



VIT[®]

Vellore Institute of Technology

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

School of Information Technology and Engineering

Digital Assessment - I, FEB 2019

B.Tech, Winter-2018-2019

NAME	PRIYAL BHARDWAJ
REG. NO.	18BIT0272
COURSE CODE	ITE1002
COURSE NAME	WEB TECHNOLOGIES
SLOT	B2
FACULTY	Prof. PUVIARASI G

1. You are a “C” Programmer and you want to postmortem the predefined functions of JavaScript and give your own versions of the function

The indexOf function of string object finds the first occurrence of a string/character/substring in a string. There are two variants of the function - indexOf(str) , indexOf(str , pos). The function should do a case sensitive checking and change the negative pos value to positive value and finds the first occurrence of one string in another. The function fails if the pos value is beyond the length of the string object.

Write a user-defined function that imitates the indexOf function.

```
function indexOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion( str , pos = 0)
{
    for ( var i = pos; i < str.length ; i++ )
    {
    }
```

 The call to the function

```
var s = "Hello Vitians , welcome to vit"
```

```
var search_string = "vit"
```

```
var ind = indexOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion(search_string);
```

```
var ind2 = indexOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion(search_string , 7 );
```

```
var ind3 = indexOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion("e" );
```

```
var ind4 = indexOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion("e" , -1); //check the occurrence of e starting from 1
```

HTML CODE:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>DA 1</title>
<script type="text/javascript">
    function indeOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion( str )
    {
        var string=document.getElementById("s1").value;
        var str=document.getElementById("s2").value;
        if(str.length>1)
        {
            var a = string.split(/(\s+)/);
            for( var i = 0; i< a.length ; i++)
            {
                if(str === a[i])
                {
                    document.getElementById("p").innerHTML = i;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
        else
        {
            for ( var i = 0; i< string.length ; i++ )
            {
                var c = string.charAt(i);
                if (str === c)
                {
                    document.getElementById("p").innerHTML = i;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
function indeOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion2( str , pos = 0)
{
    var string=document.getElementById("s1").value;
    var str=document.getElementById("s2").value;
    var pos=document.getElementById("s3").value;
    if(str.length>1)
    {
        var a = string.split(/(\s+)/);
        for( var i = Math.abs(pos); i< a.length ; i++)
        {
            if(str === a[i])
            {
                document.getElementById("p").innerHTML = i;
                break;
            }
        }
    }
    else
```

```

{
  for ( var i = Math.abs(pos); i< string.length ; i++ )
  {
    var c = string.charAt(i);
    if (str === c)
    {
      document.getElementById("p").innerHTML = i;
      break;
    }
  }
}
}
</script>
</head>
<body bgcolor="pink">
  <center>
    <strong>
      <p font-color="black"><h1><u>To obtain index of a string in another string</u></h1></p>
      <p><font color="blue"><h2>
        Enter string: <input type="text" id="s1"><br><br>
        Enter substring: <input type="text" id="s2"><br><br>
        Enter position: <input type="text" id="s3"><br><br>
      </p>
      <button onClick="indeOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion();">Check</button><br><br>
      Index: <p id="p"></p>
    </h2></strong>
  </center>
</body>
</html>

```

OUTPUT:

```

var s = "Hello Vitians , welcome to vit";
var search_string = "vit" ;
var ind2 = indeOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion(search_string);

```



```
var s = "Hello Vitians , welcome to vit"  
var ind3 = indexOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion("e" );
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a pink background. The title bar indicates a single tab labeled 'DA 1'. The address bar shows the file path: 'file:///C:/Users/PRIYAL%20BHARDWAJ/Desktop/q2.html'. The main content area has the heading 'To obtain index of a string in another string' in bold black text. Below the heading, there are three input fields: 'Enter string:' with the value 'Hello Vitians , welcome to', 'Enter substring:' with the value 'e', and 'Enter position:' which is empty. A 'Check' button is located below these fields. The result 'Index: 1' is displayed in blue text. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, several application icons, and the system clock indicating 22:52 on 11-02-2019.

```
var s = "Hello Vitians , welcome to vit"  
var ind4 = indexOfIgnoreCaseMyVersion("e" , -1);
```

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same web browser window with the pink background and the form. The 'Enter position:' field now contains the value '-1'. The 'Check' button remains, and the result 'Index: 1' is still displayed in blue text. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the same application icons and system clock indicating 22:46 on 11-02-2019.
