04.04 Lab

1. Write a function that takes in a word and returns a message indicating whether the word starts with a vowel or a consonant. The function should also capitalize the first letter of the inputted word:

- if input is "apple", output is 'Apple starts with "A", which is a vowel.'

- if input is "cat", output is 'Cat starts with "C", which is a consonant.'

```javascript
function vowelOrConsonant(word) {
    // A. replace the first letter with the same letter to uppercase
    word = word.replace(word[0], word[0].toUpperCase());
    // B. concatenate most of the message
    let msg = `${word} starts with "${word[0].toUpperCase()}", which is a `;
    // C. check if the set of vowels contains the first letter, to lowercase
    if("aeiou".includes(word[0].toLowerCase())) {
        // D. finish concatenation based on the true-false from includes()
        return msg += "vowel.";
    } else {
        return msg += "consonant.";
    }
}
```

E. try out the function

```javascript
console.log(vowelOrConsonant("elephant"));
// Elephant starts with "E" which is a vowel.
console.log(vowelOrConsonant("giraffe"));
// Giraffe starts with "G" which is a consonant.
```

2. Make a news headline from this file name. Expected result: **Mets Lead Off Game By Hitting Three Straight Homers**

```javascript
let fileName = "Mets-Lead-Off-Game-By-Hitting-Three-Straight-Homers.html";

// A. replace all hyphens with spaces
let headline = fileName.replaceAll("-", " ");
console.log(headline); // Mets Lead Off Game By Hitting Three Straight Homers.html

// get rid of the file extension without assuming ".html" (could be ".jpg")
```

```
// B. find the index of the last dot, which is where the file
extension starts
let lastDotIndex = headline.lastIndexOf(".");

// C. set the string equal to itself up to, but not including, the dot
headline = headline.slice(0, lastDotIndex);
console.log(headline); // Mets Lead Off Game By Hitting Three Straight
Homers
```

3. Write a function that takes in a singular noun and returns the plural of the word, according to these rules:

- if the word ends in "y", drop the "y" and add "ies" // examples: "city" ==> "cities" "cherry" ==> "cherries"

- if the word ends in "o" or "h" add "es" // examples: "mango" ==> "mangoes" "echo" ==> "echoes"

- if the word is in the animals array, the singular and plural are the same

- test the function on the seven words provided, below.

```
const animals = ["deer", "fish", "moose", "sheep", "swine", "bison",
"cod", "salmon", "shrimp", "trout"];

function makePlural(word) {
    // A. get the last letter of the inputted word
    let lastChar = word[word.length-1]
    // B. check if the word is in the animals array
    if(animals.includes(word)) {
        // C. if it is, so return the word, unchanged
        return word;
    // D. check if the word ends in "h" or "o"
    } else if(lastChar == "h" || lastChar == "o") {
        // E. if it does, form the plural by adding "es"
        return word + "es";
    // F. check if the word ends in "y"
    } else if(lastChar == "y") {
        // G. if it does, concatenate "ies" onto all but the last "y",
which we get as slice(0,-1)
        return word = word.slice(0,-1) + "ies";
    // H. if none of the above are true, just add "s"
    } else {
        return word + "s";
    }
}

// animals array words are the same in singular and plural
console.log(makePlural("moose")); // moose
// word ends in "o", so add "es" to form plural:
console.log(makePlural("mango")); // mangoes
// word ends in "h", so add "es":
console.log(makePlural("peach")); // peaches
```

```javascript
    // word ends in "y", so drop "y", so add "ies":
    console.log(makePlural("cherry")); // cherries
    // word ends in "y"--but that's not the only "y"
    console.log(makePlural("boysenberry")); // boysenberries
    console.log(makePlural("cherry")); // cherries
    // none of the above, so just add "s" to form the plural:
    console.log(makePlural("apple")); // apples
```