

# Lab-4

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**Id:** 2021-1-60-127

Section: 01

**Course Code:** CSE479

Course Name: Web Programming

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**Date of submission:** 5-12-2024

## Exercise 1: Check whether or not a string is blank

Write a JavaScript function isBlank(input) that checks whether or not the input String is blank.

### Exercise 2: Split a string and convert it to an array

Write a JavaScript function **stringToArray(input)** to split a string and convert it into an array of words.

```
J5 lab_3.js 

J5 lab_3.js > ...

9

10     //Exercise-2

11     function stringToArray(input) {
12         return input.split(" ");
13     }
14

15     console.log(stringToArray("Robin Singh"));

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

PS C:\CSE_479> node lab_3.js
[ 'Robin', 'Singh' ]
PS C:\CSE_479> [
```

#### Exercise 3: Convert a first and last name to abbreviated form

Write a JavaScript function *abbreviateName(name)* to convert a string (a person's first and last names) to abbreviated form. If there is only a first name listed, then return just that name.

```
JS lab_3.js > 😭 abbreviateName
      //Exercise-3
      function abbreviateName(name) {
      // Split the name by spaces
          const nameParts = name.trim().split(" ");
      // If there's only one part, return it
21
 22
          if (nameParts.length === 1)
               return nameParts[0];
       // Otherwise, abbreviate the last name
          const firstName = nameParts[0];
          const lastNameInitial = nameParts[1][0].toUpperCase();
          return `${firstName} ${lastNameInitial}.`;
31
      // Test Runs
      console.log(abbreviateName("Robin Singh"));
      console.log(abbreviateName("Michael Jordan"));
PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT
                   DEBUG CONSOLE
                                  TERMINAL
                                            PORTS
Robin S.
Michael J.
PS C:\CSE_479> |
```

## **Exercise 4: Convert a string to title case**

Write a JavaScript function *titleCase(input)* to convert an input string to title case. Note that titleCase has the first letter of each word capitalized and every other letter lowercase. Note in the example below that "JavaScript" becomes "Javascript" for the final result.

```
Js lab_3.js
JS lab_3.js > ...
       console.log(abbreviateName("Michael Jordan")); */
       //Exercise-4
       function titleCase(input) {
           return input
                .toLowerCase()
                .split(" ")
                .map(word => word.charAt(0).toUpperCase() + word.slice(1))
                .join(" ");
       console.log(titleCase('JavaScript exercises. python exercises.'));
 45
PROBLEMS
           OUTPUT
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
                                             PORTS
PS C:\CSE_479> node lab_3.js
Javascript Exercises. Python Exercises.
PS C:\CSE_479>
```

#### Exercise 5: Get the first n elements of an array

Write a JavaScript function *firstN(array, n)* to get the first *n* elements of an array.

If n is not given, get the first element.

If n < 0, return the empty array.

If n > number of elements in the array, return the entire array

```
JS lab_3.js
JS lab_3.js > ...
 47
       function firstN(array, n= 1)
           if (n< 0)
               return [];
           if (n> array.length)
                return array;
          return array.slice(0, n);
       console.log(firstN([7, 9, 0, -2]));
       console.log(firstN([], 3));
       console.log(firstN([7, 9, 0, -2], 3));
       console.log(firstN([7, 9, 0, -2], 6));
       console.log(firstN([7, 9, 0, -2], -3));
                    DEBUG CONSOLE
           OUTPUT
PROBLEMS
                                   TERMINAL
                                              PORTS
PS C:\CSE 479> node lab 3.js
[7]
\Pi
[7, 9, 0]
[7, 9, 0, -2]
PS C:\CSE 479> |
```

#### **Exercise 6: Get the last n elements of an array**

Write a JavaScript function *lastN(array, n)* to get the last **n** element of an array.

If n is not given, return the last element.

If n < 0, return the empty array.

If n > number of elements in the array, return the entire array.

```
JS lab_3.js > ...
      //Excercise-6
 70
 71
      function lastN(array, n) {
           if (n === undefined) {
            return array[array.length - 1];
           if (n < 0) {
             return [];
 78
           if (n > array.length) {
            return array;
81
82
          return array.slice(-n);
        }
        // Test Runs
        console.log(lastN([7, 9, 0, -2]));
        console.log(lastN([7, 9, 0, -2], 3));
        console.log(lastN([7, 9, 0, -2], 6));
PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT
                   DEBUG CONSOLE
                                   TERMINAL
                                             PORTS
PS C:\CSE 479> node lab 3.js
-2
[ 9, 0, -2 ]
[ 7, 9, 0, -2 ]
```

# Exercise 7: Pair of consecutive elements that sum to target

Write a JavaScript function **sumPair(numbers, target)** to find the indices of a pair of consecutive elements from a given array whose sum equals a specific target number.

The function should return an array of the indices of the pair of consecutive elements or the array [-1, -1] if a pair is not found.

```
//Excercise-7
      function sumPair(numbers, target) {
          for (let i = 0; i < numbers.length - 1; i++) {
              if (numbers[i] + numbers[i + 1] === target) {
                  return [i, i+1];
          return [-1, -1];
      const numbers = [10, 20, 10, 40, 50, 60, 70];
      const target = 50;
      console.log(sumPair(numbers, target));
PROBLEMS
          OUTPUT
                  DEBUG CONSOLE
                                 TERMINAL
                                           PORTS
PS C:\CSE_479> node lab_3.js
[2,3]
PS C:\CSE 479>
```

### Exercise 8: Challenge, move an item from one position to another

Write a JavaScript function *move(array, from, to)* to move an array element from one position to another.

The function should return the changed array.

```
JS lab_3.js X ♦ index.html
JS lab_3.js > ♦ move
       function move(array, from, to)
           if (from < 0) from = array.length + from;</pre>
           if (to < 0) to = array.length + to;
           if (from >= array.length || to >= array.length || from < 0 || to < 0)
               return array;
           const [element] = array.splice(from, 1);
           array.splice(to, 0, element);
100
           return array;
       console.log(move([10, 20, 30, 40, 50], 0, 2));
       console.log(move([10, 20, 30, 40, 50], -1, -2));
                                   TERMINAL
PS C:\CSE_479> node lab_3.js
[ 20, 30, 10, 40, 50 ]
[ 10, 20, 30, 50, 40 ]
PS C:\CSE_479> [
```