```
1 import java.io.File;
 2 import java.io.IOException;
3 import java.io.PrintWriter;
4 import java.util.*;
5 import java.util.stream.Collectors;
7 /**
   * <u>@author</u> Bagaa
8
   * @project JTHW01
   * @created 15/09/2022 - 2:02 PM
10
11
   * @purpose
12
   * @definition
13
   */
14 public class MainApp {
15
       MainApp(int probNumber){
           switch (probNumber){
16
17
               case 1:{
                    System.out.println("Problem01: ");
18
                    System.out.println("\tAnswer: " + sumOfDigitInString());
19
20
               }
21
22
               case 2:{
23
                    System.out.println("Problem02: ");
                    System.out.println("\tAnswer: " + sumOfNumInString());
24
25
                    break:
               }
26
27
                case 3:{
                    System.out.println("Problem03: ");
28
                    System.out.println("\tAnswer: " + mergeTwoString());
29
30
                    break;
31
               }
32
               case 4: {
                    System.out.println("Problem04: ");
33
                    System.out.println("\tAnswer: " + isSameLastChar());
34
35
                    break;
36
               }
37
               case 5: {
38
                    System.out.println("Problem05: ");
39
                    System.out.println("\tAnswer: " + bigStringCreator());
40
               }
41
42
               case 6: {
43
                    System.out.println("Problem6: ");
44
45
                        reverseFileLine();
46
                    }catch (IOException exp){
47
                        exp.printStackTrace();
48
49
                    break;
               }
50
51
               default:{
52
                    System.out.println("\n\tSorry, Problem not found!");
53
                    break;
54
               }
55
           }
56
57
58
       static String inputString(String str){
59
           System.out.print(str);
60
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
61
           return input.nextLine();
       }
62
63
64
       static int inputNumber(String str) {
65
           System.out.print(str);
66
           Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
67
           return input.nextInt();
68
69
70
       public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
while(true){
 72
                int probNumber = inputNumber("\nEnter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): ");
73
                if(probNumber == 0){
74
                    break;
 75
                }
 76
                new MainApp(probNumber);
77
            }
78
        }
79
80
81
        1. Компьютерийн гараас үсэг, цифр,өөр бусад тэмдэгтүүдээс бүтсэн тэмдэгт
82
        мөр оруул. Энэ тэмдэгт мөр дэх бүх цифрийн нийлбэрийг олж хэвлэ.Жишээлбэл,
83
        a1b23c4%&50 хувьд 1+2+3+4+5+0=156айна.
 84
85
        String sumOfDigitInString(){
            String str = inputString("Enter a string: ");
86
87
            String digitStr = str.replaceAll("[^0-9]", "");
88
            int sum = 0;
            String display = "";
89
 90
            for (char ch: digitStr.toCharArray()) {
 91
                int digitChar = (ch - '0');
                if(digitStr.indexOf(ch) == 0){
 92
93
                     display = Integer.toString(digitChar);
94
                }else{
                     display += (" + " + digitChar);
95
 96
                }
 97
                sum += digitChar;
 98
            return display + " = " + sum;
99
100
        }
101
102
        2. Компьютерийн гараас үсэг, цифр,өөр бусад тэмдэгтүүдээс бүтсэн тэмдэгт
103
        мөр оруул. Энэ тэмдэгт мөр дэх бүх бүхэл тоонуудын нийлбэрийг ол.Жишээлбэл,
104
        а1b23c4%&50 хувьд 1 +23+4+50=786айна.
105
106
107
        String sumOfNumInString(){
108
            String str = inputString("Enter a string: ");
109
            ArrayList<String> numStrArr = new ArrayList<>(List.of(str.split("[^0-9]")));
110
            int sum = 0;
            String display = "";
111
            for (String strNum: numStrArr.stream().filter(f -> f != "").collect(Collectors.toList())) {
112
113
                int num = Integer.parseInt(strNum);
                if(sum == 0 && display.equals("")){
114
115
                    display = strNum;
                }else{
116
117
                    display += (" + " + strNum);
118
119
                sum += num;
            }
120
            return display + " = " + sum;
121
        }
122
123
124
        /*
125
        3. а, b гэдэг хоёр тэмдэгт мөр өгөгдөв. а тэмдэгт мөрийн эхний үсэг, b тэмдэгт
126
        мөрийн эхний үсэг,а тэмдэгт мөрийн хоёрдахьүсэг, b тэмдэгт мөрийн хоёрдахьүсэг,
127
        гэх мэтээр тэмдэгт мөр үүсгэнэ. Үлдсэн тэмдэгтүүдийг үүссэнтэмдэгт мөрийн сүүлд залгана.
        ("abc", "xyz") \rightarrow "axbycz"
128
129
130
        String mergeTwoString(){
            StringBuilder mergedStr = new StringBuilder();
131
132
            String firstStr = inputString("Enter first a string: ");
133
            String secondStr = inputString("Enter second a string: ");
134
            for(int i = 0; i < firstStr.length() || i < secondStr.length(); i++){</pre>
135
136
                if(i < firstStr.length()){</pre>
                    mergedStr.append(firstStr.charAt(i));
137
138
                }
139
140
                if(i < secondStr.length()){</pre>
```

```
mergedStr.append(secondStr.charAt(i));
142
                }
            }
143
144
145
            return mergedStr.toString();
        }
146
147
148
149
        4. Хоёр тэмдэгт мөр өгөгдөв, хэрэв эдгээр тэмдэгт
        мөрүүд адил үсгүүдээр төгсдөг бол true үрдүн өгдөг.
150
151
        Энд, том жижиг үсгүүдийг ялгаагүй гэж үзнэ. Жишээ:
        "Hiabc","abc"→true
152
153
        "AbC","HiaBc"→true
154
        "abc", "abXabc"→true
155
156
        String isSameLastChar(){
            String firstStr = inputString("Enter first a string: ");
157
            String secondStr = inputString("Enter second a string: ");
158
159
            boolean isSameLastChar = Character.toLowerCase(firstStr.charAt(firstStr.length() - 1)) ==
    Character.toLowerCase(secondStr.charAt(secondStr.length() - 1));
160
            if(isSameLastChar){
                return (firstStr + ", " + secondStr + " -> " + "true");
161
162
                return (firstStr + ", " + secondStr + " -> " + "false");
163
            }
164
165
        }
166
167
        5. Yz(word)ба тусгаарлагч (sep)гэсэнхоёр тэмдэгт мөр өгөгдөв. Тухайн word-г sep-ээр
168
169
        тусгаарлан countyдаа давтаж том тэмдэгт мөр үүсгэ.
        ("Word", "X", 3) →"WordXWordXWord"
("This", "And", 2) →"ThisAndThis"
170
171
        ("This", "And", 1) →"This"
172
173
174
        String bigStringCreator(){
175
            String word = inputString("Enter a word: ");
176
            String separate = inputString("Enter a separate: ");
177
            int count = inputNumber("Enter a loop number: ");
178
            StringBuilder bigString = new StringBuilder();
179
            for(int i = 0; i < count; i++){</pre>
                if(i == 0){
180
181
                     bigString.append(word);
182
                }else{
183
                     bigString.append(separate+word);
184
                }
185
            }
186
            return bigString.toString();
187
        }
188
189
190
        6. Текст файлын агуулгыг "урвуулдаг"програм зохио: анх өгөгдсөн текст
191
        файлын мөрүүдээс бүтэх боловч мөрүүд нь урвуу эрэмбэтэй бичигддэг файл
192
        үүсгэнэ: эхний мөр сүүлчийн мөр болно, хоёрдахь мөр нь сүүлээсээ өмнөх
193
        мөр болно гэх мэт.
194
195
        final String filePath = "src/pro05_file.txt";
196
        void reverseFileLine() throws IOException {
197
            File file = new File(filePath);
198
            Scanner fileInput = new Scanner(file);
199
            File newFile = new File("reversed_file.txt");
            if (newFile.createNewFile()) {
200
201
                System.out.println("File created: " + newFile.getName());
            } else {
202
203
                System.out.println("File already exists.");
204
                return;
205
            PrintWriter newWriter = new PrintWriter(newFile);
206
            ArrayList<String> lines = new ArrayList<>();
207
208
            while(fileInput.hasNextLine()){
209
                lines.add(fileInput.nextLine());
```

```
Java-Bagabandi.Erd-19b1num0700
210
211
            Collections.reverse(lines);
212
            lines.forEach((line) -> {
213
                newWriter.println(line);
214
            });
215
            newWriter.close();
216
        }
217 }
218
```

```
Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): 1
Problem01:
Enter a string: @1b23c4%&50
    Answer: 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 0 = 15
Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): 2
Problem02:
Enter a string: @1b23c4%&50
    Answer: 1 + 23 + 4 + 50 = 78
Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): 3
Problem03:
Enter first a string: abc
Enter second a string: XUZ
   Answer: axbycz
Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): 4
Problem04:
Enter first a string: Highe
Enter second a string: abc
    Answer: Hiabc, abc -> true
Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): 4
Problem04:
Enter first a string: ADC
Enter second a string: HiaBc
    Answer: AbC, HiaBc -> true
Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): 5
Problem05:
Enter a word: Word
Enter a separate: X
Enter a loop number: 3
    Answer: WordXWordXWord
```

Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): Problemó: File created: reversed_file.txt Enter a problem number(enter 0 to app finish): # Process finished with exit code 0

			fevers	sed_file.txt ×
	1. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting	≾ 1 ^ ∨		9. software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.
	2. industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy			8. Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing
	3. text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley			7. the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem
	4. of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has			6. typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in
	5. survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic			5. survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic
	6. typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in			4. of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has
	7. the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem			3. text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley
	8. Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing			2. industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy
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