



# Js Mastery codewars

study case

[If you can't sleep, just count sheep!!](#)

[Instructions :](#)

[Solution](#)

[Sample Tests](#)

studied:

[Grasshopper - Terminal game combat function](#)

[Instructions :](#)

[Solution](#)

[Sample Tests](#)

studied:

[Reversing Words in a String](#)

[Instructions :](#)

[Solution](#)

[Sample Tests](#)

studied:

[Super Duper Easy](#)

[Instructions :](#)

[Solution](#)

[Sample Tests](#)

studied:

[L1: Set Alarm](#)

[Instructions :](#)

[Solution](#)

Sample Tests

studied:

Multiply

Instructions :

Solution

Sample Tests

studied:

Exclamation marks series #11: Replace all vowel to exclamation mark in the sentence

Instructions :

Examples

Solution

Sample Tests

studied:

Are You Playing Banjo?

Instructions :

Solution

Sample Tests

studied:

Training JS #2: Basic data types--Number

Instructions :

Task

Solution

Sample Tests

studied:

Number of Decimal Digits

Instructions :

Solution

Sample Tests

studied:

Reversed Strings

Instructions :

Solution

Sample Tests

studied:

Even or Odd

Instructions :

Solution

Sample Tests

studied:

## All Star Code Challenge #18

Instructions :

[Solution](#)

[Sample Tests](#)

studied:

## Ninja vs Samurai: Strike <7 Kyu>

Instructions :

[Solution](#)

[Sample Tests](#)

studied:

# If you can't sleep, just count sheep!!

If you can't sleep, just count sheep!!

## Instructions :

Given a non-negative integer, `3` for example, return a string with a murmur: `"1 sheep...2 sheep...3 sheep..."`. Input will always be valid, i.e. no negative integers.

## Solution

```
var countSheep = function (num){  
let str = '';  
for(let i = 1; i <= num ; i++){  
str+= `${i} sheep...  
}  
return str;  
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const chai = require("chai");
const assert = chai.assert;
chai.config.truncateThreshold=0;

describe("Fixed tests", () => {
  it("Testing for fixed tests", () => {
    assert.strictEqual(countSheep(0), "");
    assert.strictEqual(countSheep(1), "1 sheep...");
    assert.strictEqual(countSheep(2), "1 sheep...2 sheep...");
    assert.strictEqual(countSheep(3), "1 sheep...2 sheep...3 sheep...");
  });
});
```

### **studied:**

increment  
for  
template literal

## **Grasshopper - Terminal game combat function**

### **Instructions :**

Create a combat function that takes the player's current health and the amount of damage received, and returns the player's new health. Health can't be less than 0.

### **Solution**

```
function combat(health, damage) {
  return Math.max(health - damage, 0);
```

```
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const Test = require('@codewars/test-compat');

describe("The combat() function", function () {
  it("should work for some example tests", function () {
    Test.assertEquals(combat(100, 5), 95);
    Test.assertEquals(combat(92, 8), 84);
    Test.assertEquals(combat(20, 30), 0, "Health cannot go below
    0");
  });
});
```

**studied:**

```
module Math
arithmetic
```

## Reversing Words in a String

**Instructions :**

You need to write a function that reverses the words in a given string. A word can also fit an empty string. If this is not clear enough, here are some examples:

As the input may have trailing spaces, you will also need to ignore unnecessary whitespace.

Example (**Input --> Output**)

```
"Hello World" --> "World Hello"
"Hi There." --> "There. Hi"
```

Happy coding!

## Solution

```
function combat(health, damage) {  
    return Math.max(health - damage, 0);  
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const Test = require('@codewars/test-compat');  
  
describe("The combat() function", function () {  
    it("should work for some example tests", function () {  
        Test.assertEquals(combat(100, 5), 95);  
        Test.assertEquals(combat(92, 8), 84);  
        Test.assertEquals(combat(20, 30), 0, "Health cannot go below  
        0");  
    });  
});
```

### studied:

```
module Math  
arithmetic
```

## Super Duper Easy

### Instructions :

Make a function that returns the value multiplied by 50 and increased by 6. If the value entered is a string it should

```
return "Error".
```

## Solution

```
function problem(x){  
  return typeof x === "number" ? x * 50 + 6 : "Error"  
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const chai = require("chai");  
const assert = chai.assert;  
chai.config.truncateThreshold=0;  
  
describe("Basic tests", () => {  
  it("Testing for fixed tests", () => {  
    assert.strictEqual(problem("hello"), "Error");  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(1), 56);  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(5), 256);  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(0), 6);  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(1.2), 66);  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(3), 156);  
    assert.strictEqual(problem("RyanIsCool"), "Error");  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(-3), -144);  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(""), "Error");  
    assert.strictEqual(problem(0.03), 7.5);  
  })  
})
```

## studied:

typeof  
arithmetic

# L1: Set Alarm

## Instructions :

Write a function named `setAlarm` which receives two parameters. The first parameter, `employed`, is true whenever you are employed and the second parameter, `vacation` is true whenever you are on vacation.

The function should return true if you are employed and not on vacation (because these are the circumstances under which you need to set an alarm). It should return false otherwise.

Examples:

```
setAlarm(true, true) -> false
setAlarm(false, true) -> false
setAlarm(false, false) -> false
setAlarm(true, false) -> true
```

## Solution

```
function setAlarm(employed, vacation){
  return employed && !vacation;
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const chai = require("chai");
const assert = chai.assert;
chai.config.truncateThreshold=0;
```

```
describe("Test Suite", ()=>{
  it("Fixed tests", ()=>{
    assert.strictEqual(setAlarm(true, true), false, "Should be
false.");
    assert.strictEqual(setAlarm(false, true), false, "Should be
false.");
    assert.strictEqual(setAlarm(true, false), true, "Should be
true.");
  });
});
```

### **studied:**

typeof  
arithmetic

## **Multiply**

### **Instructions :**

This code does not execute properly. Try to figure out why.

### **Solution**

```
function multiply(a, b){
  return a * b;
}
```

### **Sample Tests**

```
const assert = require("chai").assert;

describe("Multiply", () => {
  it("fixed tests", () => {
    assert.strictEqual(multiply(1,1), 1);
    assert.strictEqual(multiply(2,1), 2);
    assert.strictEqual(multiply(2,2), 4);
    assert.strictEqual(multiply(3,5), 15);
  });
});
```

### **studied:**

typeof  
arithmetic

## **Exclamation marks series #11: Replace all vowel to exclamation mark in the sentence**

### **Instructions :**

Replace all vowel to exclamation mark in the sentence. **aeiouAEIOU** is vowel.

### **Examples**

```
replace("Hi!") === "H!!"
replace("!Hi! Hi!") === "!H!! H!!"
replace("aeiou") === "!!!!!"
replace("ABCDE") === "!BCD!"
```

## Solution

```
function replace(s){  
  return s.replace(/[aeiou]/ig, '!');  
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const Test = require('@codewars/test-compat');  
  
describe("Basic Tests", function(){  
  it("It should works for basic tests", function(){  
  
    Test.assertSimilar(replace("Hi!"), "H!!")  
    Test.assertSimilar(replace("!Hi! Hi!"), "!H!! H!!")  
    Test.assertSimilar(replace("aeiou"), "!!!!!")  
    Test.assertSimilar(replace("ABCDE"), "!BCD!")  
  
  }))});
```

### studied:

typeof  
arithmetic

## Are You Playing Banjo?

### Instructions :

Create a function which answers the question "Are you playing banjo?". If your name starts with the letter "R" or lower case "r", you are playing banjo!

The function takes a name as its only argument, and returns one of the following strings:

```
name + " plays banjo"
name + " does not play banjo"
```

Names given are always valid strings.

## Solution

```
function areYouPlayingBanjo(name) {
  return name + (name[0].toLowerCase() == 'r' ? ' plays' : ' does
not play') + ' banjo';
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const chai = require("chai");
const assert = chai.assert;
chai.config.truncateThreshold=0;

describe("Basic tests", () => {
  it("Testing for fixed tests", () => {
    assert.strictEqual(areYouPlayingBanjo("Adam"), "Adam does not
play banjo");
    assert.strictEqual(areYouPlayingBanjo("Paul"), "Paul does not
play banjo");
    assert.strictEqual(areYouPlayingBanjo("Ringo"), "Ringo plays
banjo");
    assert.strictEqual(areYouPlayingBanjo("bravo"), "bravo does not
play banjo");
    assert.strictEqual(areYouPlayingBanjo("rolf"), "rolf plays
banjo");
  })
})
```

**studied:**

typeof

arithmetic

## Training JS #2: Basic data types--Number

### Instructions :

In javascript, Number is one of basic data types. It can be positive: `1, 2, 3`, negative: `-1, -100`, integer: `123, 456`, decimal: `3.1415926, -8.88` etc..

Numbers can use operators such as `+ - * / %`

### Task

I've written five function `equal1, equal2, equal3, equal4, equal5`, defines six global variables `v1 v2 v3 v4 v5 v6`, every function has two local variables `a, b`, please set the appropriate value for the two variables(select from v1--v6), making these function return value equal to 100. the function `equal1` is completed, please refer to this example to complete the following functions.

When you have finished the work, click "Run Tests" to see if your code is working properly.

In the end, click "Submit" to submit your code pass this kata.

### Solution

```
let v1=50,  
v2=100,  
v3=150,
```

```

v4=200,
v5=2,
v6=250;

const equal1 = () => v1 + v1;
const equal2 = () => v3 - v1;
const equal3 = () => v1 * v5;
const equal4 = () => v4 / v5;
const equal5 = () => v2 % v4;

```

## Sample Tests

```

const { assert } = require('chai');

describe("Tests", () => {
  it("test", () => {
    assert.strictEqual(equal1(), 100, "value of a+b is not equal to 100");
    assert.strictEqual(equal2(), 100, "value of a-b is not equal to 100");
    assert.strictEqual(equal3(), 100, "value of a*b is not equal to 100");
    assert.strictEqual(equal4(), 100, "value of a/b is not equal to 100");
    assert.strictEqual(equal5(), 100, "value of a%b is not equal to 100");
  });
});

```

## studied:

typeof  
arithmetic

# Number of Decimal Digits

## Instructions :

Determine the total number of digits in the integer (`n>=0`) given as input to the function. For example, 9 is a single digit, 66 has 2 digits and 128685 has 6 digits. Be careful to avoid overflows/underflows.

All inputs will be valid.

## Solution

```
function digits(n) {  
    return n.toString().length;  
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
describe("Solution", function(){  
    it("Example tests", function(){  
        Test.assertEquals(digits(5), 1, "Fail!");  
        Test.assertEquals(digits(12345), 5, "Fail!");  
        Test.assertEquals(digits(9876543210), 10, "Fail!");  
    });  
});
```

## studied:

`typeof`  
`arithmetic`

# Reversed Strings

## Instructions :

Complete the solution so that it reverses the string passed into it.

```
'world'  => 'dlrow'  
'word'   => 'drow'
```

## Solution

```
function solution(str){  
return str.split('').reverse().join('');  
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const chai = require("chai");  
const assert = chai.assert;  
chai.config.truncateThreshold=0;  
  
describe("Basic tests", () => {  
it("Testing for fixed tests", () => {  
assert.strictEqual(solution('world'), 'dlrow');  
assert.strictEqual(solution('hello'), 'olleh');  
assert.strictEqual(solution(''), '');  
assert.strictEqual(solution('h'), 'h');  
});  
});
```

**studied:**

typeof  
arithmetic

## Even or Odd

### Instructions :

Create a function that takes an integer as an argument and returns "Even" for even numbers or "Odd" for odd numbers.

### Solution

```
function even_or_odd(number) {  
  return number % 2 ? "Odd" : "Even"  
}
```

### Sample Tests

```
const chai = require('chai');  
const assert = chai.assert;  
  
describe("Sample tests", () => {  
  
  it("2 is even", () => {  
    assert.strictEqual(evenOrOdd(2), "Even");  
  });  
  it("7 is odd", () => {  
    assert.strictEqual(evenOrOdd(7), "Odd");  
  });  
  it("-42 is even", () => {  
    assert.strictEqual(evenOrOdd(-42), "Even");  
  });  
});
```

```
});
it("-7 is odd", () => {
  assert.strictEqual(evenOrOdd(-7), "Odd");
});
it("0 is even", () => {
  assert.strictEqual(evenOrOdd(0), "Even");
});
});
```

### **studied:**

typeof  
arithmetic

## All Star Code Challenge #18

### **Instructions :**

This Kata is intended as a small challenge for my students

All Star Code Challenge #18

Create a function that accepts 2 string arguments and returns an integer of the count of occurrences the 2nd argument is found in the first one.

If no occurrences can be found, a count of 0 should be returned.

```
("Hello", "o")  ==> 1
("Hello", "l")  ==> 2
("", "z")       ==> 0
```

### **Notes:**

- The first argument can be an empty string

- The second string argument will always be of length 1

## Solution

```
function strCount(str, letter){  
  return str.split(letter).length-1  
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
const { assert } = require('chai');  
  
describe("Tests", () => {  
  it("test", () => {  
    assert.strictEqual(strCount('Hello', 'o'), 1);  
    assert.strictEqual(strCount('Hello', 'l'), 2);  
    assert.strictEqual(strCount('', 'z'), 0);  
  });  
});
```

### studied:

typeof  
arithmetic

## Ninja vs Samurai: Strike <7 Kyu>

### Instructions :

Something is wrong with our Warrior class. The strike method does not work correctly. The following shows an example of this code being used:

```
var ninja = new Warrior('Ninja');
var samurai = new Warrior('Samurai');

samurai.strike(ninja, 3);
// ninja.health should == 70
```

Can you figure out what is wrong?

## Solution

```
function Warrior(name){
  this.name
  = name;
  this.health = 100;
  this.strike = (enemy, swings) => enemy.health = Math.max(0,
    enemy.health - (Math.abs(swings) * 10));
}
```

## Sample Tests

```
// Since Node 10, we're using Mocha.
// You can use
```

```
chai
```

```
for assertions.
const chai = require("chai");
const assert = chai.assert;
// Uncomment the following line to disable truncating failure
messages for deep equals, do:
// chai.config.truncateThreshold = 0;
// Since Node 12, we no longer include assertions from our
deprecated custom test framework by default.
```

```
// Uncomment the following to use the old assertions:  
// const Test = require("@codewars/test-compat");  
  
describe("Solution", function() {  
  it("should test for something", function() {  
    // Test.assertEquals(1 + 1, 2);  
    // assert.strictEqual(1 + 1, 2);  
  });  
});
```

**studied:**

typeof  
arithmetic