

SOLUTION 1

```
function getLetter(s) {
    let letter;

    switch (s.charAt(0)) {
        case ('a' || 'e' || 'o' || 'i' || u):
            letter = 'A';
            break;

        case ('b' || 'c' || 'd' || 'f' || 'g'):
            letter = 'B';
            break;

        case ('h' || 'j' || 'k' || 'l' || 'm'):
            letter = 'C';
            break;

        case ('z' || 'n' || 'p' || 'q' || 'r' || 's' || 't' || 'v' || 'w'
|| 'x' || 'y'):
            letter = 'D';

    }

    return letter;
}

#####
#####
```

SOUTION TYPE 2

```
function main() {
    var s = readLine();

    switch (s.charAt(0)) {
        case 'a':
        case 'e':
        case 'i':
        case 'o':
        case 'u':
            console.log('A');
            break;
        case 'b':
        case 'c':
        case 'd':
        case 'f':
        case 'g':
            console.log('B');
            break;
```

```

        case 'h':
        case 'j':
        case 'k':
        case 'l':
        case 'm':
            console.log('C');
            break;
        case 'n':
        case 'p':
        case 'q':
        case 'r':
        case 's':
        case 't':
        case 'v':
        case 'w':
        case 'x':
        case 'y':
        case 'z':
            console.log('D');
            break;
        default:
            console.log('You did not enter a valid string of lowercase
English alphabetic letters.');
```

```

#####
#####
```

SOLUTION TYPE 3

```

function getLetter(s) {
    switch(s[0]) {
        case 'a':
        case 'e':
        case 'i':
        case 'o':
        case 'u':
            return 'A';
        case 'b':
        case 'c':
        case 'd':
        case 'f':
        case 'g':
            return 'B';
        case 'h':
        case 'j':
        case 'k':
        case 'l':
        case 'm':
            return 'C';
        default:
            return 'D';
    }
}
```

Day 2: Conditional Statements: Switch

Objective

In this challenge, we learn about *switch statements*. Check out the attached tutorial for more details.

Task

Complete the `getLetter(s)` function in the editor. It has one parameter: a string, `s`, consisting of lowercase English alphabetic letters (i.e., `a` through `z`). It must return `A`, `B`, `C`, or `D` depending on the following criteria:

- If the first character in string `s` is in the set $\{a, e, i, o, u\}$, then return `A`.
- If the first character in string `s` is in the set $\{b, c, d, f, g\}$, then return `B`.
- If the first character in string `s` is in the set $\{h, j, k, l, m\}$, then return `C`.
- If the first character in string `s` is in the set $\{n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z\}$, then return `D`.

Hint: You can get the letter at some index `i` in `s` using the syntax `s[i]` or `s.charAt(i)`.

Input Format

Stub code in the editor reads a single string denoting `s` from stdin.

Constraints

- $1 \leq |s| \leq 100$, where $|s|$ is the length of `s`.
- String `s` contains lowercase English alphabetic letters (i.e., `a` through `z`) only.

Output Format

Return either `A`, `B`, `C`, or `D` according to the criteria given above.

Sample Input 0

```
adfgt
```

Sample Output 0

```
A
```

Explanation 0

The first character of string `s = adfgt` is `a`. Because the given criteria stipulate that we print `A` any time the first character is in $\{a, e, i, o, u\}$, we return `A` as our answer.