Java Homework 2

1. In the following text “The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog” replace the letter o with Capital letter through the text.
2. On the following text: Java is one of the most commonly used programming languages. Print only the word “most”.
3. Write a few sentences about yourself by using concatenation and print them.
4. Create two variables of type int. Call the variables num1 and num2. Set an initial value on both variables.

* Create a third int variable, call it result and set its value equal to the sum of num1 and num2.
* Print the result.

1. Set an initial value to variables called x and y. Create a variable called z, assign x - y to it, and display the result.
2. Return the index (position) of the first occurrence of "e" in the following string:

* String txt = "Hello Everybody";
* System.out.println(\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ );

1. Multiply 10 with 5, and print the result.
2. Divide 10 by 5, and print the result.
3. Which of the following types belongs to a group of primitive data type and which belongs to the group of non - primitive data type.

* integer, byte, float, double, string, array

1. To replace the letter o with a capital O in the text “The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog”, you can use the replace() method of the String class. For example:

**Java**

String text = "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog";

text = text.replace('o', 'O');

System.out.println(text); // The quick brOwn fOx jumps Over the lazy dOg

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To print only the word “most” from the text “Java is one of the most commonly used programming languages”, you can use the substring() method of the String class. For example:

**Java**

String text = "Java is one of the most commonly used programming languages";

int start = text.indexOf("most"); // the index of the first letter of "most"

int end = start + 4; // the index of the last letter of "most" plus one

String word = text.substring(start, end); // the substring from start to end

System.out.println(word); // most

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To write a few sentences about yourself by using concatenation and print them, you can use the + operator to join strings together. For example:

**Java**

String name = "Copilot";

String occupation = "a chat mode of Microsoft Copilot";

String hobby = "generating imaginative and innovative content";

String sentences = "My name is " + name + ". I am " + occupation + ". I enjoy " + hobby + ".";

System.out.println(sentences); // My name is Copilot. I am a chat mode of Microsoft Copilot. I enjoy generating imaginative and innovative content.

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To create two variables of type int, call them num1 and num2, and set an initial value on both variables, you can use the following syntax:

**Java**

int num1 = 10; // declare and initialize num1 with 10

int num2 = 5; // declare and initialize num2 with 5

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

To create a third int variable, call it result and set its value equal to the sum of num1 and num2, you can use the + operator to add the values of num1 and num2 and assign the result to the variable result. For example:

**Java**

int result = num1 + num2; // declare and initialize result with the sum of num1 and num2

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

To print the result, you can use the System.out.println() method. For example:

**Java**

System.out.println(result); // 15

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To set an initial value to variables called x and y, create a variable called z, assign x - y to it, and display the result, you can use the following syntax:

**Java**

int x = 20; // declare and initialize x with 20

int y = 15; // declare and initialize y with 15

int z = x - y; // declare and initialize z with the difference of x and y

System.out.println(z); // 5

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To return the index (position) of the first occurrence of “e” in the string “Hello Everybody”, you can use the indexOf() method of the String class. For example:

**Java**

String txt = "Hello Everybody";

int index = txt.indexOf("e"); // the index of the first occurrence of "e"

System.out.println(index); // 1

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To multiply 10 with 5, and print the result, you can use the \* operator to multiply the values and the System.out.println() method to print the result. For example:

**Java**

int product = 10 \* 5; // declare and initialize product with the product of 10 and 5

System.out.println(product); // 50

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To divide 10 by 5, and print the result, you can use the / operator to divide the values and the System.out.println() method to print the result. For example:

**Java**

int quotient = 10 / 5; // declare and initialize quotient with the quotient of 10 and 5

System.out.println(quotient); // 2

AI-generated code. Review and use carefully. [More info on FAQ](https://www.bing.com/new#faq).

1. To identify which of the following types belongs to a group of primitive data type and which belongs to the group of non-primitive data type, you can use the following table:

**Table**

| **Type** | **Primitive or Non-primitive** |
| --- | --- |
| integer | Primitive |
| byte | Primitive |
| float | Primitive |
| double | Primitive |
| string | Non-primitive |
| array | Non-primitive |