LEVEL II - JS:

JavaScript Basics - Problems on Functions/Conditional/Looping Statements

Working with loops and conditional statements:

1. Write a loop which prompts for a number greater than 100. If the visitor enters another number – ask them to input again.

The loop must ask for a number until either the visitor enters a number greater than 100 or cancels the input/enters an empty line.

Here we can assume that the visitor only inputs numbers. There's no need to implement a special handling for a non-numeric input in this task.

- 2. Using if..else, write the code which gets a number via prompt and then shows in alert:
 - 1, if the value is greater than zero,
 - -1, if less than zero,
 - 0, if equals zero.

In this task we assume that the input is always a number.

3. Write a function min(a,b) which returns the least of two numbers a and b.

For instance:

$$min(2, 5) == 2$$

$$min(3, -1) == -1$$

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

4. Write the code using if..else which would correspond to the following switch:

```
switch (browser) {
    case 'Edge':
    alert( "You've got the Edge!" );
    break;

    case 'Chrome':
    case 'Firefox':
    case 'Safari':
    case 'Opera':
    alert( 'Okay we support these browsers too' );
    break;

    default:
    alert( 'We hope that this page looks ok!' );
}
```

5. Rewrite the code below using a single switch statement:

```
let a = +prompt('a?', '');

if (a == 0) {
    alert( 0 );
}

if (a == 1) {
    alert( 1 );
}
```

```
if (a == 2 | | a == 3) {
    alert( '2,3' );
}
```

6. Write a function min(a,b) which returns the least of two numbers a and b.

For instance:

```
min(2, 5) == 2
min(3, -1) == -1
min(1, 1) == 1
```

7. Write a function pow(x,n) that returns x in power n. Or, in other words, multiplies x by itself n times and returns the result.

```
pow(3, 2) = 3 * 3 = 9
pow(3, 3) = 3 * 3 * 3 = 27
pow(1, 100) = 1 * 1 * ...* 1 = 1
```

Create a web-page that prompts for x and n, and then shows the result of pow(x,n).