

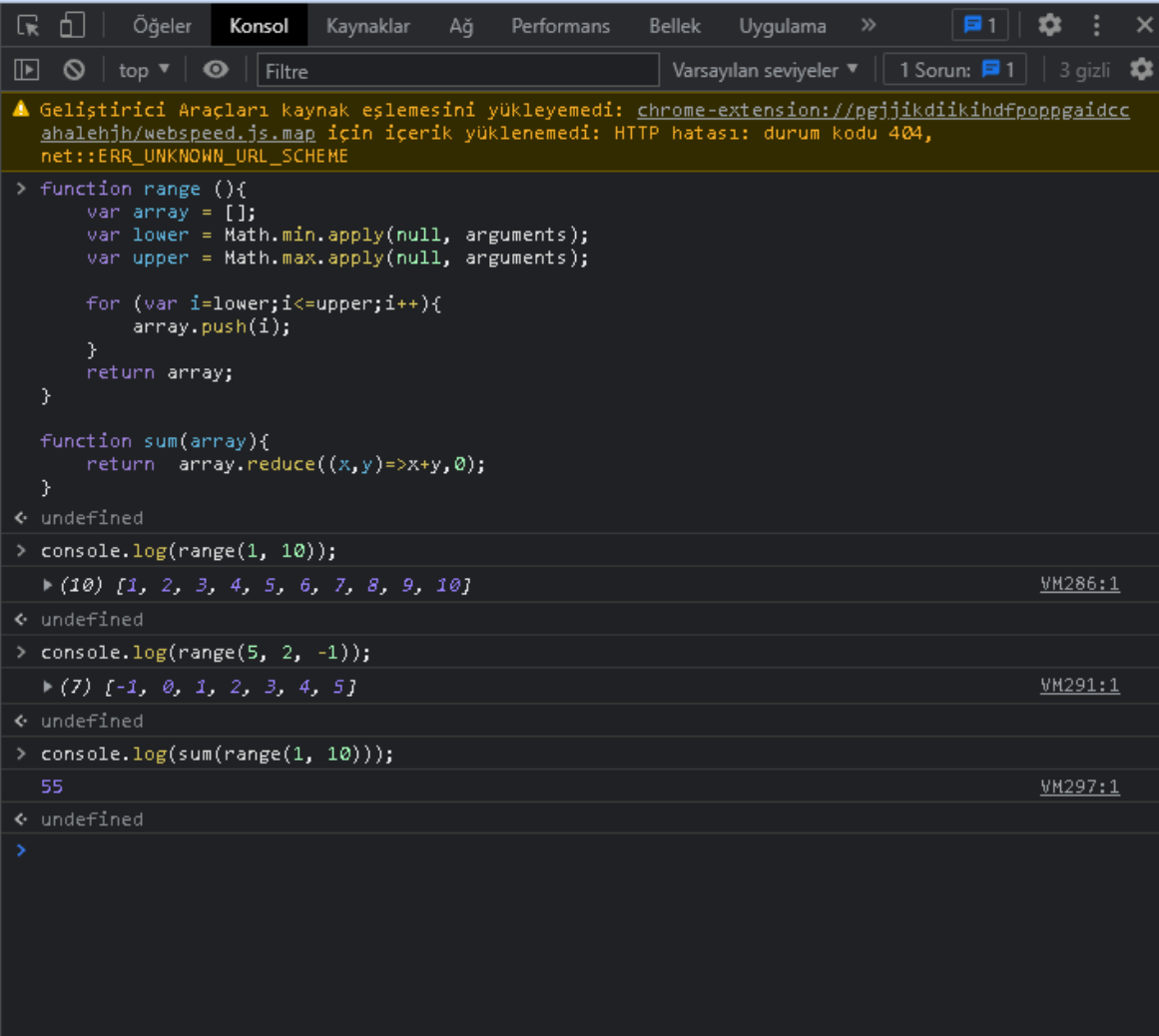
function call `range(1, 10, 2)` should return `[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]`. Make sure it also works with negative step values so that `range(5, 2, -1)` produces `[5, 4, 3, 2]`.

```
1 // Your code here.
2
3 console.log(range(1, 10));
4 // → [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
5 console.log(range(5, 2, -1));
6 // → [5, 4, 3, 2]
7 console.log(sum(range(1, 10)));
8 // → 55
```

» Display hints...

## REVERSING AN ARRAY

Arrays have a `reverse` method that changes the array by inverting the order in which its elements appear. For this exercise, write two functions, `reverseArray` and `reverseArrayInPlace`. The first, `reverseArray`, takes an array as argument and produces a *new* array that has the same elements in the inverse order. The second, `reverseArrayInPlace`, does what the `reverse` method does: it *modifies* the array given as argument by reversing its elements.



The screenshot shows a web browser's developer console with the following content:

- At the top, a yellow error message: "Geliştirici Araçları kaynak eşlemesini yükleyemedi: chrome-extension://pgjjikdiikihdFpoppgaiddcc/ahalehjh/webspeed.js.map için içerik yüklenemedi: HTTP hatası: durum kodu 404, net::ERR\_UNKNOWN\_URL\_SCHEME".
- Below the error, the code for the `range` function is displayed:

```
> function range () {
  var array = [];
  var lower = Math.min.apply(null, arguments);
  var upper = Math.max.apply(null, arguments);

  for (var i=lower; i<=upper; i++) {
    array.push(i);
  }
  return array;
}

function sum(array) {
  return array.reduce((x,y)=>x+y,0);
}
```
- Then, the execution of the function is shown:

```
< undefined
> console.log(range(1, 10));
  ▶ (10) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] VM286:1
< undefined
> console.log(range(5, 2, -1));
  ▶ (7) [-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5] VM291:1
< undefined
> console.log(sum(range(1, 10)));
  55 VM297:1
< undefined
>
```