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1. Uppercase

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns a new array with all strings converted to uppercase.
 - Hints: Use the toUpperCase() method.
 - Input Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc"], ["xyz", "abc", "def"]
 - Output Test Cases: ["HELLO", "WORLD", "ABC"], ["XYZ", "ABC", "DEF"]

Code:

```
let arr = ["hello","world","abc"]
let x = arr.map((a)=>
    a.toUpperCase()
)
console.log(x)

let arr1 = ["xyz","abc","def"]
let y = arr1.map((a)=>
    a.toUpperCase()
)
console.log(y)

Output:
['HELLO', 'WORLD', 'ABC']
['XYZ', 'ABC', 'DEF']
```

2. Substring

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns a new array with the first 3 characters of each string.
 - Hints: Use the substring() method.
 - Input Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc"], ["xyz", "abcdef"]
 - Output Test Cases: ["hel", "wor", "abc"], ["xyz", "abc"]

Code:

```
let arr = ["hello","world","abc"]
let x = arr.map((a)=>
    a.substring(0,3)
)
console.log(x)

let arr1 = ["xyz","abcdef"]
let x1 = arr1.map((a)=>
    a.substring(0,3)
)
console.log(x1)
```

Output:

```
[ 'hel', 'wor', 'abc' ]
[ 'xyz', 'abc' ]
```

3. Replace

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns a new array with all occurrences of "o" replaced with "0".
 - Hints: Use the replace() method.
 - Input Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc"], ["xyz", "foo", "bar"]
 - Output Test Cases: ["hell0", "w0rld", "abc"], ["xyz", "f00", "bar"]

Code:

```
let arr = ["hello","world","abc"]
let x = arr.map((a)=>
    a.replace("o","O")
)
console.log(x)
let arr1 = ["xyz","foo","bar"]
let x1 = arr1.map((a)=>
    a.replaceAll("o","O")
)
console.log(x1)
```

Output:

```
[ 'hellO', 'wOrld', 'abc' ]
[ 'xyz', 'fOO', 'bar' ]
```

4. Split

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns a new array with each string split into words.
 - Hints: Use the split() method.
 - Input Test Cases: ["hello-world", "abc-def"], ["xyz-abc-def"]
 - Output Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc", "def"], ["xyz", "abc", "def"]

Code:

```
arr=["hello-world","abc-def"]
let x=arr.map((a)=>a.split("-"))
let y = x.flat()
console.log(y)

arr1=["xyz-abc-def"]
let x1=arr1.map((a)=>a.split("-"))
let y1 = x1.flat()
console.log(y1)
```

Output:

```
[ 'hello', 'world', 'abc', 'def' ]
[ 'xyz', 'abc', 'def' ]
```

5. Filter

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns a new array with only the strings longer than 5 characters.
 - Hints: Use the filter() method.
 - Input Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc", "defghi"], ["xyz", "abcdef"]
 - Output Test Cases: ["defghi"], ["abcdef"]

Code:

```
let arr = ["hello", "world", "abc", "defghi"]
let arr1 = ["xyz", "abcdef"]
let x = arr.filter((a)=>
    a.length>5
)
let x1 = arr1.filter((a)=>
    a.length>5
)
console.log(x)
console.log(x1)
```

Output:

['defghi'] ['abcdef']

6.Map

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns a new array with all strings converted to uppercase and "!" appended.
 - Hints: Use the map() method.
 - Input Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc"], ["xyz", "abc"]
 - Output Test Cases: ["HELLO!", "WORLD!", "ABC!"], ["XYZ!", "ABC!"]

Code:

```
let arr = ["hello", "world", "abc"]
let arr1 = ["xyz", "abc"]
let x = arr.map((a)=>
    a.toUpperCase()+"!"
)
let x1 = arr1.map((a)=>
    a.toUpperCase()+"!"
)
console.log(x)
console.log(x1)
```

Output:

```
['HELLO!', 'WORLD!', 'ABC!']
['XYZ!', 'ABC!']
```

7.Find

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns the first string containing "o".
- Hints: Use the find() method.
- Input Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc", "defghi"], ["xyz", "foo", "bar"]
- Output Test Cases: "world", "foo"

Code:

```
let arr = ["hello", "world", "abc", "defghi"]
let arr1 = ["xyz", "foo", "bar"]
let x = arr.find((a)=>
    a.includes("o")
)
let x1 = arr1.find((a)=>
a.includes("o")
)
console.log(x)
console.log(x1)
```

Output:

hello foo

8.Join

- Question: Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns a new string with all strings joined by commas.
 - Hints: Use the join() method.
 - Input Test Cases: ["hello", "world", "abc"], ["xyz", "abc"]
 - Output Test Cases: "hello,world,abc", "xyz,abc"

Code:

```
let arr = ["hello", "world", "abc"]
let arr1 = ["xyz", "abc"]
let x = arr.join()
let x1 = arr1.join()
console.log(x)
console.log(x1)
```

Output:

hello,world,abc xyz,abc