1. Return the Sum of Two Numbers
Create a function called "addition" that takes two numbers as arguments and return their sum.

Examples
addition(3, 2) → 5

addition(-3, -6) → -9

addition(7, 3) → 10

2. Convert Minutes into Seconds
Write a function called "convert" that takes an integer minutes and converts it to seconds.

Examples
convert(5) → 300

convert(3) → 180

convert(2) → 120

3. Return the Next Number from the Integer Passed
Create a function called "addition" that takes a number as an argument, increments the number by +1 and returns the result.

Examples
addition(0) → 1

addition(9) → 10

addition(-3) → -2

4. Area of a Triangle
Write a function called "triArea" that takes the base and height of a triangle and return its area.

Examples
triArea(3, 2) → 3

triArea(7, 4) → 14

triArea(10, 10) → 50

The area of a triangle is: (base * height) / 2

5. Using the "&&" Operator
JavaScript has a logical operator &&. The && operator takes two boolean values, and returns true if both values are true.

Consider a && b:

a is checked if it is true or false.
If a is false, false is returned.
b is checked if it is true or false.
If b is false, false is returned.
Otherwise, true is returned (as both a and b are therefore true).
The && operator will only return true for true && true.

Make a function using the && operator.

Examples
and(true, false) ➞ false

and(true, true) ➞ true

and(false, true) ➞ false

and(false, false) ➞ false

6. Maximum Edge of a Triangle
Create a function that finds the maximum range of a triangle's third edge, where the side lengths are all integers.

Examples
nextEdge(8, 10) ➞ 17

nextEdge(5, 7) ➞ 11

nextEdge(9, 2) ➞ 10

(side1 + side2) - 1 = maximum range of third edge.
The side lengths of the triangle are positive integers.

7. Return the Remainder from Two Numbers
There is a single operator in JavaScript, capable of providing the remainder of a division operation. Two numbers are passed as parameters. The first parameter divided by the second parameter will have a remainder, possibly zero. Return that value.

Examples
remainder(1, 3) ➞ 1

remainder(3, 4) ➞ 3

remainder(-9, 45) ➞ -9

remainder(5, 5) ➞ 0

remainder(11, 3) -> 2

8. Football Points

Create a function that takes the number of wins, draws and losses and calculates the number of points a football team has obtained so far. A win receives 3 points, a draw 1 point and a loss 0 points.

Examples
footballPoints(3, 4, 2) → 13

footballPoints(5, 0, 2) → 15

footballPoints(0, 0, 1) → 0

NOTE - Inputs will be numbers greater than or equal to 0.

9. Less Than 100?
Given two numbers, return true if the sum of both numbers is less than 100. Otherwise return false.

Examples
lessThan100(22, 15) → true
// 22 + 15 = 37

lessThan100(83, 34) → false
// 83 + 34 = 117

10. Are the Numbers Equal?
Create a function that returns true when num1 is equal to num2; otherwise return false.

Examples
isSameNum(4, 8) → false

isSameNum(2, 2) → true

isSameNum(2, "2") → false

11. The Farm Problem
In this challenge, a farmer is asking you to tell him how many legs can be counted among all his animals. The farmer breeds three species:

chickens = 2 legs
cows = 4 legs
pigs = 4 legs
The farmer has counted his animals and he gives you a subtotal for each species. You have to implement a function that returns the total number of legs of all the animals.

Examples
animals(2, 3, 5) → 36

animals(1, 2, 3) → 22

animals(5, 2, 8) → 50

The order of animals passed is animals(chickens, cows, pigs).
Remember that the farmer wants to know the total number of legs and not the total number of animals.

12. Convert Hours and Minutes into Seconds
Write a function that takes two integers (hours, minutes) and converts them into seconds.

Examples
convert(1, 3) → 3780

convert(2, 0) → 7200

convert(0, 0) → 0

13. Return a String as an Integer
Create a function that takes a string and returns it as an integer.

Examples
stringInt("6") → 6

stringInt("1000") → 1000

stringInt("12") → 12

14. Compare Strings by Count of Characters
Create a function that takes two strings as arguments and return either true or false depending on whether the total number of characters in the first string is equal to the total number of characters in the second string.

Examples
comp("AB", "CD") → true

comp("ABC", "DE") → false

comp("hello", "edabit") → false

15. Divides Evenly
Given two integers, a and b, return true if a can be divided evenly by b. Return false otherwise.

Examples
dividesEvenly(98, 7) → true
98/7 = 14

dividesEvenly(85, 4) → false
85/4 = 21.25

NOTE - a will always be greater than or equal to b.

RESOURCES -
https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_return.asp
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/parseInt
https://gomakethings.com/converting-strings-to-numbers-with-vanilla-javascript/