

1. Write a function procedure named `intRound` that is passed a Single parameter named `sngNum`. The function should return that value rounded to the nearest whole number. You can assume as a precondition that `sngNum >= 0`.

2. Write a function procedure named `sngRound` that is passed a Single parameter named `sngNum` as well as an integer parameter named `intPlace`. The function should return the value of `sngNum` rounded to the decimal place determined by `intPlace`. For example, if `sngNum` is 1.235 and `intPlace` is 2, then 1.24 should be the returned value since 1.235 rounded to the second decimal place (hundredth's place) is 1.24. If `intPlace` is 0 then `sngNum` should be rounded to the nearest whole number. You can assume as a precondition that `intPlace >= 0`.

3. Write a function procedure named `intPower` that is passed an Integer parameter named `intBase` as well as an integer parameter named `intExponent`. The function should return the value of `intBase` to the power of `intExponent`. For example, if `intBase` is 2 and `intExponent` is 3 then the returned value should 8 since $2^3 = 8$. You can assume as a precondition that `intBase >= 0` and that `intExponent` is > 0 . However, for an extra challenge try to write the function to allow for `intExponent` to be any valid integer value.