

write a code to get like below using

join method:

1. `var fruits = ['Apple', 'Banana', 'Orange'];`

o/p: "Apple, Banana, Orange";

```
var fruits=['Apple','Banana','Orange'];
console.log(fruits.join(", "));
```

Explanation:

- We define an array fruits with three elements: 'Apple', 'Banana', and 'Orange'.
- The join(', ') method joins all the elements of the fruits array into a single string, separating each element with a comma and a space.
- The output will be **"Apple, Banana, Orange"**

2. `var numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];`

o/p: "1-2-3-4-5"

```
var numbers=[1,2,3,4,5];
console.log(numbers.join("-"));
```

Explanation:

- We define an array numbers with the elements 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
- The join('-') method joins all elements of the numbers array into a string, separating each number with a hyphen (-).
- The output will be **"1-2-3-4-5"**.

3. `var chars = ['H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o'];`

o/p: "Hello"

```
var chars=['H','e','l','l','o'];
console.log(chars.join(""));
```

Explanation:

- Here, define an array chars containing individual characters of the word "Hello".
- The join("") method combines all elements into a single string with no separator.
- The output will be **"Hello"**.

slice method:

4. var text = 'JavaScript is awesome';

o/p: "JavaScript"

```
var text = "JavaScript is awesome";  
console.log(text.slice(0,10));
```

Explanation:

- Here we define a string text with the value "JavaScript is awesome".
- The slice(0, 10) method extracts characters from index 0 to index 10 (excluding 10).
- The output will be "JavaScript".

5. var sentence = 'I love learning JavaScript!';

o/p: "learning"

```
var sentence = 'I love learning JavaScript!';  
console.log(sentence.slice(7,15));
```

Explanation:

- We define a string sentence with the value "I love learning JavaScript!".
- The slice(7, 15) method extracts characters from index 7 to 15.
- The output will be "learning".

6. var text = 'Frontend Development'; (using negative indices)

o/p: "Development"

```
var text = 'Frontend Development';  
console.log(text.slice(-11));
```

Explanation:

- We define a string text with the value "Frontend Development".
- The slice(-11) method extracts characters starting 11 places from the end of the string.
- The output will be "Development".

split method:

7. var date '2024-10-21';

o/p: ["2024", "10", "21"]

```
var date= '2024-10-21';  
console.log(date.split("-"));
```

Explanation:

- We define a string date with the value "2024-10-21".
- The split('-') method splits the string into an array by breaking at each hyphen (-).
- The output will be ['2024', '10', '21'].

8. var text = 'I love JavaScript programming';

o/p: ["I", "love"]

```
var text = 'I love JavaScript programming';  
console.log(text.split(" ").slice(0,2));
```

Or

```
var text = 'I love JavaScript programming';  
console.log(text.split(" ",2));
```

Or

```
var text = 'I love JavaScript programming';  
str=text.slice(0,6);  
console.log(str.split(" "));
```

Explanation:

- We define a string text with the value "I love JavaScript programming".
- The split method splits the string at spaces.
- The output will be ["I", "love"].

9. `let url = 'https://www.example.com/path/page.html';`

`o/p:["https:", "", "www.example.com", "path", "page.html"]`

```
let url = 'https://www.example.com/path/page.html';  
console.log(url.split('/'));
```

Explanation:

- We define a string `url` with the value `"https://www.example.com/path/page.html"`.
- The `split('/')` method splits the URL string at each forward slash (/).
- The output will be `['https:', '', 'www.example.com', 'path', 'page.html']`.