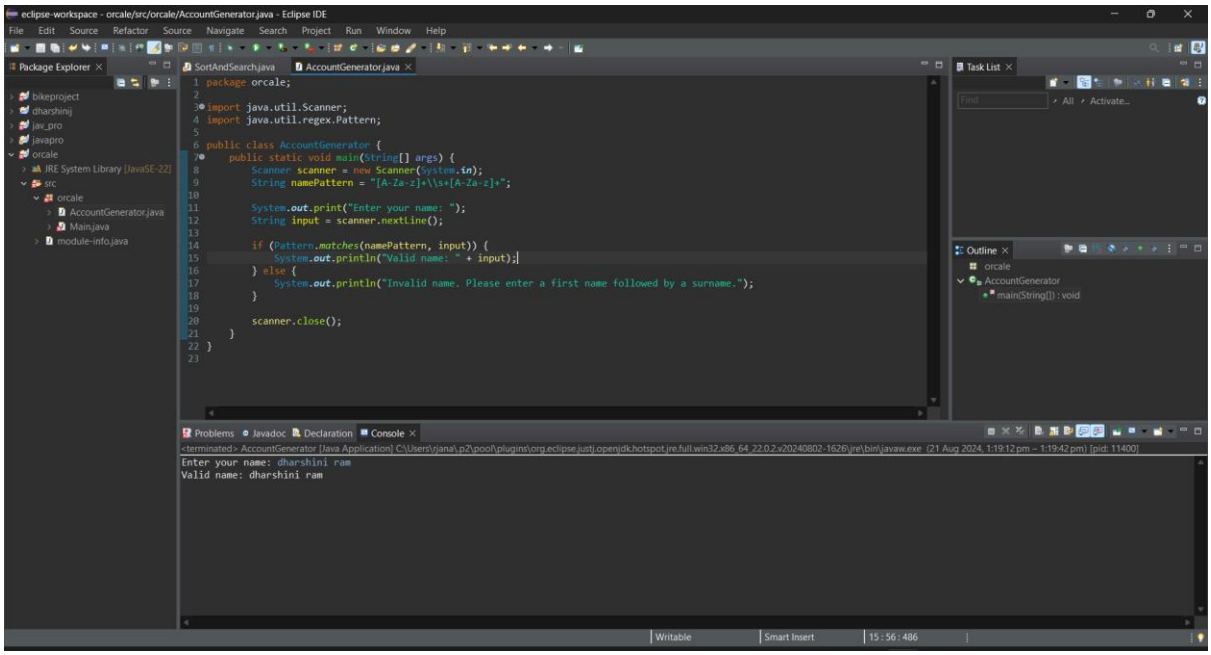
1. List four symbols used in regular expressions and describe what each of them represents

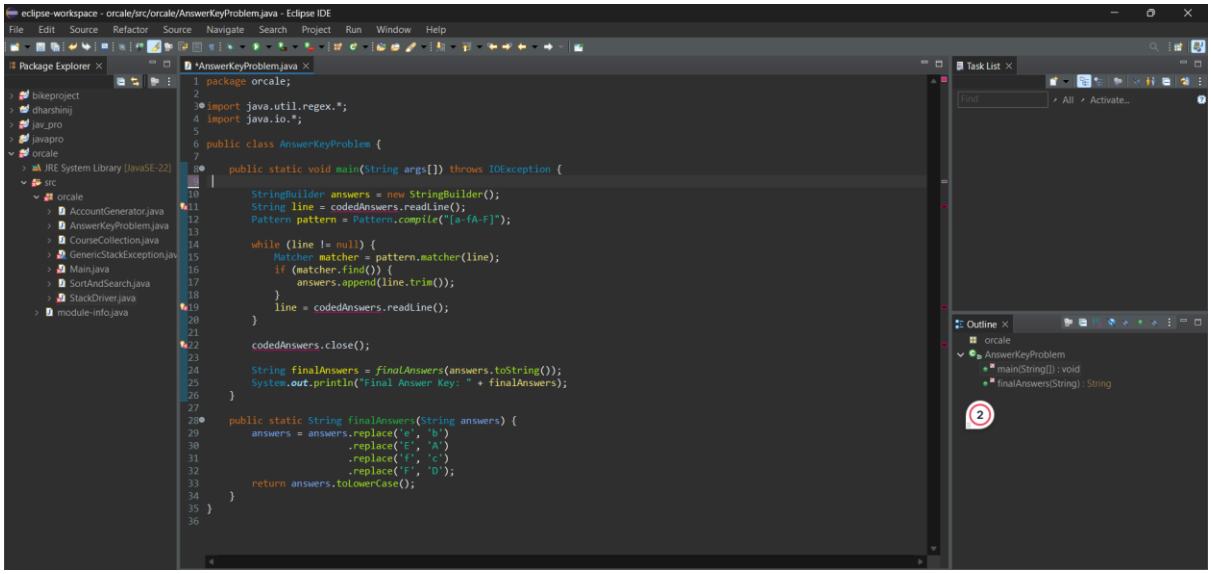
   String regexSymbols =
   1. . - Matches any single character except newline.
   2. * - Matches zero or more occurrences of the preceding element.
   3. + - Matches one or more occurrences of the preceding element.
   4. ? - Matches zero or one occurrence of the preceding element.

2. Open the accountgenerator program that was started in JP_4_1_Practice.

Currently if you type in a first name and then a space it will accept that as a valid input for the name even though no surname has been provided. Use a regular expression to stop this from happening. You must only accept one or more characters followed by a space character followed by one or more characters.



4. It's almost time for your final exam and your teacher just announced that the answers only range from [a-dA-D]! She gives you one last instruction for decoding her answer key, “replace all e's with b's, all E's with A's, all f's with c's and all F's with D's. Then make the answer string all lower case so you can use it on the exam. If your answers are not all lower case, you may not use the answer sheet on the exam!” Write a static method finalAnswers that takes in String answers that you created in problem 2 and returns the string changed according to the teacher's final announcements.



5. Given the following regular expressions, determine which of the following values for the String makes the matches method return true. The ? Symbol represents 0 or 1 occurrences of any character, the brackets [Bb] will only include one occurrence of either 'B' or 'b', and the * represents 1 or more of any character. a) str.matches(“?anana”); o str = “anana”; o str = “banana”; o str = “gabanana”; b) str2.matches(“[Bb]anana”); o str2 = “banana”; o str2 = “anana”; o str2 = “shanana”; c) str3.matches(“*anana”); o str3 = “montanana”; Copyright © 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners. 3 o str3 = “anana”; o str3 = “_anana”;