15-112, Spring 2015
Manipulating Strings

1 Count

Write a function `count(text,letter)` that takes a `text` and `letter` (both as `string`s) and returns the number of occurrence of `letter` in `text` (as a `number`).

For instance `count("Qatar","a")` should return `2`.

2 Reverse

Write a function `reverse(text)` that takes a `text` (as a `string`) and returns the same text but reversed (as a `string`).

For instance `reverse("Qatar")` should return `"rataQ"`.

3 Palindrome

"A palindrome is a word that can be read the same way in either direction." [source: Wikipedia]

Write a function `isPalindrome(text)` that takes a `text` (as a `string`) and returns whether the text is a palindrome (as a `boolean`).

For instance `palindrome("Qatar")` should return `False` but `palindrome("racecar")` should return `True`.

4 Word Count

Write a function `wordCount(text)` that takes a `text` (as a `string`) and returns the number of words in this `text` (as a `number`).

For instance `wordCount("Qatar will organize the 2022 World Cup")` should return `7`.

5 Common Letters

Write a function `commonLetters(text1,text2)` that takes `text1` and `text2`(both as `string`s) and returns the letters that `text1` and `text2` have in common (as a `string`).

For instance `commonLetters("Qatar","Football")` should return `"at"` (or `"ta"` the order does not matter).

6 Unique Letters

Write a function `uniqueLetters(text)` that takes `text` (as a `string`) and returns the unique letters in `text` (as a `string`). The letters should be ordered in the order of appearance in the word.

For instance `uniqueLetters("Qatar")` should return `"Qatr"`.