# Lab: Strings and Regular Expressions

Problems for in-class lab for the ["JavaScript Fundamentals" course @ SoftUni](https://softuni.bg/trainings/2247/js-fundamentals-january-2019). Submit your solutions in the SoftUni judge system at <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1476>.

## Pascal or Camel Case

Write a JS function that takes **two string parameters** as an input.

* **The first parameter** will be the text that you need to modify depending on the second parameter. The words in it will **always** be **separated by space**.
* **The second parameter** will be either "**Camel Case**" or "**Pascal Case**". In case of a different input, you should print **"Error!"**

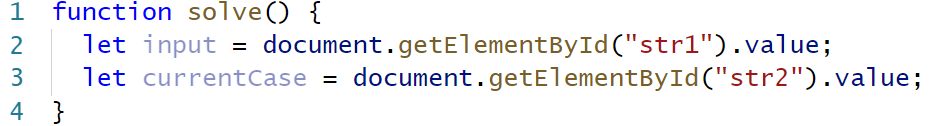
Convert the first string to either of the cases. The **output** should consist of only **one word** – the string you have modified. For more information, see the examples below:

### Example

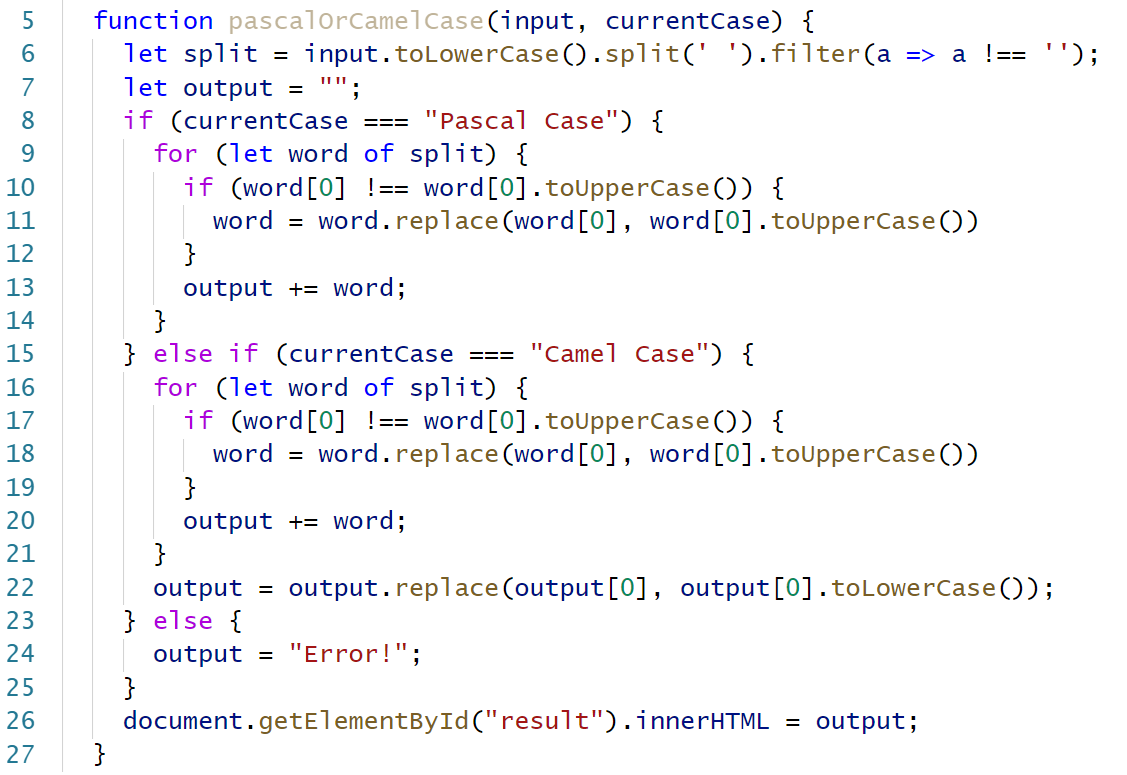
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| "this is an example", "Camel Case" | thisIsAnExample |
| "secOND eXamPLE", "Pascal Case" | SecondExample |
| "pesho PEshEV", "Another Case" | Error! |

### Hints

First, we need to take the two values from the input fields:

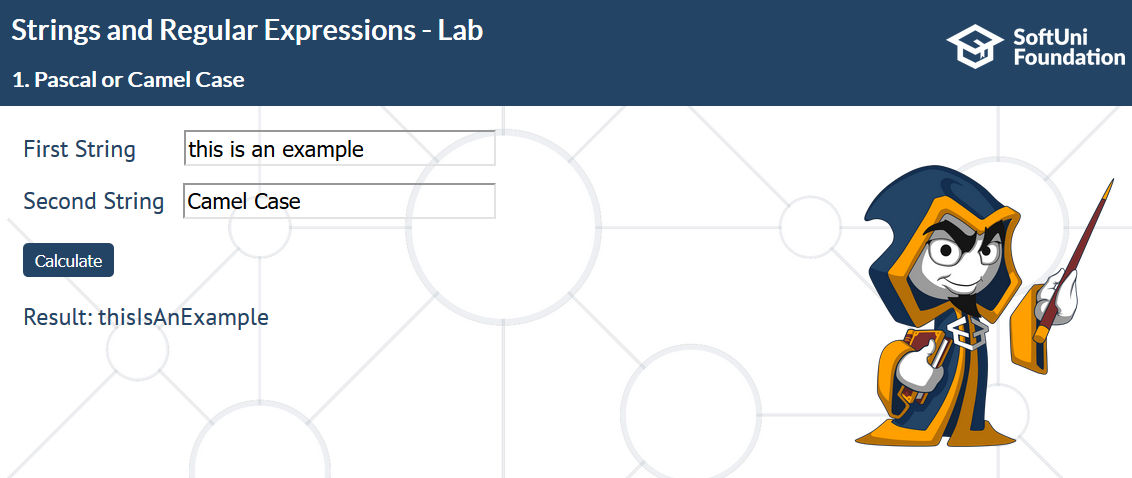


Then, let us write a function that will give is the result:



* First, we make all the **letters lower-case**
* Depending on the command, we make the input **Pascal Case** or **Camel Case**
* If there is something else as command, we print **error**

And finally, **call that function**



## Find ASCII Equivalent

Write a JS function which receives **one string parameter** as an input. It will contain different words and numbers which will **always** be **separated by space**. Your job is to find **all the** **numbers** and convert them to their **ASCII char** equivalent and find **all the words** and convert **each letter** to its **ASCII number**. If there are **other symbols** such as "%", "@", "!" etc., **convert** them to their ASCIInumber **as well**.

The **output** should consist of each number that corresponds to each letter from the ASCII table for each word, in **separate paragraph**, **separated by space**, and the final word you have received by **appending all the chars**, converted from the numbers, together.

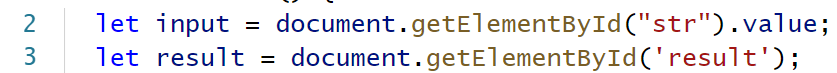
For more information, see the example below:

### Example

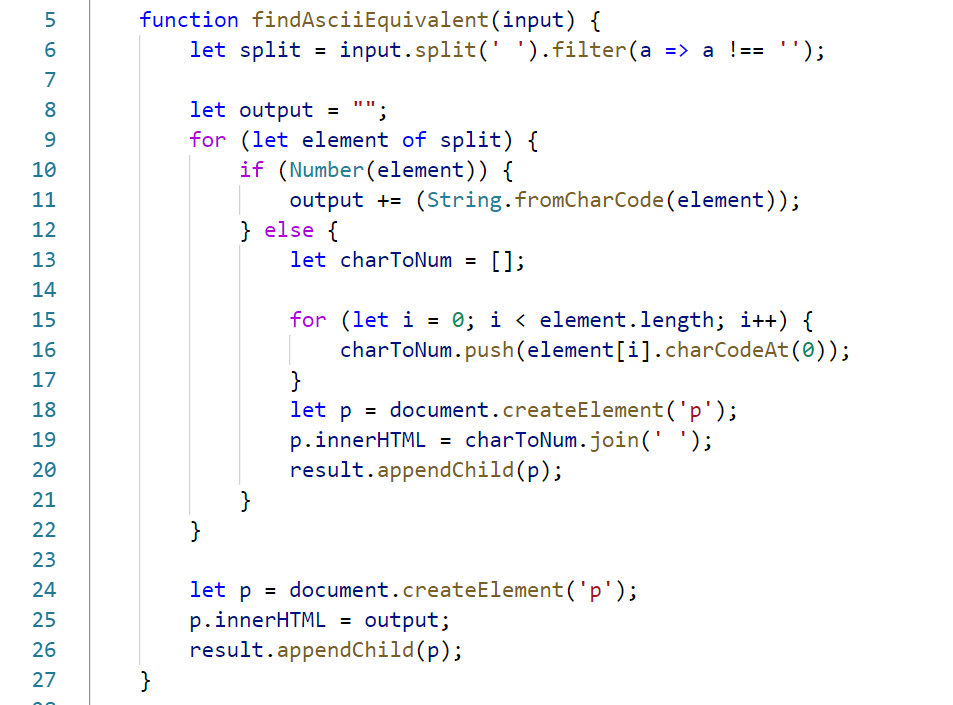
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| "Test 83 Testov 111 Pesho Gosho 102 116 85 Qwerty 110 105" | 84 101 115 116  84 101 115 116 111 118  80 101 115 104 111  71 111 115 104 111  81 119 101 114 116 121  SoftUni |

### Hints

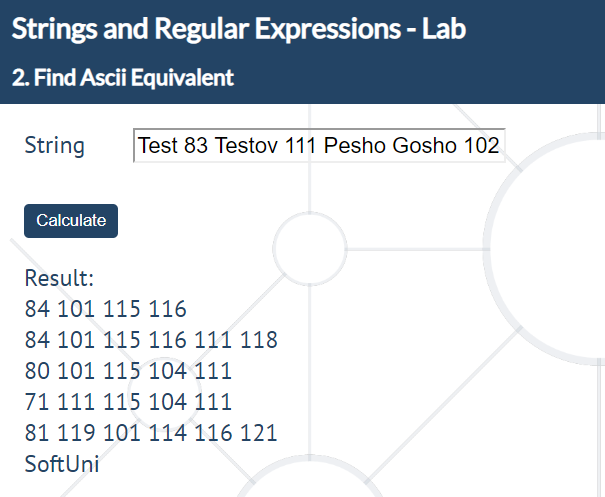
First, we get the input and the result:



Then, we create a function that generates the result:



* If the current **element is a number**, we convert it to **character**
* Otherwise, we loop through each **character** and **make it into a number**
* Finally, we append the result



## Split String Equally

Write a JS function that takes **two parameters** as an input.

* The **first parameter** will be of type **string**
* The **second parameter** will always be **a positive integer**, **bigger than 0**

Your task is to **split the string equally by the number** you have received, **separated by space**.

* However, if the string **cannot** be split into equal parts, fill the last sequence until its **length** is **equal** to the **second parameter**, starting from the **beginning** of the string.

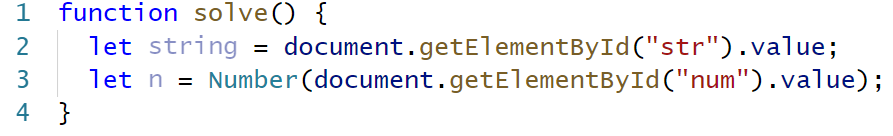
For more information, see the examples below:

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| "TestTestov1234", 2 | Te st Te st ov 12 34 |
| "TestTestov1234", 6 | TestTe stov12 34Test |
| "JavaScript", 14 | JavaScriptJava |

### Hints

First, get the two input fields:

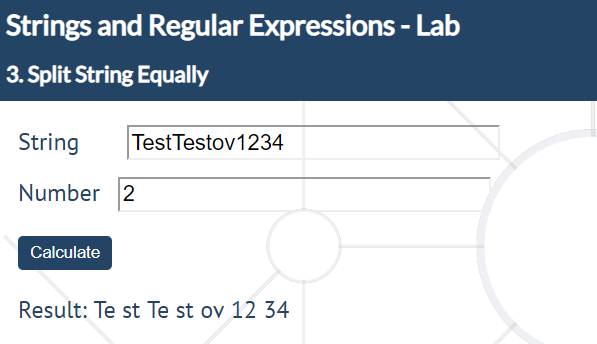


Then, create the function that splits the resulting string:



* Split the string into separate parts
* Add them to an array
* Set the result to equal that array joined by a space

Don’t forget to **call your function** at the end.



## Replace a Certain Word

Write a JS function that receives **two parameters** as an input.

* The **first parameter** will be **an array of strings**.
* The **second parameter** will be **a string** - the **word** that will be **used for replacing**.

The word that needs to be **replaced** in each of the strings will **always** be found in the **first string** of the array **at the second index**. Your task is to **replace every word with the given** one from the input. Have in mind that the cases are **case-insensitive**.

Print each of the strings from the array on a new line.

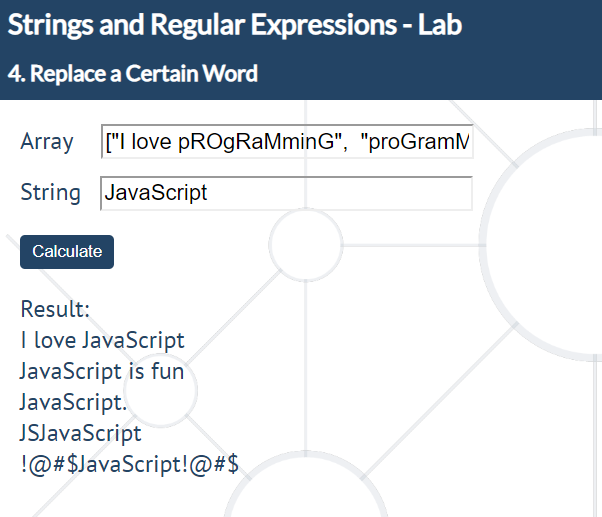
For more information, see the examples below:

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| ["I love pROgRaMminG",  "proGramMing is fun",  "ProgrAmmIng.",  "JSProgramming", "!@#$proGRAMming!@#$"], "JavaScript" | I love JavaScript  JavaScript is fun  JavaScript.  JSJavaScript  !@#$JavaScript!@#$ |

### Hints

* Get the input fields
* Create a separate function that replaces each element of the array with the given string (use **RegEx**)
* Add paragraphs to the **<span>** containing the new strings



## Extract User Data

Write a JS function that receives **an array of strings** as an input.

Your task is to **extract** all **valid user data** from each of the strings. Valid data consists of:

* It will always start with **a name**. A valid name will always consist of **first name** and **surname separated by space**. Note that the first name will **always start with an uppercase letter** and can be followed by lowercase ones (**but not necessarily**). The surname will always start with a capital letter, followed by **one or more** lowercase ones.
* The name will be followed by **a phone number**. A valid phone number will be in the following format: *+359 2 569 789*, *+359 3 759 846*, *+359-5-789-359*. Note that it will **always start with +359** and the digits can be separated by **either** **spaces** or **dashes** but **NOT** both.
* The phone number will be followed by **an email**. A valid email can consist of only **lowercase latin letters** or **digits**, followed by **@** and **one or more lowercase latin letters**. Before the domain, there will always be **a dot**. The domain can consist of **at least** two lowercase latin letters **BUT** no more than three.

Note that the data will be **always separated by a space**.

In case part of the above described data is missing or is invalid, print "**Invalid data**" on the console. Otherwise, print each of the extracted information **in a separate paragraph** in the following format:

**Name: {extractеdName}**

**Phone Number: {extractedPhoneNumber}**

**Email: {extractedEmail}**

**- - -**

For more information, see the examples below:

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| ["Test Testov +359 2 123 456 [goSho@abv.bg](mailto:goSho@abv.bg)", "T T +359-5-759-684 [valid@gmail.com](mailto:valid@gmail.com)", "Pesho +359-5 789 654 pesho@abv.bg"] | Invalid data  - - -  Name: T T  Phone Number: +359-5-759-684  Email: valid@gmail.com  - - -  Invalid data  - - - |

