**2.**    **Number Validation**

Write a program to read a string of 10 digit number , check whether the string contains a 10 digit number in the format XXX-XXX-XXXX where 'X' is a digit.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validateNumber** which accepts a string as input .

The return type of the output should be 1 if the string meets the above specified format . In case the number does not meet the specified format then return -1 as output.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input as a String of numbers and call the static method**validateNumber** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output is a string specifying the given string is valid or not .

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

123-456-7895

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid number format

**Sample Input 2:**

-123-12344322

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid number format

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

                Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

                String pan=s.next();

                int b=panNumberValidation(pan);

                if(b==1)

                                System.out.println("valid Pancard Number");

                else

                                System.out.println("not a valid credential");

}

public static int panNumberValidation(String input) {

                int b=0;

                if(input.matches("[0-9]{3}[-]{1}[0-9]{3}[-]{1}[0-9]{4}"))

                {b=1;}

                else

                                b=0;

                return b;

}

}

**4.**    **Fetching Middle Characters from String**

Write a program to read a string of even length and to fetch two middle most characters from the input string and return it as string output.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **getMiddleChars** which accepts a string of even length as input . The return type is a string which should be the middle characters of the string.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input as a string and call the static method **getMiddleChars**present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string of even length.

Output is a string .

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

this

**Sample Output 1:**

hi

**Sample Input 1:**

Hell

**Sample Output 1:**

el

public class UserMainCode {

    public static String getMiddleChars(String str)

    {

                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

                 if(str.length()%2==0)

                 {

                 sb.append(str.substring((str.length()/2)-1,(str.length()/2)+1));

                 }

                 return sb.toString();

                 }

    }

**5.**    **Check Characters in a String**

Write a program to read a string  and to test whether first and last character are same. The string is said to be be valid if the 1st and last character are the same. Else the string is said to be invalid.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **checkCharacters** which accepts a string as input .

The return type of this method is an int.  Output should be 1 if the first character and last character are same . If they are different then return -1 as output.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input as a string and call the static method **checkCharacters**present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output is a string saying characters are same or not .

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

the picture was great

**Sample Output 1:**  
Valid

**Sample Input 1:**

this

**Sample Output 1:**

Invalid

 import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                String input="this";

                                System.out.println(checkForFirstAndLastChar(input));

                }

                public static int checkForFirstAndLastChar(String input)

                {

                                StringTokenizer t = new StringTokenizer(input," ");

                                String s = t.nextToken();

                                String s1 = " " ;

                                while(t.hasMoreTokens())

                                {

                                                s1 = t.nextToken();

                                }

                                if(s.charAt(0) == s1.charAt(s1.length()-1))

                                                return 1;

                                else

                                                return 0;

                }

}

**6.**    **Forming New Word from a String**

Write a program to read a string and a positive integer n as input and construct a string with first n and last n characters in the given string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **formNewWord** which accepts a string and positive integer .

The return type of the output should be a string (value) of first n character and last n character.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input as a string and integer n and call the static method**formNewWord** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string of even length.

Output is a string .

Note: The given string length must be >=2n.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

California

3

**Sample Output 1:**

Calnia

**Sample Input 2:**

this

1

**Sample Output 2:**

Ts

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                String s1="this";

                                int n1=1;

                                System.out.println(subStringOfgivenString(s1,n1));

                }

                public static String subStringOfgivenString(String s1, int n1)

                {

                                int n = 2\*n1;

                                String s = new String();

                                if(s1.length()>n)

                                {

                                                s = s1.substring(0,n1) + s1.substring(s1.length()-n1, s1.length());

                                                return s;

                                }

                                else

                                                return null;

}}

**11.**  **String Encryption**

Given an input as string and write code to encrypt the given string using following rules and return the encrypted string:

1. Replace the characters at odd positions by next character in alphabet.

2. Leave the characters at even positions unchanged.

Note:

- If an odd position charater is 'z' replace it by 'a'.

- Assume the first character in the string is at position 1.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **encrypt** which accepts a string.

The return type of the output is the encrypted string.

Create a **Main** class which gets string as an input and call the static method **encrypt** present in the**UserMainCode.**

**Input and Output Format:**

Input is a string .

Output is a string.

**Sample Input 1:**

curiosity

**Sample Output 1:**

dusipsjtz

**Sample Input 2:**

zzzz

**Sample Output 2:**

Azaz

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="zzzz";

System.out.println(stringFormatting(s1));

}

public static String stringFormatting(String s1) {

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++){

char c=s1.charAt(i);

if(i%2==0){

if(c==122)

c=(char) (c-25);

else{

c=(char) (c+1);}

sb.append(c);}

else

sb.append(c);}

return sb.toString();

}

}

**12.**  **Password Validation**

Given a method with a password in string format as input. Write code to validate the password using following rules:

- Must contain at least one digit

- Must contain at least one of the following special characters @, #, $

# Length should be between 6 to 20 characters.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validatePassword** which accepts a password string as input.

If the password is as per the given rules return 1 else return -1.If the return value is 1 then print valid password else print as invalid password.

Create a **Main** class which gets string as an input and call the static method **validatePassword** present in the **UserMainCode.**

**Input and Output Format:**

Input is a string .

Output is a string .

**Sample Input 1:**

%Dhoom%

**Sample Output 1:**  
Invalid password

**Sample Input 2:**

#@6Don

**Sample Output 2:**

Valid password

public class UserMainCode {

                                public static int display(String password){

                          if(password.matches(".\*[0-9]{1,}.\*") && password.matches(".\*[@#$]{1,}.\*") && password.length()>=6 && password.length()<=20)

                                                {

                                                                return 1;

                                                }

                                                else

                                                {

                                                                return -1;

                                                }

                                   }

                                }

**13.**  **Removing vowels from String**

Given a method with string input. Write code to remove vowels from even position in the string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **removeEvenVowels** which accepts a string as input.

The return type of the output is string after removing all the vowels.

Create a **Main** class which gets string as an input and call the static method **removeEvenVowels** present in the **UserMainCode.**

**Input and Output Format:**

Input is a string .

Output is a string .

Assume the first character is at position 1 in the given string.

**Sample Input 1:**

commitment

**Sample Output 1:**

cmmitmnt

**Sample Input 2:**

capacity

**Sample Output 2:**

Cpcty

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                String s1="capacity";

                                System.out.println(removeEvenElements(s1));

                }

                public static String removeEvenElements(String s1) {

                                StringBuffer sb1=new StringBuffer();

                                for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

                                                if((i%2)==0)

                                                                sb1.append(s1.charAt(i));

                                                else if((i%2)!=0)

                                                                if(s1.charAt(i)!='a' && s1.charAt(i)!='e' && s1.charAt(i)!='i' && s1.charAt(i)!='o' && s1.charAt(i)!='u')

                                                                                if(s1.charAt(i)!='A' && s1.charAt(i)!='E' && s1.charAt(i)!='I' && s1.charAt(i)!='O' && s1.charAt(i)!='U')

                                                                                 sb1.append(s1.charAt(i));

                                return sb1.toString();

                }

}

**18.Calculate Electricity Bill**

Given a method calculateElectricityBill() with three inputs. Write code to calculate the current bill.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **calculateElectricityBill** which accepts 3 inputs .The return type of the output should be an integer .

Create a class **Main** which would get the inputs and call the static method **calculateElectricityBill** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consist of 3 integers.

First input is previous reading, second input is current reading and last input is per unit charge.

Reading Format - XXXXXAAAAA where XXXXX is consumer number and AAAAA is meter reading.

Output is a single integer corresponding to the current bill.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

ABC2012345

ABC2012660

4

**Sample Output 1:**

**1260**

**Sample Input 2:**

ABCDE11111

ABCDE11222

3

**Sample Output 2:**

333

public static int meterReading(String input1, String input2, int input3)

                {

                                int n1=Integer.parseInt(input1.substring(5, input1.length()));

                                int n2=Integer.parseInt(input2.substring(5, input2.length()));

                                int n=Math.abs((n2-n1)\*input3);

                                return n;

                }

}

**19.Sum of Digits in a String**

Write code to get the sum of all the digits present in the given string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **sumOfDigits** which accepts string input.

Return the sum as output. If there is no digit in the given string return -1 as output.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **sumOfDigits** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output is a single integer which is the sum of digits in a given string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

good23bad4

**Sample Output 1:**

9

**Sample Input 2:**

good

**Sample Output 2:**

-1

public class Main {

/\*\*

\* @param args

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="goodbad";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

int sum=0;

for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

{

char a=s1.charAt(i);

if(Character.isDigit(a))

{

int b=Integer.parseInt(String.valueOf(a));

sum=sum+b;

}

}

if(sum==0)

{

System.out.println(-1);

}

else

System.out.println(sum);

}

}

**20.String Concatenation**

Write code to get two strings as input and If strings are of same length simply append them together and return the final string. If given strings are of different length, remove starting characters from the longer string so that both strings are of same length then append them together and return the final string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **concatstring** which accepts two string input.

The return type of the output is a string which is the concatenated string.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **concatstring** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of two strings.

Output is a string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

Hello

hi

**Sample Output 1:**

lohi

**Sample Input 2:**

Hello

Delhi

**Sample Output 2:**

HelloDelhi

public class Main {

/\*\*

\* @param args

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="hello";

String s2="hikio";

getvalues(s1,s2);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1, String s2) {

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

int l1=s1.length();

int l2=s2.length();

if(l1==l2)

{

sb.append(s1).append(s2);

}

else if(l1>l2)

{

sb.append(s1.substring(s1.length()-s2.length(),s1.length())).append(s2);

}

else if(l1<l2)

{

sb.append(s1).append(s2.substring(s2.length()-s1.length(),s2.length()));

}

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

**21. Color Code**

Write a program to read a string and validate whether the given string is a valid color code based on the following rules:

- Must start with "#" symbol

- Must contain six characters after #

- It may contain alphabets from A-F or digits from 0-9

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validateColorCode** which accepts a string. The return type (integer) should return 1 if the color is as per the rules else return -1.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept a String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a string (Valid or Invalid).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

#FF9922

**Sample Output 1:**  
Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

#FF9(22

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid

import java.util.\*;

public class B {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

String s1=s.next();

boolean b=colorCodeValidation(s1);

if(b==true)

System.out.println("valid color code");

else

System.out.println("invalid color code");

}

public static boolean colorCodeValidation(String s1) {

boolean b=false,b1=false;

String s2=s1.substring(1,s1.length());

if(s1.length()==7)

if(s1.charAt(0)=='#')

b1=true;

if(b1==true)

for(int i=0;i<s2.length();i++){

char c=s2.charAt(i);

if(c!='#'){

if((Character.isAlphabetic(c)&& Character.isUpperCase(c)) || Character.isDigit(c))

b=true;

else{

b=false;

break;}}}

return b;

}

**22.Three Digits**

Write a program to read a string and check if the given string is in the format "CTS-XXX" where XXX is a three digit number.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validatestrings** which accepts a string. The return type (integer) should return 1 if the string format is correct else return -1.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept a String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a string (Valid or Invalid).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

CTS-215

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

CTS-2L5

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="CTS-2j4";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

if(s1.matches("(CTS)[-]{1}[0-9]{3}"))

{

System.out.println(1);

}

else

System.out.println(-1);

}

}

**27.Validating Input Password**

102.Write a code get a password as string input and validate using the rules specified below. Apply following validations:

1. Minimum length should be 8 characters

2. Must contain any one of these three special characters @ or \_ or #

3. May contain numbers or alphabets.

4. Should not start with special character or number

5. Should not end with special character

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validatePassword** which accepts password string as input and returns an integer. The method returns 1 if the password is valid. Else it returns -1.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **validatePassword** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output is a string Valid or Invalid.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

ashok\_23

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

1980\_200

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

                Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

                String s1=s.next();

                boolean b=passwordValidation(s1);

                if(b==true)

                                System.out.println("valid password");

                else

                                System.out.println("not a valid password");

}

public static boolean passwordValidation(String s1) {

                boolean b=false,b1=false,b2=false;

                if(s1.length()>=8)

                                if(!Character.isDigit(s1.charAt(0)))

                                                if(s1.charAt(0)!='@' && s1.charAt(0)!='\_' && s1.charAt(0)!='#')

                                                                if(s1.charAt(s1.length()-1)!='@' && s1.charAt(s1.length()-1)!='\_' && s1.charAt(s1.length()-1)!='#')

                                                                                b1=true;

                if(b1==true)

                                for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

                                                if(Character.isAlphabetic(s1.charAt(i)) || Character.isDigit(s1.charAt(i)) || s1.charAt(i)=='#' || s1.charAt(i)=='@' || s1.charAt(i)=='\_')

                                                                b2=true;

                if(b2==true)

                                if(s1.contains("#") || s1.contains("@") || s1.contains("\_"))

                                                b=true;

                return b;

}

}

**28.iD Validation**

Write a program to get two string inputs and validate the ID as per the specified format.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validateIDLocations** which accepts two strings as input.

The return type of the output is a string Valid Id or Invalid Id.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **validateIDLocations** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of two strings.

First string is ID and second string is location. ID is in the format CTS-LLL-XXXX where LLL is the first three letters of given location and XXXX is a four digit number.

Output is a string Valid id or Invalid id.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

CTS-hyd-1234

hyderabad

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid id

**Sample Input 2:**

CTS-hyd-123

hyderabad

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid id

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="CTS-hyd-1234";

String s2="hyderabad";

boolean b=formattingString(s1,s2);

if(b==true)

System.out.println("String format:CTS-LLL-XXXX");

else

System.out.println("not in required format");

}

public static boolean formattingString(String s1, String s2) {

String s3=s2.substring(0, 3);

boolean b=false;

StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1,"-");

String s4=t.nextToken();

String s5=t.nextToken();

String s6=t.nextToken();

if(s4.equals("CTS") && s5.equals(s3) && s6.matches("[0-9]{4}"))

b=true;

else{

b=false;}

return b;

}

}

**29.Remove Elements**

Write a program to remove all the elements of the given length and return the size of the final array as output. If there is no element of the given length, return the size of the same array as output.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **removeElements** which accepts a string array, the number of elements in the array and an integer. The return type (integer) should return the size of the final array as output.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String array and a number and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

Assume maximum length of array is 20.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a integers that corresponds to n, followed by n strings and finally m which corresponds to the length value.

Output consists of a single Integer.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

5

a

bb

b

ccc

ddd

2

**Sample Output 1:**

4

import java.util.\*;

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                                int n=Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

                                String[] a=new String[n];

                                for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

                                 a[i]=sc.nextLine();

                                int m=Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

                                System.out.println(UserMainCode.display(a,m));

                }}

import java.util.\*;

public class UserMainCode

{

                public static int display(String[] a,int m){

                                                int u=a.length;

                                                for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)

                                                {

                                                if(a[i].length()==m)

                                                u--;

                                                }

                                                return u;

                                                }}

**32.IP Validator**

Write a program to read a string and validate the IP address. Print “Valid” if the IP address is valid, else print “Invalid”.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **ipValidator** which accepts a string. The return type (integer) should return 1 if it is a valid IP address else return 2.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string that corresponds to an IP.

Output consists of a string(“Valid” or “Invalid”).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Note**: An IP address has the format a.b.c.d where a,b,c,d are numbers between 0-255.

**Sample Input 1:**

132.145.184.210

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

132.145.184.290

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                String ipAddress="10.230.110.160";

                    boolean b=validateIpAddress(ipAddress);

                    if(b==true)

                                System.out.println("valid ipAddress");

                    else

                                System.out.println("not a valid ipAddress");

                }

                public static boolean validateIpAddress(String ipAddress) {

                                boolean b1=false;

                                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(ipAddress,".");

                                int a=Integer.parseInt(t.nextToken());

                                int b=Integer.parseInt(t.nextToken());

                                int c=Integer.parseInt(t.nextToken());

                                int d=Integer.parseInt(t.nextToken());

                                if((a>=0 && a<=255)&&(b>=0 && b<=255)&&(c>=0 && c<=255)&&(d>=0 && d<=255))

                                                b1=true;

                                return b1;

                }

}

**34.File Extension**

Write a program to read a file name as a string and find out the file extension and return it as output. For example, the file sun.gif has the extension gif.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **fileIdentifier** which accepts a string. The return type (string) should return the extension of the input string (filename).

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string that corresponds to a file name.

Output consists of a string(extension of the input string (filename)).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

sun.gif

**Sample Output 1:**

Gif

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

                public static String extensionString(String s1){

                                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1,".");

                                t.nextToken();

                                String s2=t.nextToken();

                                return s2;

                }

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                String s1="sun.gif";

                                System.out.println(extensionString(s1));

                }

}

**35.Find common characters and unique characters in string**

Given a method with two strings as input. Write code to count the common and unique letters in the two strings.

Note:

- Space should not be counted as a letter.

- Consider letters to be case sensitive. ie, "a" is not equal to "A".

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **commonChars** which accepts two strings as input.

The return type of the output is the count of all common and unique characters in the two strings.

Create a class **Main** which would get the inputs and call the static method **commonChars** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of two strings.

Output is an integer.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

a black cow

battle ship

**Sample Output 1:**

2  
  
[**Explanation** : b, l and a are the common letters between the 2 input strings. But 'a' appears more than once in the 1st string. So 'a' should not be considered while computing the count value.]

**Sample Input 2:**

australia

sri lanka

**Sample Output 2:**

4

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class PO

{

public static int display(String s,String s1)

{

int c=0,m=0;String t=null;

char a[]=s.toCharArray();

char b[]=s1.toCharArray();

Arrays.sort(a);

Arrays.sort(b);

s=new String(a);

s1=new String(b);

StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s);

StringTokenizer st1=new StringTokenizer(s1);

s=st.nextToken();

s1=st1.nextToken();

if(s.length()>s1.length())

{t=s1;

s1=s;

s=t;

}

for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++)

{

for(int j=0;j<s1.length();j++)

{

if(s.charAt(i)==s1.charAt(j))

{

if((s.indexOf(s.charAt(i))==s.lastIndexOf(s.charAt(i)))&&(s1.indexOf(s1.charAt(j))==s1.lastIndexOf(s1.charAt(j))))

{

c++;

}

}}}

return c;

}

}

**36.Initial Format**

Write a program to input a person's name in the format "FirstName LastName" and return the person name in the following format - "LastName, InitialOfFirstName".

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **nameFormatter** which accepts a string. The return type (string) should return the expected format.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string that corresponds to a Person's name.

Output consists of a string(person's name in expected format).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input :**

Jessica Miller

**Sample Output:**

Miller, J

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="vishal jadiya";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

String s2=st.nextToken();

String s3=st.nextToken();

sb.append(s3).append(",");

sb.append(s2.substring(0,1).toUpperCase());

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

**37.Character cleaning**

Write a program to input a String and a character, and remove that character from the given String. Print the final string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **removeCharacter** which accepts a string and a character. The return type (string) should return the character cleaned string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string and a character.

Output consists of a string(the character cleaned string).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input :**

elephant

e

**Sample Output:**

Lphant

public class PO {

                public static void main(String[]args){

                                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                                String name=sc.nextLine();

                                char ch=sc.nextLine().charAt(0);

                                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer(name);

                                for(int i=0;i<sb.length();i++)

                {if(ch==sb.charAt(i))

{

sb.deleteCharAt(i);

i--;

}

}

System.out.print(sb.toString());}}

**38.Vowel Check**

Write a program to read a String and check if that String contains all the vowels. Print “yes” if the string contains all vowels else print “no”.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **getVowels** which accepts a string. The return type (integer) should return 1 if the String contains all vowels else return -1.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a string(“yes” or “no”).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

abceiduosp

**Sample Output 1:**

yes

**Sample Input 2:**

bceiduosp

**Sample Output 2:**

No

public class UserMainCode {

public static int display(String name){

String s1=name;

int n1=0,n2=0,n3=0,n4=0,n5=0;

for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++){

char c=s1.charAt(i);

if(c=='a' || c=='A')

n1++;

if(c=='e' || c=='E')

n2++;

if(c=='i' || c=='I')

n3++;

if(c=='o' || c=='O')

n4++;

if(c=='u' || c=='U')

n5++;}

if(n1==1 && n2==1 && n3==1 && n4==1 && n5==1)

return 1;

else

return 0 ;

}

**39.Swap Characters**

Write a program to input a String and swap the every 2 characters in the string. If size is an odd number then keep the last letter as it is. Print the final swapped string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **swapCharacter** which accepts a string. The return type (String) should return the character swapped string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

TRAINER

**Sample Output 1:**

RTIAENR

**Sample Input 2:**

TOM ANDJERRY

**Sample output 2:**

OT MNAJDREYR

public class Main

{

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="TRAINER";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1)

{

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

int l=s1.length();

if(l%2==0)

{

for(int i=0;i<s1.length()-1;i=i+2)

{

char a=s1.charAt(i);

char b=s1.charAt(i+1);

sb.append(b).append(a);

}

System.out.println(sb);

}

else

{

for(int i = 0;i<s1.length()-1;i=i+2)

{

char a=s1.charAt(i);

char b=s1.charAt(i+1);

sb.append(b).append(a);

}

sb.append(s1.charAt(l-1));

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

}

**42.Count Sequential Characters**

109.Get a string as input and write code to count the number of characters which gets repeated 3 times consecutively and return that count (ignore case). If no character gets repeated 3 times consecutively return -1.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **countSequentialChars** which accepts a string as input.

The return type of the output is the repeat count.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **countSequentialChars** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists a string.

Output is an integer.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

abcXXXabc

**Sample Output 1:**

1

**Sample Input 2:**

aaaxxyzAAAx

**Sample Output 2:**

2

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String input1="aaxxyzAAx";

System.out.println(consecutiveRepeatitionOfChar(input1));

}

public static int consecutiveRepeatitionOfChar(String input1) {

int c=0;

int n=0;

for(int i=0;i<input1.length()-1;i++){

if(input1.charAt(i)==input1.charAt(i+1))

n++;

else

n=0;

if(n==2)

c++; }

return c;

}

}

**43.Length of the Largest Chunk**

Write a program to read a string and find the length of the largest chunk in the string. If there are no chunk print “No chunks” else print the length.

NOTE: chunk is the letter which is repeating 2 or more than 2 times.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **largestChunk** which accepts a string. The return type (Integer) should return the length of the largest chunk if the chunk is present, else return -1.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

You are toooo good

**Sample Output 1:**

4

**(Because the largest chunk is letter 'o' which is repeating 4 times)**

**Sample Input 2:**

who are u

**Sample Output 2:**

No chunks

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="You are toooo good";

System.out.println(maxChunk(s1));

}

public static int maxChunk(String s1) {

int max=0;

StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

while(t.hasMoreTokens()){

String s2=t.nextToken();

int n=0;

for(int i=0;i<s2.length()-1;i++)

if(s2.charAt(i)==s2.charAt(i+1))

n++;

if(n>max)

max=n;

}

return (max+1);

}

}

**44.Unique Characters in a string**

Write a program that takes a string and returns the number of unique characters in the string. If the given string doest not contain any unique characters return -1

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **uniqueCounter** which accepts a string as input.

The return type of the output is the count of all unique characters in the strings.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **uniqueCounter** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists a string.

Output is an integer.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

HelloWorld

**Sample Output 1:**

5

**Sample Input 2:**

coco

**Sample Output 2:**

-1

public class Main {

/\*\*

\* @param args

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="HelloWorld";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

String s2=s1.toLowerCase();

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer(s2);

int l=sb.length();

int count=0;

for(int i=0;i<l;i++)

{ count=0;

for(int j=i+1;j<l;j++)

{

if(sb.charAt(i)==sb.charAt(j))

{

sb.deleteCharAt(j);

count++;

j--;

l--;

j=i;

}

}

if(count>0)

{

sb.deleteCharAt(i);

i--;

l--;

}

}

if(sb.length()==0)

{

System.out.println(-1);

}

else

System.out.println(sb.length());

}

}

**45.Name Shrinking**

Write a program that accepts a string as input and converts the first two names into dot-separated initials and printa the output.  
  
Input string format is 'fn mn ln'.   Output string format is 'ln [mn's 1st character].[fn's 1st character]'

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **getFormatedString** which accepts a string. The return type (String) should return the shrinked name.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input String and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a String.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input:**

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar

**Sample Output:**

Tendulkar R.S

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

String s2=st.nextToken();

String s3=st.nextToken();

String s4=st.nextToken();

sb.append(s4).append(" ");

sb.append(s3.substring(0,1));

sb.append(".");

sb.append(s2.substring(0,1));

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

**46.Odd Digit Sum**

Write a program to input a String array. The input may contain digits and alphabets (“de5g4G7R”). Extract odd digits from each string and find the sum and print the output.

For example, if the string is "AKj375A" then take 3+7+5=15 and not as 375 as digit.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **oddDigitSum** which accepts a string array and the size of the array. The return type (Integer) should return the sum.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input Strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

Assume maximum length of array is 20.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of an integer n, corresponds to the number of strings, followed by n Strings.

Output consists of an Integer.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input :**

3

cog2nizant1

al33k

d2t4H3r5

**Sample Output :**

15

**(1+3+3+3+5)**

import java.util.Scanner;

  public class kape {

public static void main(String[] args) {

                Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

                int s1=sc.nextInt();

                String[] s2 = new String[s1];

                for (int i = 0; i < s1; i++) {

                s2[i] = sc.next();

                }

System.out.println(kape1.getSum(s2));

}}

public class kape1 {

public static int getSum(String[] s1) {

int sum=0;

for(int i=0;i<s1.length;i++)

for(int j=0;j<s1[i].length();j++){

char c=s1[i].charAt(j);

if(Character.isDigit(c)){

if(c%2!=0)

{

String t=String.valueOf(c);

int n=Integer.parseInt(t);

sum=sum+n; } }}

return sum;

 }

}

**49.Color Code Validation**

Give a String as colour code as input and write code to validate whether the given string is a valid color code or not.

Validation Rule:

String should start with the Character '#'.

Length of String is 7.

It should contain 6 Characters after '#' Symbol.

It should contain Characters between 'A-F' and Digits '0-9'.

If String acceptable the return true otherwise false.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validateColourCode** which accepts a string as input.

The return type of the output is a boolean which returns true if its is a valid color code else it returns false.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **validateColourCode** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists a string corresponding to the color code.

Output is a boolean which returns true or false

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

#99FF33

**Sample Output 1:**

true

**Sample Input 2:**

#CCCC99#

**Sample Output 2:**

false

**50.Repeating set of characters in a string**

Get a string and a positive integer n as input .The last n characters should repeat the number of times given as second input.Write code to repeat the set of character from the given string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **getString** which accepts a string and an integer n as input.

The return type of the output is a string with repeated n characters.

Create a class **Main** which would get the input and call the static method **getString** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists a string and a positive integer n.

Output is a string with repeated characters.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

Cognizant

3

**Sample Output 1:**

Cognizantantantant

**Sample Input 2:**

myacademy

2

**Sample Output 2:**

myacademymymy

 import java.util.\*;

public class useerm {

                public static String lengthiestString(String s1,int n){

                                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

                                sb.append(s1);

                                for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

                                {

                                                sb.append(s1.substring(s1.length()-n,s1.length()));

                }

        return sb.toString();

                }

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

                                System.out.println("enter the String:");

                                String s1=s.nextLine();

                                int n=s.nextInt();

                                System.out.println("the lengthiest string is:"+lengthiestString(s1,n));

                                }

}

**54.Flush Characters**

Write a program to read a string from the user and remove all the alphabets and spaces from the String, and **only store special characters and digit** in the output String. Print the output string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **getSpecialChar**which accepts a string. The return type (String) should return the character removed string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept a string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a strings.

Output consists of an String (character removed string).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input :**

cogniz$#45Ant

**Sample Output :**

$#45

public class User {

/\*\*

\* @param args

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="cogniz$#45Ant";

String s2=getvalues(s1);

System.out.println(s2);

}

public static String getvalues(String s1) {

StringBuffer sb= new StringBuffer();

for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

{

char a=s1.charAt(i);

if(!Character.isAlphabetic(a))

sb.append(a);

}

return sb.toString();

}

**55.String Repetition**

Write a program to read a string and an integer and return a string based on the below rules.

If input2 is equal or greater than 3 then repeat the first three character of the String by given input2 times, separated by a space.

If input2 is 2 then repeat the first two character of String two times separated by a space,

If input2 is 1 then return the first character of the String.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **repeatString** which takes a string & integer and returns a string based on the above rules.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string and integer.

Output consists of a string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

COGNIZANT

4

**Sample Output 1:**

COG COG COG COG

**Sample Input 2:**

COGNIZANT

2

**Sample Output 2:**

CO CO

import java.util.\*;

public class useer {

                public static String lengthiestString(String s1,int n){

                                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

                                for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

                                {if(n>=3)

                                                sb.append(s1.substring(0,3)).append(" ");

                                                else if(n==2)

                                                                sb.append(s1.substring(0,2)).append(" ");

                                                else if(n==1)

                                                                sb.append(s1.substring(0,1));

                }

        return sb.toString();

                }

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

                                System.out.println("enter the String:");

                                String s1=s.nextLine();

                                int n=s.nextInt();

                                System.out.println("the lengthiest string is:"+lengthiestString(s1,n));

                                }

}

**59.Simple String Manipulation**

Write a program to read a string and return a modified string based on the following rules.

Return the String without the first 2 chars except when

1. keep the first char if it is 'j'
2. keep the second char if it is 'b'.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getString** which accepts a string. The return type (string) should be the modified string based on the above rules. Consider all letters in the input to be small case.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string with maximum size of 100 characters.

Output consists of a string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

hello

**Sample Output 1:**

llo

**Sample Input 2:**

java

**Sample Output 2:**

Jva

import java.util.Scanner;

public class useer

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String s=sc.nextLine();

System.out.println(useerm.display(s));

}}

public class useerm

{

                public static String display(String s)

{

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

char a=s.charAt(0);

char b=s.charAt(1);

if(a!='j'&& b!='b')

sb.append(s.substring(2));

else if(a=='j' && b!='b')

sb.append("j").append(s.substring(2));

else if(a!='j' && b=='b')

sb.append(s.substring(1));

else

sb.append(s.substring(0));

return sb.toString();

}

}

**62.Count Vowels**

Given a string input, write a program to find the total number of vowels in the given string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**countVowels**” that accepts a String argument and returns an int that corresponds to the total number of vowels in the given string.

Create a class **Main** which would get the String as input and call the static method **countVowels** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of an integer..

**Sample Input:**

avinash

**Sample Output:**

3

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="avinash";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

String s2=s1.toLowerCase();

String s3="aeiou";

int count=0;

for(int i=0;i<s2.length();i++)

{

for(int j=0;j<s3.length();j++)

{

if(s2.charAt(i)==s3.charAt(j))

{

count++;

}

}

}

System.out.println(count);

}

}

**64.Reverse SubString**

Given a string, startIndex and length, write a program to extract the substring from right to left. Assume the last character has index 0.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**reverseSubstring**” that accepts 3 arguments and returns a string. The 1st argument corresponds to the string, the second argument corresponds to the startIndex and the third argument corresponds to the length.

Create a class **Main** which would get a String and 2 integers as input and call the static method **reverseSubstring** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

The first line of the input consists of a string.

The second line of the input consists of an integer that corresponds to the startIndex.

The third line of the input consists of an integer that corresponds to the length of the substring.

**Sample Input:**

rajasthan

2

3

**Sample Output:**

hts

public class UserMainCode {

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                String input1="Rajasthan";

                                int input2=2, input3=5;

                                System.out.println(retrieveString(input1,input2,input3));

                }

                public static String retrieveString(String input1, int input2, int input3) {

                                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer(input1);

                                sb.reverse();

                                String output=sb.substring(input2, input2+input3);

                                return output;

                }

}

**65.String Finder**

Given three strings say Searchstring, Str1 and Str2 as input, write a program to find out if Str2 comes after Str1 in the Searchstring.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**stringFinder**” that accepts 3 String arguments and returns an integer. The 3 arguments correspond to SearchString, Str1 and Str2. The function returns 1 if Str2 appears after Str1 in the Searchtring. Else it returns 2.

Create a class **Main** which would get 3 Strings as input and call the static method **stringFinder** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of 3 strings.

The first input corresponds to the SearchString.

The second input corresponds to Str1.

The third input corresponds to Str2.

Output consists of a string that is either “yes” or “no”

**Sample Input 1:**

geniousRajKumarDev

Raj

Dev

**Sample Output 1:**

yes

**Sample Input 2:**

geniousRajKumarDev

Dev

Raj

**Sample Output 2:**

No

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="geniousRajKumarDev";

String s2="Raj";

String s3="gen";

getvalues(s1,s2,s3);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1, String s2, String s3) {

if(s1.contains(s2)&& s1.contains(s3))

{

if(s1.indexOf(s2)<s1.indexOf(s3))

{

System.out.println(1);

}

else

System.out.println(2);

}

}}

**66.Phone Number Validator**

Given a phone number as a string input, write a program to verify whether the phone number is valid using the following business rules:

-It should contain only numbers or dashes (-)

- dashes may appear at any position

-Should have exactly 10 digits

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**validatePhoneNumber**” that accepts a String input and returns a integer. The method returns 1 if the phone number is valid. Else it returns 2.

Create a class **Main** which would get a String as input and call the static method **validatePhoneNumber** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a string that is either 'Valid' or 'Invalid'

**Sample Input 1:**

265-265-7777

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

265-65-7777

**Sample Output 1:**

Invalid

public class UserMainCode

{

                public static int display(String s){

                                int sum=0,u=0;

                                StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s,"-");

                                while(st.hasMoreTokens())

                                {

                                String s1=st.nextToken();

                                sum=sum+s1.length();

                                for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

                                {

                                if(!Character.isDigit(s1.charAt(i)))

                                u=10;

                                }

                                }

                                if(u==0 && sum==10)

                                return 1;

                                else

                                return 2;

                                }}

**68.Negative String**

Given a string input, write a program to replace every appearance of the word "is" by "is not".

If the word "is" is immediately preceeded or followed by a letter no change should be made to the string .

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**negativeString**” that accepts a String arguement and returns a String.

Create a class **Main** which would get a String as input and call the static method **negativeString** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a String.

Output consists of a String.

**Sample Input 1:**

This is just a misconception

**Sample Output 1:**

This is not just a misconception

**Sample Input 2:**

Today is misty

**Sample Output 2:**

Today is not misty

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="this is just a misconception";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

while(st.hasMoreTokens())

{

String s2=st.nextToken();

if(s2.equals("is"))

{

String s3=s2.replace("is", "is not");

sb.append(s3);

//sb.append(" ");

}

else

sb.append(s2);

sb.append(" ");

}

sb.delete(sb.length()-1, sb.length());

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

**69.Validate Number**

Given a negative number as string input, write a program to validate the number and to print the corresponding positive number.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**validateNumber**” that accepts a string argument and returns a string. If the argument string contains a valid negative number, the method returns the corresponding positive number as a string. Else the method returns -1.

Create a class **Main** which would get a String as input and call the static method **validateNumber** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a String.

Output consists of a String.

**Sample Input 1:**

-94923

**Sample Output 1:**

94923

**Sample Input 2:**

-6t

**Sample Output 2:**

-1

public class Usermaincode

{

public static int display(String s)

{

int count=0,n;

for(int i=1;i<s.length();i++)

{

char c=s.charAt(i);

if(Character.isDigit(c))

count++;

}if(count==s.length()-1)

{n=Integer.parseInt(s);

n=(-1)\*n;

}

else

n=-1;

return n;

}

**71.String Processing - III**

Write a program to read a string where all the lowercase 'x' chars have been moved to the end of the string.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **moveX** which accepts the string. The return type is the modified string.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of a string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
xxhixx  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
hixxxx  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
XXxxtest  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
XXtestxx

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String input="xaXafxsd";

System.out.println(removalOfx(input));

}

public static String removalOfx(String input) {

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer(input);

int j=0;

for(int i=0;i<sb.length();i++)

if(sb.charAt(i)=='x')

{

sb.deleteCharAt(i);

j++;

}

for(int i=0;i<j;i++)

sb.append('x');

return sb.toString();

}

}

**72.String Processing - IV**

Write a program to read a string and also a number N. Form a new string starting with 1st character and with every Nth character of the given string. Ex - if N is 3, use chars 1, 3, 6, ... and so on to form the new String. Assume N>=1.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getStringUsingNthCharacter** which accepts the string and the number n. The return type is the string as per the problem statement.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string and integer.  
Output consists of a string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
HelloWorld  
2  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
HelWrd

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                String input1="HelloWorld";

                                int input2=2;

                                System.out.println(deletingtheCharOccuringTwice(input1,input2));

                }

                public static String deletingtheCharOccuringTwice(String input1, int input2)

                {

                                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer(input1);

                                int c=1;

                                for(int i=0;i<sb.length();i++)

                                {

                                                c=1;

                                                for(int j=i+1;j<sb.length();j++)

                                                {

                                                                if(sb.charAt(i)==sb.charAt(j))

                                                                                c++;

                                                }

                                                if(c>input2)

                                                {

                                                                for(int j=i+1;j<sb.length();j++)

                                                                {

                                                                                if(sb.charAt(i)==sb.charAt(j))

                                                                                {

                                                                                                sb.deleteCharAt(j);

                                                                                                j--;

                                                                                }

                                                                }

                                                }

                                                if(c==input2)

                                                {

                                                                for(int j=i+1;j<sb.length();j++)

                                                                {

                                                                                if(sb.charAt(i)==sb.charAt(j))

                                                                                                sb.deleteCharAt(j);

                                                                }

                                                                sb.deleteCharAt(i);

                                                                i--;

                                                }

                                }

                                return sb.toString();

                }

}

**75.String Processing - MixMania**

Write a program to read a string and check if it starts with '\_ix' where '\_' is any one char(a-z, A-Z, 0-9).  
  
If specified pattern is found return true else false.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **checkPattern** which accepts the string. The return type is TRUE / FALSE.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE / FALSE.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Mix Mania  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE

import java.util.Scanner;

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[]args){

                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String s1=sc.nextLine();

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

String s2=s1.substring(0,3);

int a=0,b=0,c=0;

char c21=s2.charAt(0);

if (Character.isDigit(c21)||Character.isLetter(c21))

                                {

                a=1;

                                }

                if(a==1)

                {

                                char c1=s2.charAt(1);

                                char c2=s2.charAt(2);

                                if(c1=='i'){

                                                b=1;

                                }

                                if(c2=='x')

                                {c=1;

                                }

                }

                if(a==1&&b==1&&c==1)

                {

                                System.out.print("true");

                }else

                {

                                System.out.print("false");

                }

                }}

**76.String Processing**

Write a program to read a string and return a new string where the first and last chars have been interchanged.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **exchangeCharacters** which accepts the string. The return type is the modified string.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
HelloWorld  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
delloWorlH

public class Main {

                /\*\*

                 \* @param args

                 \*/

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                String s1="HelloWorld";

                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

                char c=s1.charAt(0);

                String s2=s1.substring(1, s1.length()-1);

    char c1=s1.charAt(s1.length()-1);

    sb.append(c1).append(s2).append(c);

    System.out.println(sb);

                }

}

**77.Regular Expression - II**

Given a string (s) apply the following rules.  
  
1. String consists of three characters only.  
2. The characters should be alphabets only.  
  
If all the conditions are satisifed then print TRUE else print FALSE.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **validateString** which accepts the string. The return type is the boolean formed based on rules.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE or FALSE .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
AcB  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
A2B  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.Iterator;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class main {

public static void main(String []args){

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String age=sc.nextLine();

System.out.println(Usermaincode.display(age));

}

}

public class Usermaincode

{public static boolean display(String s)

{int c=0;

boolean q=false;

int n=s.length();

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

char a=s.charAt(i);

if(Character.isDigit(a))

c++;

}

if(c==s.length())

{

int age=Integer.parseInt(s);

if((age>=21)&&(age<=45))

q=true;

}

return q;

}

}

**78.Strings Processing - Replication**

Write a program to read a string and also a number N. Return the replica of original string for n given time.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **repeatString** which accepts the the string and the number n. The return type is the string based on the problem statement.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string and integer.  
Output consists of a string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Lily  
2  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
LilyLily

**80.String Processing - V**

Write a program to read a string array, concatenate the array elements one by one separated by comma and return the final string as output.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **concatString** which accepts the string array. The return type is the string.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string array and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of an integer n which is the number of elements followed by n string values.  
Output consists of the string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
3  
AAA  
BBB  
CCC  
**Sample Output 1:**  
AAA,BBB,CCC

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[] args)  {

                                String s1[]={"aa","bb","cc"};

                                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

                                for(int i=0;i<s1.length;i++)

                                {

                                                sb.append(s1[i]).append(",");

                                }

                                sb.deleteCharAt(sb.length()-1);

                                System.out.println(sb);

                }

}

**82.Math Calculator**

Write a program that accepts three inputs, first two inputs are operands in int form and third one being one of the following five operators: +, -, \*, /, %. Implement calculator logic and return the result of the given inputs as per the operator provided. In case of division, Assume the result would be integer.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **calculator** which accepts two integers, one operand and returns the integer.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept three integers and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of two integers and a character.  
Output consists of a integer.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
23  
2  
\*  
**Sample Output 1:**  
46

public class Main {

public static int display(int a,int b,char c)

{

                int a1=0;

                if(c=='\*')

                {

                a1=a\*b;

                }

                else if(c=='+')

                {

                                a1=a+b;

                                }

                else if(c=='-')

                {

                                a1=a-b;

                }

                else if(c=='/')

                {

                                a1=a/b;

                }

                else if(c=='%')

                {

                                a1=a%b;

                }

                return a1;

}}

**85.Word Count**

Given a string array (s) and non negative integer (n) and return the number of elements in the array which have same number of characters as the givent int N.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **countWord** which accepts the string array and integer. The return type is the string formed based on rules.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a an integer indicating the number of elements in the string array followed the elements and ended by the non-negative integer (N).  
Output consists of a integer .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
4  
a  
bb  
b  
ccc  
1  
**Sample Output 1:**  
2  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
5  
dog  
cat  
monkey  
bear  
fox  
3  
**Sample Output 2:**  
3

public class UserMainCode

{public static int display(int n,String str[],int c)

{

int count=0;

for(int i=0;i<str.length;i++)

{

                if(str[i].length()==c)

                {

                                count++;

                }

}

return count;

}

}

**87.Word Count - II**

Write a program to read a string and count the number of words present in it.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **countWord** which accepts the string. The return type is the integer giving out the count of words.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of integer.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Today is Sunday  
**Sample Output 1:**  
3

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                String s1="Today is Sunday";

                StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

                int n=st.countTokens();

    System.out.println(n);

                }

}

**90.String Processing - V**

Write a program to read a string and also a number N. Form a new string made up of n repetitions of the last n characters of the String. You may assume that n is between 1 and the length of the string.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **returnLastRepeatedCharacters** which accepts the string and the number n. The return type is the string as per the problem statement.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string and integer.  
Output consists of a string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Hello  
2  
**Sample Output 1:**  
lolo  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
Hello  
3  
**Sample Output 2:**  
llollollo

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                String s1="hello";

                                int n1=3;

                                System.out.println(formattingOfString(s1,n1));

                }

                public static String formattingOfString(String s1, int n1)

                {

                                StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();

                                for(int i = 0 ; i < n1 ; i++)

                                                sb.append(s1.substring(s1.length()-n1, s1.length()));

                                return sb.toString();

                }

}

**91.Regular Expression - III**

Given a string (s) apply the following rules.  
1. String should not begin with a number.  
If the condition is satisifed then print TRUE else print FALSE.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **validateString** which accepts the string. The return type is the boolean formed based on rules.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE or FALSE .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
ab2  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
72CAB  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE

import java.util.\*;

public class UserMainCode

{

                public static boolean matchCharacter(String s)

                {

                                boolean b=false;

                                if(s.matches("[0]{2}[0-9]{8}"))

                                {

                                                b=false;

                                }

                                else if(s.matches("[0-9]{10}"))

                                {

                                                b=true;

                                }

                                return b;

                }

}

**92.String Processing - TrimCat**

Write a program to read a string and return a new string which is made of every alternate characters starting with the first character. For example NewYork will generate Nwok, and Samurai will generate Smri.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method getAlternateChars which accepts the string. The return type is the modified string.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Hello  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
Hlo

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                String s="Hello";

                                System.out.println(alternatingChar(s));

                }

                public static String alternatingChar(String s)

                {

                                StringBuffer sbf = new StringBuffer();

                                for(int i = 0; i < s.length() ; i++)

                                {

                                                sbf.append(s.charAt(i));

                                                i=i+1;

                                }

                                String str = sbf.toString();

                                return str;

                }

}

**93.String Processing - Username**

Write a program to read a valid email id and extract the username.  
  
Note - user name is the string appearing before @ symbol.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method fetchUserName which accepts the string. The return type is the modified string.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
[admin@xyz.com](mailto:admin@xyz.com)  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
admin

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class User {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="admin@xyz.com";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s1,"@");

String s2=st.nextToken();

System.out.println(s2);

}}

**94.String Processing - VII**

Write a program to read a two strings and one int value(N). check if Nth character of first String from start and Nth character of second String from end are same or not. If both are same return true else return false.  
Check need not be Case sensitive  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **isEqual** which accepts the two strings and a integer n. The return type is the TRUE / FALSE.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to read the strings and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of two strings and an integer.  
Output consists of TRUE / FALSE .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
AAAA  
abab  
2  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
MNOP  
QRST  
3  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE

 import java.util.\*;

public class useerm {

                public static boolean lengthiestString(String s1,String s2,int n){

                                boolean a=false;

                                char c=s1.charAt(n);

                                char d=s2.charAt(s2.length()-n);

        String s3=Character.toString(c);

        //System.out.println(s3);

        String s4=Character.toString(d);

        //System.out.println(s4);

        if(s3.equalsIgnoreCase(s4))

        {

                a=true;

        }else

        {

                a=false;

        }

      return a;

                }

**1.Start Case**

Write a program to read a sentence in string variable and convert the first letter of each word to capital case. Print the final string.

Note: - Only the first letter in each word should be in capital case in final string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **printCapitalized**which accepts a string. The return type (String) should return the capitalized string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept a string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a strings.

Output consists of a String (capitalized string).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input:**

Now is the time to act!

**Sample Output:**

Now Is The Time To Act!

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args){

                String s1="Now is the time to act!";

                System.out.println(capsStart(s1));

}

public static String capsStart(String s1){

                StringBuffer s5=new StringBuffer();

                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

                while(t.hasMoreTokens()){

                                String s2=t.nextToken();

                                String s3=s2.substring(0,1);

                                String s4=s2.substring(1, s2.length());

                                s5.append(s3.toUpperCase()).append(s4).append(" ");                }

                return s5.toString();

}

}

**4.PAN Card**

Write a program to read a string and validate PAN no. against following rules:

1. There must be eight characters.

2. First three letters must be alphabets followed by four digit number and ends with alphabet

3. All alphabets should be in capital case.

Print “Valid” if the PAN no. is valid, else print “Invalid”.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **validatePAN**which accepts a string. The return type (Integer) should return 1 if the string is a valid PAN no. else return 2.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept a string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string, which corresponds to the PAN number.

Output consists of a string - "Valid" or "Invalid"

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

ALD3245E

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

OLE124F

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid

 public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="OLE124F";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

if(s1.matches("[A-Z]{3}[0-9]{4}[A-Z]{1}"))

{

System.out.println(1);

}

else

System.out.println(-1);

}

}

**6.Test Vowels**

Write a program to read a string and check if given string contains exactly five vowels in any order. Print “Yes” if the condition satisfies, else print “No”.

Assume there is no repetition of any vowel in the given string and all characters are lowercase.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **testVowels**which accepts a string. The return type (Integer) should return 1 if all vowels are present, else return 2.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept a string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a string (“Yes” or “No”).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

acbisouzze

**Sample Output 1:**

Yes

**Sample Input 2:**

cbisouzze

**Sample Output 2:**

No

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="cbisouzze";

System.out.println(vowelsCheck(s1));

}

public static boolean vowelsCheck(String s1) {

boolean b=false;

int n1=0,n2=0,n3=0,n4=0,n5=0;

for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++){

char c=s1.charAt(i);

if(c=='a')

n1++;

if(c=='e')

n2++;

if(c=='i')

n3++;

if(c=='o')

n4++;

if(c=='u')

n5++;}

if(n1==1 && n2==1 && n3==1 && n4==1 && n5==1)

b=true;

return b;

}

}

**7.Dash Check**

Write a program to read two strings and check whether or not they have dashes in the same places. Print “Yes” if the condition satisfies, else print “No”.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **compareDashes**which accepts two strings. The return type (Integer) should return 1 if all dashes are placed correctly, else return 2.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Note:**The strings must have exactly the same number of dashes in exactly the same positions. The strings might be of different length.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of two strings.

Output consists of a string (“Yes” or “No”).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

hi—there-you.

12--(134)-7539

**Sample Output 1:**

Yes

**Sample Input 2:**

-15-389

-xyw-zzy

**Sample Output 2:**

No

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="hi-there-you.";

String s2="12-(134)-7539";

getvalues(s1,s2);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1, String s2) {

ArrayList<Integer>l1=new ArrayList<Integer>

();

for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

{

if(s1.charAt(i)=='-')

{

l1.add(i);

}

}

ArrayList<Integer>l2=new ArrayList<Integer>

();

for(int i=0;i<s2.length();i++)

{

if(s2.charAt(i)=='-')

{

l2.add(i);

}

}

//System.out.println(l1);

//System.out.println(l2);

if(l1.equals(l2))

{

System.out.println(1);

}

else

System.out.println(-1);

}

}

**8.Reverse Split**

Write a program to read a string and a character, and reverse the string and convert it in a format such that each character is separated by the given character. Print the final string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **reshape**which accepts a string and a character. The return type (String) should return the final string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept a string and a character, and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string and a character.

Output consists of a string (the final string).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input:**

Rabbit

-

**Sample Output:**

t-i-b-b-a-R

 import java.util.Scanner;

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class StringTokens {

                public static void main(String[]args){

                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String s=sc.nextLine();

                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

                sb.append(s.charAt(s.length()-1));

                for(int i=s.length()-2;i>=0;i--)

                {

                                sb.append('-');

                                sb.append(s.charAt(i));

                }

                System.out.print( sb.toString());}}

**10.Last Letters**

Write a program to read a sentence as a string and store only the last letter of each word of the sentence in capital letters separated by $. Print the final string.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **getLastLetter**which accepts a string. The return type (string) should return the final string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to read a string, and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string.

Output consists of a string (the final string).

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Smaple Input :**

This is a cat

**Sample Output :**

S$S$A$T

import java.util.Scanner;

public class main{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                String number=sc.nextLine();

                System.out.print(Usermaincode.display(number));

}}

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Usermaincode {

    public static String display(String input){

     StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(input);

     String str=st.nextToken();

     String solution=Character.toUpperCase(str.charAt(str.length()-1))+"";

     while(st.hasMoreTokens()){

                str=st.nextToken();

                solution+="$"+Character.toUpperCase(str.charAt(str.length()-1));

     }

     return solution;

    }

}

**12.All Numbers**

Write a program to read a string array and return 1 if all the elements of the array are numbers, else return -1.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **validateNumber** which accepts a string aray. The return type (integer) should be -1 or 1 based on the above rules.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input string array and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
The string array is said to be valid if all the elements in the array are numbers. Else it is invalid.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of an integer specifying the size of string array followed by n strings.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

4  
123

24.5

23

one

**Sample Output 1:**

invalid

**Sample Input 2:**

2  
123

24.5

**Sample Output 2:**

import java.util.Scanner;

public class kape {

    public static void main(String args[]){

       Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

       int size=sc.nextInt();

       String []s1=new String[size];

       for(int i=0;i<size;i++)

       {

                   s1[i]=sc.next();

       }

       System.out.println(kape1.display(s1));

    }}

public class kape1 {

public static int display(String a[])

{int c=0;

for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)

{

String s=a[i];

int k=0;

for(int j=0;j<s.length();j++)

{

char a1=s.charAt(j);

//System.out

if(a1>='0' && a1<='9' || a1=='.' )

k++;

}

if(k==s.length())

c++;

}

if(c==a.length)

return 1;

else

return -1;

}}

**14.Max Substring**

Write a program to accept two string inputs. The first being a source string and second one a delimiter. The source string contains the delimiter at various locations. Your job is to return the substring with maximum number of characters. If two or more substrings have maximim number of characters return the substring which appears first. The size of the delimiter is 1.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **extractMax** which accepts the string. The return type (string) should be the max substring.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a source string and delimiter.

Output consists of a string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

delhi-pune-patna

-

**Sample Output 1:**

Delhi\

import java.util.\*;

public class PO {

                public static void main(String[]args){

                                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                                String s=sc.nextLine();

                                String s1=sc.nextLine();

                                int max=0;

                                String s3=null;

                StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s,"-");

                while( st.hasMoreTokens())

                {

                                String s2=st.nextToken();

                                int n=s2.length();

                                if(n>max)

                                {

                                                max=n;

                                                s3=s2;

                                }

                }System.out.print(s3);

                }}

**15.States and Capitals**

Write a program that construts a hashmap with “state” as key and “capital” as its value. If the next input is a state, then it should return capital$state in lowercase.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getCapital** which accepts a hashmap. The return type is the string as given in the above statement

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of 2n+2 values. The first value corresponds to size of the hashmap. The next n pair of numbers contains the state and capital. The last value consists of the “state” input.

Output consists of a string as mentioned in the problem statement.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

3

Karnataka

Bangaluru

Punjab

Chandigarh

Gujarat

Gandhinagar

Punjab

**Sample Output 1:**

chandigarh$punjab

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                    Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                    int n=sc.nextInt();

                                HashMap<String,String> hm=new HashMap<String,String>();

                                for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

                                {

                                                String s1=sc.next();

                                                String s2=sc.next();

                                                hm.put(s1,s2);

                                }

                                String sa=sc.next();

                                                System.out.print(UserMainCode.display(hm,sa));

                }

}

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.Map;

public class UserMainCode

{

                public static String display(HashMap<String,String> hm,String sa)

                {

                for(Map.Entry m1:hm.entrySet())

                {

                String ss=(String)m1.getKey();

                if(ss.equalsIgnoreCase(sa))

                {

                                                return (m1.getValue()+"$"+m1.getKey());

                }

                }

                return sa;

                }

}

**16.Simple String Manipulation - II**

Write a program to read a string and return an integer based on the following rules.

If the first word and the last word in the String match, then return the number of characters in the word else return sum of the characters in both words. Assume the Strings to be case - sensitive.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **calculateWordSum** which accepts a string. The return type (integer) should be based on the above rules.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string with maximum size of 100 characters.

Output consists of a string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

COGNIZANT TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS COGNIZANT

**Sample Output 1:**

9

**Sample Input 2:**

HOW ARE YOU

**Sample Output 2:**

6

import java.io.BufferedReader;

import java.io.InputStreamReader;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {

                public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {

                                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                                String inpList=sc.nextLine();

                                System.out.println(UserMainCode.calculateWordSum(inpList));

                }

}

public class UserMainCode {

                public static int calculateWordSum(String inp) {

                                int count=0;

                                String st[]=inp.split(" ");

                                String s1=st[0];

                                String slst=st[st.length-1];

                                if(s1.equals(slst))

                                {

                                                count=s1.length();

                                }

                                else

                                {

                                                count=s1.length()+slst.length();

                                }

                                return count;

                }

}

**22.Valid Date**

Given a date string as input, write a program to validate if the given date is in any of the following formats:

dd.mm.yyyy

dd/mm/yy

dd-mm-yyyy

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**validateDate**” that accepts a String and returns an integer. This method returns 1 if the date is valid, else return -1.

Create a class **Main** which would get a String as input and call the static method **validateDate** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a String.

Output consists of a String that is either 'Valid' or 'Invalid'.

**Sample Input 1:**

12.03.2012

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

27#01#1977

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.text.ParseException;

import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;

import java.util.Date;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s="12.03.2012";

getvalues(s);

}

public static void getvalues(String s) {

if(s.matches("[0-9]{2}[.]{1}[0-9]{2}[.]{1}[0-9]{4}"))

{

SimpleDateFormat sdf=new SimpleDateFormat("dd.MM.yyyy");

sdf.setLenient(false);

try

{

Date d1=sdf.parse(s);

System.out.println(1);

} catch (ParseException e) {

System.out.println(-1);

}

}

else if(s.matches("[0-9]{2}[/]{1}[0-9]{2}[/][0-9]{4}"))

{

SimpleDateFormat sdf=new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yyyy");

sdf.setLenient(false);

try

{

Date d1=sdf.parse(s);

System.out.println(1);

} catch (ParseException e) {

System.out.println(-1);

}

}

else if(s.matches("[0-9]{2}[-]{1}[0-9]{2}[-][0-9]{4}"))

{

SimpleDateFormat sdf=new SimpleDateFormat("dd-MM-yyyy");

sdf.setLenient(false);

try

{

Date d1=sdf.parse(s);

System.out.println(1);

} catch (ParseException e) {

System.out.println(-1);

}

}

else

System.out.println(-1);

}

}

**23.Convert Format**

Given a 10 digit positive number in the format XXX-XXX-XXXX as a string input, write a program to convert this number to the format XX-XX-XXX-XXX.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**convertFormat**” that accepts a String argument and returns a String.

Create a class **Main** which would get a String as input and call the static method **convertFormat** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a String.

Output consists of a String.

**Sample Input:**

555-666-1234

**Sample Output:**

55-56-661-234

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

                String s="555-666-1234";

                System.out.println(display(s));

                }

public static String display(String s) {

                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s,"-");

                String s1=t.nextToken();

                String s2=t.nextToken();

                String s3=t.nextToken();

                StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

                sb.append(s1.substring(0, s1.length()-1)).append('-');

                sb.append(s1.charAt(s1.length()-1)).append(s2.charAt(0)).append('-');

                sb.append(s2.substring(1, s2.length())).append(s3.charAt(0)).append('-');

                sb.append(s3.substring(1, s3.length()));

                return sb.toString();

}

}

**29.String Occurances - II**

Obtain two strings S1,S2 from user as input. Your program should count the number of times S2 appears in S1.  
  
Return the count as output. Note - Consider case.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getSubstring** which accepts two string variables. The return type is the count.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two Input strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of two strings with maximum size of 100 characters.  
  
Output consists of an integer.  
  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
catcowcat  
cat  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
2  
  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
catcowcat  
CAT  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
0

import java.util.\*;

public class UserMainCode {

                public static void main(String[]args){

                                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                                String s=sc.nextLine();

                                String s1=sc.nextLine();

                                char []c=s.toCharArray();

                                char[] c1=s1.toCharArray();

                                int count=0,result=0;

                                for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++)

                                {

                                                for(int j=0;j<s1.length();j++)

                                                {

                                                                if(c[i]==c1[j])

                                                                {

                                                                                i++;

                                                                                count++;

                                                                                if(i>=s.length())

                                                                break;

                                                                                }

                                                }

                if(count==s1.length())

                {

                                result++;

                                i=i-1;

                }

                count=0;

                                }

                                System.out.print(result);

                }}

**32.Repeat Front**

Given a string (s) and non negative integer (n) apply the following rules.

1. Display the first three characters as front.
2. If the length of the string is less than 3, then consider the entire string as front and repeat it n times.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **repeatFirstThreeCharacters** which accepts the string and integer. The return type is the string formed based on rules.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string and integer.  
  
Output consists of a string .  
  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Coward  
2  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
CowCow  
  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
So  
3  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
SoSoSo

import java.util.HashMap;

import java.util.Iterator;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class main {

public static void main(String []args){

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String s=sc.nextLine();

int n=Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

System.out.println(Usermaincode.display(s,n));

}

}

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Usermaincode

{public static String display(String s,int n)

{

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

StringBuffer sb1=new StringBuffer();

if(s.length()>3)

{ sb.append(s.substring(0,3));

s=sb.toString();

}

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

sb1.append(s);

return sb1.toString();

}

}

**33.Sorted Array**

Write a program to read a string array, remove duplicate elements and sort the array.  
Note:

1. The check for duplicate elements must be case-sensitive. (AA and aa are NOT duplicates)
2. While sorting, words starting with upper case letters takes precedence.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **orderElements** which accepts the string array. The return type is the sorted array.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string arrayand integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of an integer n which is the number of elements followed by n string values.  
  
Output consists of the elements of string array.  
  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
6  
AAA  
BBB  
AAA  
AAA  
CCC  
CCC  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
AAA  
BBB  
CCC  
  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
7  
AAA  
BBB  
aaa  
AAA  
Abc  
A  
b  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
A  
AAA  
Abc  
BBB  
aaa  
b

import java.util.\*;

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                int n;

                                Scanner sin = new Scanner(System.in);

                                n = sin.nextInt();

                                String[] a1 = new String[n];

                                for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

                                {

                                                a1[i] = sin.next();

                                }

                                a1 = UserMainCode.orderElements(a1);

                                for(int i=0;i<a1.length;i++)

                                                System.out.println(""+a1[i]);

}

}

import java.util.\*;

public class UserMainCode

{

                public static String[] orderElements(String[] arr)

                {

                                HashSet<String> al=new HashSet<String>();

                                for(int i=0;i<arr.length;i++)

                                {

                                                al.add(arr[i]);

                                }

                                Iterator<String> itr=al.iterator();

                                arr = new String[al.size()];

                                int i =0 ;

                                while(itr.hasNext()){

                                                arr[i++] = itr.next();

                                }

                                Arrays.sort(arr);

                                return arr;

                }

}

**34.Pattern Matcher**

Write a program to read a string and check if it complies to the pattern 'CPT-XXXXXX' where XXXXXX is a 6 digit number. If the pattern is followed, then print TRUE else print FALSE.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **CheckID** which accepts the string. The return type is a boolean value.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
  
Output should print TRUE or FALSE .  
  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
CPT-302020  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
CPT123412  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE

import java.util.\*;

public class UserMainCode

{

                public static boolean matchCharacter(String s)

                {

                                boolean b=false;

                                if(s.matches("(CPT)[-]{1}[0-9]{6}"))

                                {

                                                b=true;

                                }

                                else

                                {

                                                b=false;

                                }

                                return b;

                }

}

**35.Playing with String - I**

Given a string array and non negative integer (n) apply the following rules.  
  
1. Pick nth character from each String element in the String array and form a new String.  
2. If nth character not available in a particular String in the array consider $ as the character.  
3. Return the newly formed string.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **formString** which accepts the string and integer. The return type is the string formed based on rules.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a an integer which denotes the size of the array followed by the array of strings and an integer (n).  
Output consists of a string .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
4  
ABC  
XYZ  
EFG  
MN  
3  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
CZG$

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main

{

                public static void main(String[] arg)

                {

Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

int n=Integer.parseInt(s.nextLine());

String[] sc=new String[n];

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

                sc[i]=s.nextLine();

}

int a=Integer.parseInt(s.nextLine());

System.out.println(UserMainCode.get(n,sc,a));

                }

}

public class UserMainCode {

    public static String get(int n,String[] input,int a)

    {

   StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

   for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

   {

                   if(input[i].length()>=a)

                   {

                                   String a1=input[i];

                                   sb.append(a1.substring(a1.length()-1));

                   }

                   else

                   {

                                   sb.append('$');

                   }

   }

return sb.toString();

    }

}

**36.Regular Expression - 1**

Given a string (s) apply the following rules.  
  
1. String should be only four characters long.  
2. First character can be an alphabet or digit.  
3. Second character must be uppercase 'R'.  
4. Third character must be a number between 0-9.  
  
If all the conditions are satisifed then print TRUE else print FALSE.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **validate** which accepts the string. The return type is the boolean formed based on rules.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
  
Output consists of TRUE or FALSE .  
  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
vR4u  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
vRau  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE  
  
**Sample Input 3:**  
vrau  
  
**Sample Output 3:**  
FALSE

import java.util.Scanner;

public class main {

public static void main(String []args){

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String n=sc.nextLine();

System.out.println(Usermaincode.display(n));

}

}

public class Usermaincode

{

public static String display(String s)

{

String w="FALSE";

if(s.length()==4 && (Character.isDigit(s.charAt(0))||Character.isAlphabetic(s.charAt(0)))&&s.charAt(1)=='R')

{

if(Character.isDigit(s.charAt(2)))

w="TRUE";

}

return w;

}

}

**37.Regular Expression – 2 (Age Validator)**

Given the age of a person as string, validate the age based on the following rules.  
  
1. Value should contain only numbers.  
2. Value should be non-negative.  
3. Value should be in the range of 21 to 45'.  
  
If all the conditions are satisifed then print TRUE else print FALSE.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **ValidateAge** which accepts the string. The return type is the boolean formed based on rules.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE or FALSE .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
23  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
-34  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE  
  
**Sample Input 3:**  
3a  
  
**Sample Output 3:**  
FALSE

AcB/TRUE

public class UserMainCode

{public static boolean display(String s)

{

boolean b=true;

if(s.length()==3)

{

                char c[]=s.toCharArray();

                for(int i=0;i<c.length;i++)

                {

                                if(!Character.isAlphabetic(c[i]))

                                {

                                                b=false;

                                                break;

                                }

                }

}

return b;

}

}

**38.Regular Expression – 3 (Phone Validator)**

Given a phone number as string, validate the same based on the following rules.  
  
1. Value should contain only numbers.  
2. Value should contain 10 digits.  
3. Value should not start with 00.  
  
If all the conditions are satisifed then print TRUE else print FALSE.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **validatePhone** which accepts the string. The return type is the boolean formed based on rules.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE or FALSE .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
9987684321  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
0014623452  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE  
**39.String Splitter**

Write a program which would accept a string and a character as a delimiter. Apply the below rules  
  
1. Using the delimiter, split the string and store these elements in array.  
2. Reverse each element of the string and convert it into lowercase.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **manipulateLiteral** which accepts the string and character. The return type is the string array formed.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and characterand call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string and character.  
Output consists of a string array.  
  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
AAA/bba/ccc/DDD  
/  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
aaa  
abb  
ccc  
ddd

import java.util.\*;

public class UserMainCode

{

                public static void main(String[] args)

                {

                                String ip1="AAA/bba/ccc/DDD";

                                char ip2='/';

                                String op[]=loweringCasenReverseofaString(ip1,ip2);

                                for(String s:op)

                                System.out.println(s);

                }

                public static String[] loweringCasenReverseofaString(String ip1, char ip2)

                {

                                StringTokenizer t1 = new StringTokenizer(ip1,"/");

                                ArrayList<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();

                                while(t1.hasMoreTokens())

                                {

                                                StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();

                                                sb.append(t1.nextToken().toLowerCase());

                                                lst.add(sb.reverse().toString());

                                }

                                String[] op = new String[lst.size()];

                                for(int i = 0;i<lst.size();i++)

                                {

                                                op[i] = (String) lst.get(i);

                                }

                                return op;

                }

}

**40.Vowel Count**

Write a program to read a string and count the number of vowels present in it.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **tellVowelCount** which accepts the string. The return type is the integer giving out the count of vowels.  
  
Note: The check is case-insensitive.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of integer.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
NewYork  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
2  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
Elephant  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
3

import java.util.\*;

public class PO

                {public static void main(String[]args){

                                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

                                String s=sc.nextLine();

                                int max=0;

                                int count=0;

                                for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++)

                                {

                                                char c=s.charAt(i);

                                                if(c=='a'||c=='e'||c=='i'||c=='o'||c=='u'||c=='A'||c=='E'||c=='I'||c=='O'||c=='U')

                                                {

                                                                count++;

                                                }

                                }

                                if(count>max)

                                {

                                                max=count;

                                }

                System.out.print(max);}}

**41.Playing with String - II**

Write a program to accept a string array as input, convert all the elements into lowercase and sort the string array. Display the sorted array.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **sortArray** which accepts the string array. The return type is the string array formed based on requirement.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string array and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a an integer which denotes the size of the array followed by the array of strings,  
Output consists of a string array.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
5  
AAA  
BB  
CCCC  
A  
ABCDE  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
a  
aaa  
abcde  
bb  
cccc

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

                /\*\*

                 \* @param args

                 \* @throws ParseException

                 \*/

                public static void main(String[] args)  {

                                // TODO Auto-generated method stub

                                String s1[]={"AAA","BB","CCCC","A","ABCDE"};

                                String s2[]=new String[s1.length];

                                for (int i = 0; i < s1.length; i++)

                                {

                                                s2[i]=s1[i].toLowerCase();

                                                }

                                Arrays.sort(s2);

                                for (int i = 0; i < s2.length; i++) {

                                                System.out.println(s2[i]);

                                }

                }

}

**44.Asterisk & Characters**

Write a program to read a string and return true or false based on the below rule:  
  
1. Return true if for every '\*' in the string, there are same characters both side immediately before and after the star, else return false.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **scanStarNeighbors** which accepts the string. The return type is the boolean TRUE or FALSE based on the rule.  
  
Note: The check is case-insensitive.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE or FALSE.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Hello\*World  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
FALSE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
Welcome\*elizabeth  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
TRUE

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String input="Welcome\*elizabeth";

System.out.println(characterCheck(input));

}

public static boolean characterCheck(String input) {

boolean b=false;

StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(input,"\*");

String s1=t.nextToken();

String s2=t.nextToken();

String s3=s1.substring(s1.length()-1);

String s4=s2.substring(0,1);

if(s3.equalsIgnoreCase(s4))

b=true;

return b;

}

}

**45.Occurance Count**

Write a program to read a string that contains a sentence and read a word. Check the number of occurances of that word in the sentence.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **countWords** which accepts the two strings. The return type is the integer giving the count.  
  
Note: The check is case-sensitive.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the two strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of two strings.  
Output consists of count indicating the number of occurances.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Hello world Java is best programming language in the world  
world  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
2  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
hello world  
World  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
0

import java.io.IOException;

import java.text.ParseException;

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException, ParseException  {

                                // TODO Auto-generated method stub

                                String s1="hello world hello";

                                String s2="World";

                                int c=0;

                                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

                                while(t.hasMoreTokens())

                                {

                                                String s3=t.nextToken();

                                                if(s3.equals(s2))

                                                                c++;

                                }

         System.out.println(c);

                }

}

**46.Regular Expressions - III**

Write a program to read two strings S1 & S2, compute the number of times that S2 appears in S1.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **searchString** which accepts the two strings. The return type is the integer giving the count.  
  
Note: The check is case-insensitive.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the two strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of two strings.  
Output consists of count indicating the number of occurances.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Catcowcat  
cat  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
2  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
Catcowcat  
catp  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
0  
**47.Strings Processing**

Write a program to read a string that contains comma separated fruit names and also a number N. Pick the nth fruit and return it. If the total number of elements are less than the number specified in N, then return the last element.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **findFruitName** which accepts the the string and the number n. The return type is the string which has the fruit name.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string and integer.  
Output consists of a string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Apple,Banana,Orange  
2  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
Banana  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
Apple,Banana,Orange  
4  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
Orange

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

String str=new String();

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

str=sc.nextLine();

int n=sc.nextInt();

String k=UserMainCode.findFruitName(str, n);

System.out.println(k);

}

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class UserMainCode

{

public static String findFruitName(String m,int n)

{

int i=0;

String h=null;

StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(m,",");

int max=st.countTokens();

String[] ss=new String[max];

while(st.hasMoreElements())

{

ss[i++]=st.nextToken();

}

if(n>max)

h=ss[i-1];

else

h=ss[n-1];

return h;

}

}

**48.Proper Case**

Write a program to read a string and convert the intial letter of each word to uppercase.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **changeCase** which accepts the string. The return type is the modified string.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of a string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
This is cognizant academy  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
This Is Cognizant Academy

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args){

                String s1="This is cognizant academy";

                System.out.println(capsStart(s1));

}

public static String capsStart(String s1){

                StringBuffer s5=new StringBuffer();

                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

                while(t.hasMoreTokens()){

                                String s2=t.nextToken();

                                String s3=s2.substring(0,1);

                                String s4=s2.substring(1, s2.length());

                                s5.append(s3.toUpperCase()).append(s4).append(" ");                }

                return s5.toString();

}

}

**49.Length of same word**

Write a program to read a string containing multiple words find the first and last words, if they are same, return the length and if not return the sum of length of the two words.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **compareLastWords** which accepts the string. The return type is the length as per problem.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of a integer.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
This is Cognizant Academy  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
11  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
Hello World Hello  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
5

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[] args)  {

                                // TODO Auto-generated method stub

                                String s1="this is cognizant academy";

                                List<String> l=new ArrayList<String>();

                                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

                                while(t.hasMoreTokens())

                                {

                                                String s2=t.nextToken();

                                                l.add(s2);

                                }

                                String s3=l.get(0);

                                String s4=l.get(l.size()-1);

                                if(s3.equals(s4))

                                {

                                                int n=s3.length();

                                                System.out.println(n);

                                }

                                else

                                {

                                                int n1=s3.length();

                                                int n2=s4.length();

                                                System.out.println(n1+n2);

                                }

                }

}

**51.Find Digits**

For a given double number with atleast one decimal value, Write a program to compute the number of digits before and after the decimal point in the following format – noOfDigitsBeforeDecimal:noOfDigitsAfterDecimal.  
  
Note: Ignore zeroes at the end of the decimal (Except if zero is the only digit after decimal. Refer Example 2 and 3)  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **findNoDigits** which accepts the decimal value. The return type is string.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
  
Input consists of a double.  
Output consists of string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
843.21  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
3:2  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
20.130  
  
**Sample Output 2:**  
2:2  
  
**Sample Input 3:**  
20.130  
  
**Sample Output 3:**  
2:2

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

double d=845.69;

System.out.println(noOfDigits(d));

}

public static String noOfDigits(double d) {

int n1=0,n2=0;

String s=String.valueOf(d);

StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s,".");

String s1=t.nextToken();

String s2=t.nextToken();

n1=s1.length();

n2=s2.length();

if(s1.charAt(0)=='0')

n1=s1.length()-1;

if(n2!=1)

if(s2.charAt(s2.length()-1)=='0')

n2=s2.length()-1;

String s3=String.valueOf(n1)+":"+String.valueOf(n2);

return s3;

}

}

**63.Largest Chunk**

Write a program to read a string and return the length of the largest "chunk" in the string.  
A chunk is a repetition of same character 2 or more number of times. If the given string doest not contain any repeated chunk of characters return -1.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getLargestSpan** which accepts the string. The return type is the integer.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of integer.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
This place is soooo good  
**Sample Output 1:**  
4

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="this is soooo good";

System.out.println(maxChunk(s1));

}

public static int maxChunk(String s1) {

int max=0;

StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

while(t.hasMoreTokens()){

String s2=t.nextToken();

int n=0;

for(int i=0;i<s2.length()-1;i++)

if(s2.charAt(i)==s2.charAt(i+1))

n++;

if(n>max)

max=n;

}

return (max+1);

}

}

**66.Regular Expression - III**

Given a string (s)  apply the following rules.  
I)At least 8 characters must be present  
II)At least one capital letter must be present  
III)At least one small letter must be present  
Iv)At least one special symbol must be present  
V)At least one numeric value must be present  
If the condition is satisifed then print valid else print invalid.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **passwordValidation** which accepts the string. The return type is the string.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of string (valid / invalid) .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Technology$1213  
**Sample Output 1:**  
valid  
public class UserMainCode

{

      public static int display(String s)

      {

              if(s.matches(".\*[0-9]{1,}.\*") && s.matches(".\*[@#$]{1,}.\*") && s.length()>=8 && s.matches(".\*[A-Z]{1,}.\*") && s.matches(".\*[a-z]{1,}.\*"))

                    return 1;

              else

                    return -1;

      }}

**68.String processing – Long + Short + Long**

Obtain two strings S1,S2 from user as input. Your program should form a string of  “long+short+long”, with the shorter string inside of the longer String.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getCombo** which accepts two string variables. The return type is the string.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two Input strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of two strings with maximum size of 100 characters.  
Output consists of an string.  
  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
**Sample Input 1:**  
Hello  
Hi  
**Sample Output 1:**  
HelloHiHello

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class User {

public static void main(String[] args){

                String s1="Hi";

                String s2="Hello";

                System.out.println(capsStart(s1,s2));

}

public static String capsStart(String s1,String s2){

                StringBuffer s5=new StringBuffer();

                int q=s1.length();

                int w=s2.length();

                if(q>w)

                {

                                s5.append(s1).append(s2).append(s1);

                }

                else

                {

                                s5.append(s2).append(s1).append(s2);

                }

                return s5.toString();

}

}

**69.Age for Voting**

Given a date of birth (dd/MM/yyyy) of a person in string, compute his age as of 01/01/2015.  
  
If his age is greater than 18, then println eligible else println not-eligible.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method getAge which accepts the string value. The return type is the string.  
  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the two string values and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of two string.  
Output consists of a string.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
16/11/1991  
  
**Sample Output 1:**  
eligible

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String s =sc.nextLine();

System.out.println(UserMainCode.display(s));}}

import java.text.SimpleDateFormat;

import java.util.Date;

public class UserMainCode {

public static String display(String n)

{

int year=0;

 String now="01/01/2015";

SimpleDateFormat sdf1=new SimpleDateFormat("dd/MM/yyyy");

try

{

Date d=sdf1.parse(n);

Date d1=sdf1.parse(now);

sdf1.setLenient(false);

int y=d.getYear();

int y1=d1.getYear();

int m=d.getMonth();

int m1=d1.getMonth();

int day=d.getDay();

int day1=d1.getDay();

year=y1-y;

if(m>m1)

year--;

else if(m==m1)

{if(day<day1)

year--;

}

}

catch(Exception e)

{

e.printStackTrace();

}

if(year>18)

return "eligible";

else

return "not-eligible";

}}

1. **Strings – Unique & Existing Characters**

Obtain two strings from user as input. Your program should modify the first string such that all the characters are replaced by plus sign (+) except the characters which are present in the second string.

That is, if one or more characters of first string appear in second string, they will not be replaced by +.

Return the modified string as output. Note - ignore case.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **replacePlus** which accepts two string variables. The return type is the modified string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two Input strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of two strings with maximum size of 100 characters.

Output consists of a single string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

abcxyz

axdef

**Sample Output 1:**

a++ x++

**Sample Input 2:**

ABCDEF

feCBAd

**Sample Output 2:**

ABCDEF

 import java.util.Scanner;

public class Main {

public static void main(String []args){

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String n=sc.nextLine();

String n1=sc.nextLine();

System.out.println(UserMainCode.display(n,n1));

}

}

public class UserMainCode

{

public static String display(String s,String s1)

{

String s2=s.toLowerCase();

String s3=s1.toLowerCase();

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

for(int i=0;i<s.length();i++)

{

char c=s2.charAt(i);

if(s3.indexOf(c)==-1)

sb.append("+");

else

sb.append(s.charAt(i));

} return sb.toString();

}

}

1. **Longest Word**

Write a Program which finds the longest word from a sentence. Your program should read a sentence as input from user and return the longest word. In case there are two words of maximum length return the word which comes first in the sentence.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getLargestWord** which accepts a string The return type is the longest word of type string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two Input strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string with maximum size of 100 characters.

Output consists of a single string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

Welcome to the world of Programming

**Sample Output 1:**

Programming

**Sample Input 2:**

ABC DEF

**Sample Output 2:**

ABC

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="ABC DEF";

System.out.println(lengthiestString(s1));

}

public static String lengthiestString(String s1) {

int max=0;

String s2=new String();

StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

loop:

while(t.hasMoreTokens()){

String s3=t.nextToken();

int n=s3.length();

if(n>max){

max=n;

s2=s3;}

if(n==max)

for(int i=0;i<s3.length();i++){

char c1=s2.charAt(i);

char c2=s3.charAt(i);

if(c1!=c2){

if(c2<c1)

s2=s3;

continue loop;} }

}

return s2;

}}

1. **String Occurences**

Obtain two strings from user as input. Your program should count the number of occurences of second word of second sentence in the first sentence.

Return the count as output. Note - Consider case.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **countNoOfWords** which accepts two string variables. The return type is the modified string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two Input strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of two strings with maximum size of 100 characters.

Output consists of a single string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

abc bcd abc bcd abc abc

av abc

**Sample Output 1:**

4

**Sample Input 2:**

ABC xyz AAA

w abc

**Sample Output 2:**

0

 import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

/\*\*

\* @param args

\*/

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="ABC xyz AAA";

String s2="w abc";

getvalues(s1,s2);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1, String s2) {

int count=0;

StringTokenizer st=new StringTokenizer(s2," ");

String s3=st.nextToken();

String s4=st.nextToken();

//System.out.println(s4);

StringTokenizer st1=new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

while(st1.hasMoreTokens())

{

String s5=st1.nextToken();

if(s4.equals(s5))

{

count++;

}

}

System.out.println(count);

}

}

1. **Concatenate Characters**

Given an array of Strings, write a program to take the last character of each string and make a new String by concatenating it.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **“concatCharacter”**that accepts a String array as input and returns the new String.

Create a class **Main** which would get the String array as input and call the static method **concatCharacter**present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

The first line of the input consists of an integer n that corresponds to the number of strings in the input string array.

The next n lines of the input consist of the strings in the input string array.

Output consists of a string.

**Sample Input:**

3

ab

a

abcd

**Sample Output:**

Bad

import java.util.Scanner;

public class kapes3 {

public static void main(String []args){

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

int s=Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

String []a=new String[s];

for(int i=0;i<s;i++)

{

a[i]=sc.nextLine();

}

System.out.println(kapes4.display(a));

}

}

public class kapes4

{public static String display(String[] a)

{

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)

sb.append(a[i].charAt(a[i].length()-1));

return sb.toString();

}

}

**12.Anagram**

Write a program to check whether the two given strings are anagrams.

Note: Rearranging the letters of a word or phrase to produce a new word or phrase, using all the original letters exactly once is called Anagram."

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **“getAnagram”** that accepts 2 strings as arguments and returns an int. The method returns 1 if the 2 strings are anagrams. Else it returns -1.

Create a class **Main** which would get 2 Strings as input and call the static method **getAnagram** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of 2 strings. Assume that all characters in the string are lower case letters.

Output consists of a string that is either “Anagrams” or “Not Anagrams”.

**Sample Input 1:**

eleven plus two

twelve plus one

**Sample Output 1:**

Anagrams

**Sample Input 2:**

orchestra

carthorse

**Sample Output 2:**

Anagrams

**Sample Input 3:**

cognizant

technologies

**Sample Output 3:**

Not Anagrams

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.util.List;

public class Main {

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                String s1="Desperation";

                                String s2="A Rope Ends It";

                                List<Character> l1=new ArrayList<Character>();

                                List<Character> l2=new ArrayList<Character>();

                                List<Character> l3=new ArrayList<Character>();

                                String s3=s1.toUpperCase();

                                String s4=s2.toUpperCase();

                                for (int i = 0; i < s3.length(); i++)

                                {

                                                l1.add(s3.charAt(i));

                                }

                                for (int i = 0; i < s4.length(); i++)

                                {

                                                l2.add(s4.charAt(i));

                                }

                                l3.add(' ');

                                l1.removeAll(l3);

                                l2.removeAll(l3);

                                Collections.sort(l1);

                                Collections.sort(l2);

                                System.out.println(l1);

                                System.out.println(l2);

                                if(l1.equals(l2))

                                                System.out.println("true");

                                else

                                                System.out.println("false");

                                }

}

**13.Calculate Meter Reading**

Given 2 strings corresponding to the previous meter reading and the current meter reading, write a program to calculate electricity bill.

The input string is in the format ""AAAAAXXXXX"".

AAAAA is the meter code and XXXXX is the meter reading.

FORMULA: (XXXXX-XXXXX)\*4

Hint: if AAAAA of input1 and input2 are equal then separate the XXXXX from string and convert to integer. Assume that AAAAA of the 2 input strings will always be equal.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method **“calculateMeterReading”** that accepts 2 String arguments and returns an integer that corresponds to the electricity bill. The 1st argument corresponds to the previous meter reading and the 2nd arguement corresponds to the current meter reading.

Create a class **Main** which would get 2 Strings as input and call the static method **calculateMeterReading**present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of 2 strings. The first input corresponds to the previous meter reading and the second input corresponds to the current meter reading.

Output consists of an integer that corresponds to the electricity bill.

**Sample Input:**

CSECE12390

CSECE12400

**Sample Output:**

40

**16.Vowels**

Given a String input, write a program to find the word which has the the maximum number of vowels. If two or more words have the maximum number of vowels, print the first word.

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**storeMaxVowelWord**” that accepts a string argument and returns the word containing the maximum number of vowels.

Create a class **Main** which would get the a String as input and call the static method **storeMaxVowelWord** present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string. The string may contain both lower case and upper case letters.

Output consists of a string.

**Sample Input :**

What is your name?

**Sample Output :**

your

 import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class B {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1 = "What is your name?";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

int i = 0;

StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

int len = 0;

int count = 0;

int count2 = 0;

String s6 = null;

while (st.hasMoreTokens()) {

String s5 = st.nextToken();

len = s5.length();

count=0;

for (i = 0; i < len; i++) {

if (s5.charAt(i) == 'a' || s5.charAt(i) == 'e'|| s5.charAt(i) == 'i' || s5.charAt(i) == 'o'|| s5.charAt(i) == 'u'

||s5.charAt(i) == 'A' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'E' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'I' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'O' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'U')

count++;

}

if (count > count2)

{

count2 = count;

s6 = s5;

}

}

System.out.println(s6);

}

}

**20.Largest Span**

Write a program to read an array and find the size of largest span in the given array

""span"" is the number of elements between two repeated numbers including both numbers. An array with single element has a span of 1.

.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getMaxSpan** which accepts a single integer array. The return type (integer) should be the size of largest span.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept Input array and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of n+1 integers. The first integer corresponds to n, the number of elements in the array. The next 'n' integers correspond to the elements in the array.

Output consists of a single Integer.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

Assume that the maximum number of elements in the array is 20.

**Sample Input 1:**

5

1

2

1

1

3

**Sample Output 1:**

4

**Sample Input 2:**

7

1

4

2

1

4

1

5

**Sample Output 2:**

6

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[]a={1,2,1,1,3};

System.out.println(maxSpan(a));

}

public static int maxSpan(int[] a) {

String s2 = null;

int n=0;

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

for(int i=0;i<a.length;i++)

sb.append(String.valueOf(a[i]));

String s1=sb.toString();

for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

for(int j=i+1;j<s1.length();j++)

if(s1.charAt(i)==s1.charAt(j))

s2=String.valueOf(s1.charAt(j));

int n1=s1.indexOf(s2);

int n2=s1.lastIndexOf(s2);

for(int i=n1+1;i<n2;i++)

n++;

return (n+2);

}

}

**21.Max Scorer**

Write a program that performs the following actions:

1. Read n strings as input and stores them as an arraylist. The string consists of student information like name and obtained marks of three subjects. Eg: name-mark1-mark2-mark3 [suresh-70-47-12] The mark would range between 0 – 100 (inclusive).
2. Write a function **highestScorer**which accepts these the arraylist and returns the name of the student who has scored the max marks. Assume the result will have only one student with max mark.

Include a class UserMainCode with the static method **highestScorer** which accepts the arraylist and returns the name (string) of max scorer.

Create a Class Main which would be used to read n strings into arraylist and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of 1 integer and n strings. The first integer denotes the size of the arraylist, the next n strings are score pattern described above.

Output consists of a string with the name of the top scorer.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

3

sunil-56-88-23

bindul-88-70-10

john-70-49-65

**Sample Output 1:**

John

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

                public static String retrieveMaxScoredStudent(String[] s1){

                                int max=0;

                                String s4=null;

                                for(int i=0;i<s1.length;i++){

                                                String s2=s1[i];

                                                StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(s2,"#");

                                                String s3=t.nextToken();

                                                int n1=Integer.parseInt(t.nextToken());

                                                int n2=Integer.parseInt(t.nextToken());

                                                int n3=Integer.parseInt(t.nextToken());

                                                int n=n1+n2+n3;

                                if(n>max)

                                {

                                                max=n;

                                                s4=s3;

                                }

                                }

                                return s4;

                }

                public static void main(String[] args) {

                                String[] s1={"arun#12#12#12","deepak#13#12#12","puppy#12#11#12"};

                                System.out.println(retrieveMaxScoredStudent(s1));

                }

}

**22.Max Vowels**

Write a Program which fetches the word with maximum number of vowels. Your program should read a sentence as input from user and return the word with max number of vowels. In case there are two words of maximum length return the word which comes first in the sentence.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **getWordWithMaximumVowels** which accepts a string The return type is the longest word of type string.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two Input strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string with maximum size of 100 characters.

Output consists of a single string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

Appreciation is the best way to motivate

**Sample Output 1:**

Appreciation

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1 = "Appreciation is the best way to motivate aaaaeeeiii";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1) {

int i = 0;

StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(s1," ");

int len = 0;

int count = 0;

int count2 = 0;

String s6 = null;

while (st.hasMoreTokens()) {

String s5 = st.nextToken();

len = s5.length();

count=0;

for (i = 0; i < len; i++) {

if (s5.charAt(i) == 'a' || s5.charAt(i) == 'e'|| s5.charAt(i) == 'i' || s5.charAt(i) == 'o'|| s5.charAt(i) == 'u'

||s5.charAt(i) == 'A' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'E' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'I' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'O' ||s5.charAt(i) == 'U')

count++;

}

if (count > count2) {

count2 = count;

s6 = s5;

}

}

System.out.println(s6);

}

}

**24.Adjacent Swaps**

Write a Program that accepts a string as a parameter and returns the string with each pair of adjacent letters reversed. If the string has an odd number of letters, the last letter is unchanged.

Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **swapPairs** which accepts a string. The return type is string which is reversed pair of letters.

Create a Class Main which would be used to accept two Input strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a string with maximum size of 100 characters.

Output consists of a single string.

Refer sample output for formatting specifications.

**Sample Input 1:**

forget

**Sample Output 1:**

ofgrte

**Sample Input 2:**

New York

**Sample Output 2:**

eN woYkr

public class Main

{

public static void main(String[] args) {

String s1="forget";

getvalues(s1);

}

public static void getvalues(String s1)

{

StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

int l=s1.length();

if(l%2==0)

{

for(int i=0;i<s1.length()-1;i=i+2)

{

char a=s1.charAt(i);

char b=s1.charAt(i+1);

sb.append(b).append(a);

}

System.out.println(sb);

}

else

{

for(int i = 0;i<s1.length()-1;i=i+2)

{

char a=s1.charAt(i);

char b=s1.charAt(i+1);

sb.append(b).append(a);

System.out.println(sb);

}

sb.append(s1.charAt(l-1));

System.out.println(sb);

}

}

}

**26.Password**

Given a String , write a program to find whether it is a valid password or not.

Validation Rule:

Atleast 8 characters

Atleast 1 number(1,2,3...)

Atleast 1 special character(@,#,%...)

Atleast 1 alphabet(a,B...)

Include a class **UserMainCode** with a static method “**validatePassword**” that accepts a String argument and returns a boolean value. The method returns true if the password is acceptable. Else the method returns false.

Create a class **Main**which would get a String as input and call the static method **validatePassword**present in the UserMainCode.

**Input and Output Format:**

Input consists of a String.

Output consists of a String that is either “Valid” or “Invalid”.

**Sample Input 1:**

cts@1010

**Sample Output 1:**

Valid

**Sample Input 2:**

punitha3

**Sample Output 2:**

Invalid

 import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

      Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

      String s1=s.next();

      boolean b=User.passwordValidation(s1);

      if(b==true)

            System.out.println("valid password");

      else

            System.out.println("not a valid password");

}

}

public class User{

      public static boolean passwordValidation(String s1) {

      boolean b=false,b1=false,b2=false;

      if(s1.length()>=8)

                              b1=true;

      if(b1==true)

            for(int i=0;i<s1.length();i++)

                  if(Character.isAlphabetic(s1.charAt(i)) || Character.isDigit(s1.charAt(i)) || s1.charAt(i)=='#' || s1.charAt(i)=='@' || s1.charAt(i)=='%')

                        b2=true;

      if(b2==true)

            if(s1.contains("#") || s1.contains("@") || s1.contains("%"))

                  b=true;

      return b;

}

**30.Anagrams**

Write a program to read two strings and checks if one is an anagram of the other.  
An anagram is a word or a phrase that can be created by rearranging the letters of another given word or phrase. We ignore white spaces and letter case. All letters of 'Desperation' can be rearranged to the phrase 'A Rope Ends It'.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **checkAnagram** which accepts the two strings. The return type is boolean which is TRUE / FALSE.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the two strings and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of two strings.  
Output consists of TRUE / FALSE.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
**Sample Input 1:**  
tea  
eat  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
Desperation  
A Rope Ends It  
**Sample Output 2:**  
TRUE

**32.Word Count**

Given a string array (s) with each element in the array containing alphabets or digits. Write a program to add all the digits in every string and return the sum as an integer. If two digits appear simultaneously do not consider it as one number. Ex- For 'Hyderabad 21' consider 2 and 1 as two digits instead of 21 as a number.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **sumOfDigits** which accepts the string array. The return type is the integer formed based on rules.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a an integer indicating the number of elements in the string array.  
Output consists of a integer .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
5  
AAA1  
B2B  
4CCC  
A5  
ABCDE  
**Sample Output 1:**  
12  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
3  
12  
C23  
5CR2  
**Sample Output 2:**  
15

public class B

{

      public static void main(String[] args)

      {

            String[] s1={"2AA","12","A2C","C5a"};

            getSum(s1);

      }

      public static void getSum(String[] s1)

      {

            int sum = 0;

            for(int i=0;i<s1.length;i++)

            {

                  String s = s1[i];

                  for(int j = 0;j<s.length();j++)

                  {

                        Character c = s.charAt(j);

                        if(Character.isDigit(c))

                        {

                              sum+=Integer.parseInt(s.valueOf(c));

                        }

                  }

            }

            System.out.println(sum);

      }

}  
**33.Prefix Finder**

Given a string array (s) with each element in the array containing 0s and 1s. Write a program to get the number of strings in the array where one String is getting as prefixed in other String in that array .  
Example 1: Input: {10,101010,10001,1111} Output =2 (Since 10 is a prefix of 101010 and 10001)  
Example 2: Input: {010,1010,01,0111,10,10} Output =3(01 is a prefix of 010 and 0111. Also, 10 is a prefix of 1010) Note: 10 is NOT a prefix for 10.  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **findPrefix** which accepts the string array. The return type is the integer formed based on rules.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a an integer indicating the number of elements in the string array followed by the array.  
Output consists of a integer .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
4  
0  
1  
11  
110  
**Sample Output 1:**  
3

import java.util.Scanner;

public class mainc {

public static void main(String args[]){

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

int n=Integer.parseInt(sc.nextLine());

String s[]=new String[n];

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

s[i]=sc.nextLine();

maincc.reverseString(s);

}

}

                                import java.util.ArrayList;

                                 import java.util.Iterator;

                                import java.util.LinkedHashSet;

                                public class maincc {

                                public static void reverseString (String s[]) {

                                LinkedHashSet<String>l1=new LinkedHashSet<String>();

                                ArrayList<String>a1=new ArrayList<String>();

                                int c=0;

                                for(int i=0;i<s.length;i++)

                                l1.add(s[i]);

                                Iterator<String> it=l1.iterator();

                                while(it.hasNext())

                                {

                                a1.add(it.next());

                                }

                                for(int i=0;i<a1.size();i++)

                                {

                                String s2=a1.get(i);

                                for(int j=0;j<a1.size();j++)

                                {

                                String s3=a1.get(j);

                                if(i!=j&&s3.length()>s2.length())

                                {

                                String s4=s3.substring(0,s2.length());

                                if(s2.equals(s4))

                                c++;

                                }

                                }

                                }

                                System.out.println(c);

                                }

                                }

**34.Commons**

Given two arrays of strings,return the count of strings which is common in both arrays. Duplicate entries are counted only once.  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **countCommonStrings** which accepts the string arrays. The return type is the integer formed based on rules.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string arrays and integer and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a an integer indicating the number of elements in the string array followed by the array.  
Output consists of a integer .  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
3  
a  
c  
e  
3  
b  
d  
e  
**Sample Output 1:**  
1  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
5  
ba  
ba  
black  
sheep  
wool  
5  
ba  
ba  
have  
any  
wool  
**Sample Output 2:**  
2

public class kape {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

int count=0;

int n1 = sc.nextInt();

String[] s1 = new String[n1];

for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {

s1[i] = sc.next();

}

int n2 = sc.nextInt();

String[] s2 = new String[n2];

for (int i = 0; i < n2; i++) {

s2[i] = sc.next();

}

ArrayList<String> al = new ArrayList<String>();

for (int i = 0; i < n1; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < n2; j++) {

if(s1[i].equals(s2[j])){

if(!al.contains(s1[i])){

count++;

al.add(s1[i]);

}

}

}

}

System.out.println(count);

}

}

**36.E-Mail Validation**

Write a program to read a string and validate the given email-id as input.  
Validation Rules:  
1. Ensure that there are atleast 5 characters between '@' and '.'  
2. There should be only one '.' and one '@' symbol.  
3. The '.' should be after the '@' symbol.  
4. There must be atleast three characters before '@'.  
5. The string after '.' should only be 'com'  
  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **ValidateEmail** which accepts the string. The return type is TRUE / FALSE as per problem.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE / FALSE.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
test@gmail.com  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE  
  
**Sample Input 2:**  
academy@xyz.com  
**Sample Output 2:**  
FALSE  
import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

      String ip="academy@xyz.com";

      boolean b=User.emailIdValidation(ip);

      if(b==true)

            System.out.println("valid mail Id");

      else

            System.out.println("not a valid Id");

}}

import java.util.StringTokenizer;

public class User{

      public static boolean emailIdValidation(String ip) {

            int i=0;

            boolean b=false;

            StringTokenizer t=new StringTokenizer(ip,"@");

                  String s1=t.nextToken();

                  String s2=t.nextToken();

            StringTokenizer t1=new StringTokenizer(s2,".");

                  String s3=t1.nextToken();

                  String s4=t1.nextToken();

            if(ip.contains("@") && ip.contains("."))

                  i++;

            if(i==1)

                  if(s3.length()==5)

                        if(s1.length()>=3)

                              if(s4.equals("com"))

                                    b=true;

            return b;

      }

      }

**40.ISBN Validation**

Write a program to read a string and validate the given ISBN as input.  
Validation Rules:  
1. An ISBN (International Standard Book Number) is a ten digit code which uniquely identifies a book.  
2. To verify an ISBN you calculate 10 times the first digit, plus 9 times the second digit, plus 8 times the third ..all the way until you add 1 times the last digit.  
If the final number leaves no remainder when divided by 11 the code is a valid ISBN.  
Example 1:  
Input:0201103311  
Calculation: 10\*0 + 9\*2 + 8\*0 + 7\*1 + 6\*1 + 5\*0 + 4\*3 + 3\*3 + 2\*1 + 1\*1 = 55.  
55 mod 11 = 0  
Hence the input is a valid ISBN number  
Output: true  
Include a class UserMainCode with a static method **validateISBN** which accepts the string. The return type is TRUE / FALSE as per problem.  
Create a Class Main which would be used to accept the string and call the static method present in UserMainCode.  
  
**Input and Output Format:**  
Input consists of a string.  
Output consists of TRUE / FALSE.  
Refer sample output for formatting specifications.  
  
**Sample Input 1:**  
0201103311  
**Sample Output 1:**  
TRUE

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String ip="020110311";

boolean b=ISBNnumber(ip);

if(b==true)

System.out.println("valid ISBN number");

else

System.out.println("check ur data");

}

public static boolean ISBNnumber(String ip) {

boolean b=false;

int sum=0;

for(int i=0,j=ip.length();i<ip.length();i++,j--){

String s=String.valueOf(ip.charAt(i));

int n=Integer.parseInt(s);

sum+=(n\*j); }

//System.out.println(sum);

if(sum%11==0)

b=true;

return b;

}

}