expressions

a. Create a function expression called **isLeapYear** that should return **true** if a year passed by the user is a leap or **false** otherwise.





- b. Create a function expression called isPerfect that checks if a number is perfect. A perfect number is a natural number for which the sum of all its own natural divisors (excluding itself) is equal to the number itself. For example, the number 28 is: 28=1+2+4+7+14. If the number is perfect return true. Otherwise, it must return false. Use the function in a loop that should continue to ask the user for a number until the number entered is perfect.
- c. Create an abbreviated function expression (arrow function) that given a number from 100 to 999 check if it is a palindrome number. If so, it must return **true**. Otherwise, it must return **false**. Choose a good name for the function.
- 5. Create a guessing game. Start by generating a random number between 1 and 100. Then ask the user to guess the number. If the user enters a higher number, it should display the following text "DOWN". Otherwise, it must indicate: "UP". If the user gets it right, he should see the message "CONGRATULATIONS, YOU GUESSED IT!".



In this game, you must have a function that takes two parameters: the number to guess and the user's attempt. The function must return:

- -1 if the attempt is LOWER than the number initially generated
- 1 if the attempt is HIGHER than the number initially generated
- 0 if the attempt is EQUAL to the number initially generated

Make the game more interesting, and give the player just 5 tries. If the user reaches the limit, he should see: "PATIENCE, PLEASE PLAY AGAIN!".