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1) longest substring without repeating characters,  
given a string, find the length of the longest  
substring without repeating character.

ex: 1 -

I/p: "abcabcbb"

O/p: 3

explanation: The answer is "abc", with the  
length of 3.



## Constructor:

### Introduction:

In java, constructor is a special method, which is invoked when an object of the class is created. It is used to initializing the class variable.

There are some rules for constructor creation:

- A constructor always has the same name as the class name.
- A constructor is special method that does not has any return type.

ex:

```
public class Car {  
    // code block  
    public Car() {  
        // code block  
    }  
}
```

The constructor is of two types:

1. Default constructor
2. Parameterized constructor

→ Default Constructor: If you do not have any constructor in your class then java compiler adds a default constructor to the class during compilation.



example:

```
public class Car {
```

```
    private String doors;
```

```
    private String engine;
```

```
    private String driver;
```

```
    private int speed;
```

```
    public Car () {
```

```
        doors = "closed";
```

```
        engine = "on";
```

```
        driver = "seated";
```

```
        speed = 10;
```

```
    }  
    public String Run () {
```

```
        if (doors.equals("closed") &&
```

```
            engine.equals("on") && driver.equals("seated")
```

```
            && speed.equals(10)) {
```

```
                return "car is running";
```

```
            else {
```

```
                return "car is not running";
```

```
            }
```

When "Car" is instantiated with another "Hello" class, the default constructor of Car class gets invoked & initialized all the variables.



```

public class Hello {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        Car car = new Car();
        S.O.P Car.Run();
    }
}

```

Parameterized Constructor:

constructor which accepts the parameters is called parameterized constructor.

By using parameterized constructor you can provide values to variable during initializing the class.

Default Methods:

to String();

Character Method:

charAt → char = String.charAt(index)

getChars() → getChars(int srcIndex, int srcIndex,

getBytes() → char[] dest, int destIndex)

toCharArray()

String comparison:

equals() and equalsIgnoreCase()

regionMatches()

startsWith() & endsWith()

compareTo()





## Modifying a string:

`substring()`

`concat()`

`replace()`

`trim()`

## Data conversion:

`valueOf()`

## String Buffer Constructors:

`length()` & `capacity()`

`getChars()`

`append()`

`insert()`

`reverse()`

`delete()` and `deleteCharAt()`

`replace()`

`substring()`

## Task

### Bank Account Management:

Create a class called 'BankAccount' that represent a bank account. The 'BankAccount' class should have instance variables (such as)

'accountNumber', 'accountHolderName', 'balance', etc.

Write a constructor for the 'BankAccount' class that takes these parameters & initializes the instance variables.

Use the BankAccount class to create bank

## Exception Handling:

Account objects e.g. simulate banking operations like deposit, withdrawal & balance enquiry.