JavaScript: Callbacks

JS - callbacks

The following exercise contains the following subjects:

◆ callbacks

Instructions

Complete the exercises below:

1.1 – Evening greeting

Create a **function** called quoatation that receives two arguments, a name and a callback.

e.g. function quotation(name,callback){}

This function should take your name and put them in quotes.

E.g. Timmy = "Timmy".

You should call your callback function with the modified name.

Make sure to check that your callback is actually a function. If it is not return the modified name.

If it is a callback, return the value you get from your callback.

The callback should print the name to the console as follows:

Good evening "Timmy".

1.2 - simple math callbacks

You are provided with this array of numbers:

```js
const numbers = [1, 100, 67, -5, 6784, 356, 200];
```

Create a function called addNumbers that receives two arguments an array and a callback.

e.g. function addNumbers(arr,callback){}

This function should add all the numbers together.

Call your callback with the value result.

Again, make sure to check that your callback is actually a function. If it is not, return the modified value.

The callback should also accept two arguments, a sum, a length (length of the array) and a callback.

This functions job is to take the sum and divide it by the length to get the average.

This function also gets a callback as an argument.

Again, make sure to check that your callback is actually a function. If it is not, return the modified value.

If it is a function, call your callback that also receives two arguments a sum and a number.

This function will modify your number to a decimal point.

For example if your arguments are

sum: 565.567456 and the number: 2

The result you should get back is 565.56.