**1.Concatenate the string 1**

Import java.util.Scanner;

Public class Solution {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

String s1 = sc.next();

String s2 = sc.next();

String result = s1 + s2;

System.out.println(result);

Sc.close();

}

}

**2.Count the vowels 7**

Import java.util.Scanner;

Public class VowelCounter {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

String input = sc.nextLine();

Sc.close();

Int count = 0;

For (int I = 0; I < input.length(); i++) {

Char ch = Character.toLowerCase(input.charAt(i));

If (ch == ‘a’ || ch == ‘e’ || ch == ‘I’ || ch == ‘o’ || ch == ‘u’) {

Count++;

}

}

System.out.println(count);

}

}

**3.Count each character in the string 1**

Import java.util.\*;

Public class Solution {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

String input = sc.nextLine();

Sc.close();

LinkedHashMap<Character, Integer> charCount = new LinkedHashMap<>();

For (int I = 0; I < input.length(); i++) {

Char ch = input.charAt(i);

charCount.put(ch, charCount.getOrDefault(ch, 0) + 1);

}

For (Map.Entry<Character, Integer> entry : charCount.entrySet()) {

System.out.println(entry.getKey() + “ “ + entry.getValue());

}

}

}

**4.Count vowels, consonants, digits, special characters**

Import java.util.Scanner;

Public class Main {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

String str = sc.nextLine();

Int vowels = 0;

Int consonants = 0;

Int digits = 0;

Int specialChars = 0;

Str = str.toLowerCase();

For (char ch : str.toCharArray()) {

If (ch >= ‘a’ && ch <= ‘z’) {

If (ch == ‘a’ || ch == ‘e’ || ch == ‘I’ || ch == ‘o’ || ch == ‘u’) {

Vowels++;

} else {

Consonants++;

}

} else if (ch >= ‘0’ && ch <= ‘9’) {

Digits++;

} else {

specialChars++;

}

}

System.out.println(“vowels:” + vowels);

System.out.println(“consonants:” + consonants);

System.out.println(“digits:” + digits);

System.out.println(“special characters:” + specialChars);

}

}

**5.Check if string contains only digits 2**

Import java.io.\*;

Import java.util.\*;

Public class Solution {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

String s = scanner.nextLine();

Scanner.close();

Boolean allDigits = true;

For (char c : s.toCharArray()) {

If (!Character.isDigit©) {

allDigits = false;

break;

}

}

If (allDigits) {

System.out.println(“only digits”);

} else {

System.out.println(“no”);

}

}

}

**6.String anagram 6**

Import java.io.\*;

Import java.util.\*;

Public class Solution {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

String a = scan.next();

String b = scan.next();

Scan.close();

A = a.toLowerCase();

B = b.toLowerCase();

If (a.length() != b.length()) {

System.out.println(“The given strings are not an anagram”);

Return;

}

Char[] charArrayA = a.toCharArray();

Char[] charArrayB = b.toCharArray();

Arrays.sort(charArrayA);

Arrays.sort(charArrayB);

If (Arrays.equals(charArrayA, charArrayB)) {

System.out.println(“The given strings are an anagram”);

} else {

System.out.println(“The given strings are not an anagram”);

}

}

}

**7.Alternating Code 3**

Import java.io.\*;

Import java.util.\*;

Public class Solution {

Public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

String s = sc.next();

Sc.close();

Boolean isAlternating = true;

If (s.length() > 1 && s.charAt(0) == s.charAt(1)) {

isAlternating = false;

} else {

For (int I = 0; I < s.length() – 2; i++) {

If (s.charAt(i) != s.charAt(I + 2)) {

isAlternating = false;

break;

}

}

}

If (isAlternating) {

System.out.println(“Yes”);

} else {

System.out.println(“No”);

}

}

}