

Programação 2 Strings

Prof. Domingo Santos domingos.santos@upe.br



Resumo

- Considerações iniciais
- Classe String
- Classes empacotadoras
- Tokenização de Strings



Considerações iniciais

- Um programa pode conter literais de caractere. Um literal de caractere é um valor inteiro representado como caractere entre aspas simples
- O valor de um literal de caractere é o valor inteiro do caractere no conjunto de caracteres Unicode
- String é uma sequência de caracteres tratada como uma única unidade entre aspas duplas

Representação ASCII:

ASCII TABLE

Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char	_[Decimal	Hex	Char	Decimal	Hex	Char
0	0	[NULL]	32	20	[SPACE]	64	40	@	96	60	`
1	1	[START OF HEADING]	33	21	1	65	41	Α	97	61	a
2	2	[START OF TEXT]	34	22		66	42	В	98	62	b
3	3	[END OF TEXT]	35	23	#	67	43	С	99	63	C
4	4	[END OF TRANSMISSION]	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	[ENQUIRY]	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	е
6	6	[ACKNOWLEDGE]	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	[BELL]	39	27	1	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	8	[BACKSPACE]	40	28	(72	48	H	104	68	ĥ
9	9	[HORIZONTAL TAB]	41	29)	73	49	1	105	69	i
10	Α	[LINE FEED]	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	В	[VERTICAL TAB]	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	С	[FORM FEED]	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	1
13	D	[CARRIAGE RETURN]	45	2D		77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	E	[SHIFT OUT]	46	2E		78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	F	[SHIFT IN]	47	2F	1	79	4F	0	111	6F	0
16	10	[DATA LINK ESCAPE]	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	р
17	11	[DEVICE CONTROL 1]	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	[DEVICE CONTROL 2]	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	[DEVICE CONTROL 3]	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	S
20	14	[DEVICE CONTROL 4]	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	[NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE]	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	[SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	[ENG OF TRANS. BLOCK]	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	[CANCEL]	56	38	8	88	58	Х	120	78	х
25	19	[END OF MEDIUM]	57	39	9	89	59	Υ	121	79	٧
26	1A	[SUBSTITUTE]	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	[ESCAPE]	59	3B	;	91	5B	[123	7B	-{
28	1C	[FILE SEPARATOR]	60	3C	<	92	5C	Ñ	124	7C	Ť
29	1D	[GROUP SEPARATOR]	61	3D	=	93	5D	1	125	7D	}
30	1E	IRECORD SEPARATOR1	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	IUNIT SEPARATOR1	63	3F	?	95	5F		127	7F	[DEL]



Construtores String:

• Possibilidade de inicializar a string de formas diferentes

```
public class StringConstructors
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        char[] charArray = {'b', 'i', 'r', 't', 'h', ' ', 'd', 'a', 'y'};
        String s = new String("hello");

        // utiliza os construtores String
        String s1 = new String();
        String s2 = new String(s);
        String s3 = new String(charArray);
        String s4 = new String(charArray, 6, 3);

        System.out.printf("s1 = %s\ns2 = %s\ns3 = %s\ns4 = %s\n" , s1, s2, s3, s4);
    }
} // fim da classe StringConstructors
```

```
s1 =
s2 = hello
s3 = birth day
s4 = day
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```



Métodos da classe:

- length: retornam o comprimento de uma String
- charAt: obtém o caractere em uma localização específica em uma String
- getChars: conjunto de caracteres de uma String como um array char, respectivamente.

```
public class StringMiscellaneous {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      char[] charArray = new char[5];
      System.out.printf("s1: %s", s1);
      System.out.printf("%nLength of s1: %d", s1.length()); // testa o método length
      System.out.printf("%nThe string reversed is: ");
      for (int count = s1.length() - 1; count >= 0; count--) {
          System.out.printf("%c ", s1.charAt(count));
      s1.getChars(0, 5, charArray, 0); // copia caracteres a partir de string para charArray
      System.out.printf("%nThe character array is: ");
      for (char character : charArray) {
                                                 sl: java eh top
          System.out.print(character);
                                                 Length of sl: 11
                                                 The string reversed is: pot he avaj
      System.out.println();
                                                 The character array is: java
                                                 BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)
```



Comparando Strings

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String s1 = new String("hello"); // s1 é uma cópia de "hello"
   String s4 = "happy birthday";
   System.out.printf(
            "s1 = %s%ns2 = %s%ns3 = %s%ns4 = %s%n%n", s1, s2, s3, s4);
                                                                     s1 = hello
    if (s1.equals("hello")) {
                                                                     s2 = goodbye
        System.out.println("s1 equals \"hello\"");
                                                                     s3 = Happy Birthday
                                                                     s4 = happy birthday
        System.out.println("s1 does not equal \"hello\"");
                                                                     s1 equals "hello"
                                                                     s1 is not the same object as "hello"
    if (s1 == "hello") {
        System.out.println("s1 is the same object as \"hello\"");
        System.out.println("s1 is not the same object as \"hello\"");
```



comparar strings menor e maior que

 Quando o computador compara Strings, na verdade ele compara os códigos numéricos dos caracteres nas Strings.

compareTo:

- retorna um valor inteiro que indica a ordem relativa das strings na ordem lexicográfica.
- a ordem lexicográfica é a ordem alfabética baseada nos valores Unicode dos caracteres.
- Ele retorna um valor negativo se a string atual for lexicograficamente menor que a string de comparação,
- zero se forem iguais e
- um valor positivo se a string atual for lexicograficamente maior.



Comparando Strings

```
public class StringCompare {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
       String s1 = new String("hello"); // s1 é uma cópia de "hello"
                                                                             Happy Birthday equals happy
       String s4 = "happy birthday";
                                                                             birthday with case ignored
       if (s3.equalsIgnoreCase(s4))
                                                                             s1.compareTo(s2) is 1
                                                                             s2.compareTo(s1) is -1
           System.out.printf("%s equals %s with case ignored%n", s3, s4);
                                                                             s1.compareTo(s1) is 0
                                                                             s3.compareTo(s4) is -32
           System.out.println("s3 does not equal s4");
                                                                             s4.compareTo(s3) is 32
       System.out.printf("%ns1.compareTo(s2) is %d", s1.compareTo(s2));
       System.out.printf("%ns2.compareTo(s1) is %d", s2.compareTo(s1));
       System.out.printf("%ns1.compareTo(s1) is %d", s1.compareTo(s1));
       System.out.printf("%ns3.compareTo(s4) is %d", s3.compareTo(s4));
       System.out.printf("%ns4.compareTo(s3)) is %d%n%n", s4.compareTo(s3));
```



Comparando Strings

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   String s1 = new String("hello"); // s1 é uma cópia de "hello"
   String s4 = "happy birthday";
                                                                        First 5 characters of s3 and s4 do
   if (s3.regionMatches(0, s4, 0, 5)) {
                                                                        not match
       System.out.println("First 5 characters of s3 and s4 match");
                                                                        First 5 characters of s3 and s4
       System.out.println(
                                                                        match with case ignored
                "First 5 characters of s3 and s4 do not match");
   if (s3.regionMatches(true, 0, s4, 0, 5)) {
        System.out.println("First 5 characters of s3 and s4 match with case ignored");
        System.out.println(
                "First 5 characters of s3 and s4 do not match");
```





Métodos String, startsWith e endsWith

```
public class StringStartEnd {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String[] strings = {"started", "starting", "ended", "ending"};
       for (String string : strings) {
           if (string.startsWith("st")) {
                System.out.printf("\"%s\" starts with \"st\"%n", string);
                                                          "started" starts with "st"
                                                          "starting" starts with "st"
```





Métodos String, startsWith e endsWith

```
public class StringStartEnd {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String[] strings = {"started", "starting", "ended", "ending"};
       for (String string : strings) {
           if (string.startsWith("art", 2)) {
                System.out.printf(
                        "\"%s\" starts with \"art\" at position 2%n", string);
                                                          "started" starts with "art" at position 2
                                                          "starting" starts with "art" at position 2
```





Métodos String, startsWith e endsWith

```
public class StringStartEnd {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       String[] strings = {"started", "starting", "ended", "ending"};
       for (String string : strings) {
           if (string.endsWith("ed")) {
               System.out.printf("\"%s\" ends with \"ed\"%n", string);
                                                             "started" ends with "ed"
                                                             "ended" ends with "ed"
```



Localizando caracteres e substrings em strings

```
public class StringIndexMethods {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
       String letters = "abcdefghijklmabcdefghijklm";
       System.out.printf("'c' is located at index %d%n", letters.indexOf('c'));
       System.out.printf("'a' is located at index %d%n", letters.indexOf('a', 1));
       System.out.printf("'$' is located at index %d%n%n", letters.indexOf('$'));
       System.out.printf("Last 'c' is located at index %d%n", letters.lastIndexOf('c'));
       System.out.printf("Last 'a' is located at index %d%n", letters.lastIndexOf('a', 25));
       System.out.printf("Last '$' is located at index %d%n%n", letters.lastIndexOf('$'));
                                             'c' is located at index 2
                                             'a' is located at index 13
                                              '$' is located at index -1
                                             Last 'c' is located at index 15
                                             Last 'a' is located at index 13
                                             Last '$' is located at index -1
```



Localizando caracteres e substrings em strings

```
public class StringIndexMethods {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      String letters = "abcdefghijklmabcdefghijklm";
      System.out.printf("\"def\" is located at index %d%n", letters.indexOf("def"));
      System.out.printf("\"def\" is located at index %d%n", letters.indexOf("def", 7));
      System.out.printf("\"hello\" is located at index %d%n%n", letters.indexOf("hello"));
      System.out.printf("Last \"def\" is located at index %d%n", letters.lastIndexOf("def"));
      System.out.printf("Last \"def\" is located at index %d%n", letters.lastIndexOf("def", 25));
      System.out.printf("Last \"hello\" is located at index %d%n", letters.lastIndexOf("hello"));
                                                        "def" is located at index 3
                                                        "def" is located at index 16
                                                        "hello" is located at index -1
                                                        Last "def" is located at index 16
                                                        Last "def" is located at index 16
                                                        Last "hello" is located at index -1
```



Extraindo substrings de strings

```
public class SubString {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
       String letters = "abcdefghijklmabcdefghijklm";
       System.out.printf("Substring from index 20 to end is \"%s\"%n",
                letters.substring(20));
       System.out.printf("%s \"%s\"%n",
                "Substring from index 3 up to, but not including 6 is,"
                letters.substring(3, 6));
                             Substring from index 20 to end is "hijklm"
                             Substring from index 3 up to, but not including 6 is "def"
```



Concatenando strings

```
public class StringConcatenation {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      String s2 = "Me prenda agora";
      System.out.printf("s1 = %s%ns2 = %s%n%n", s1, s2);
      System.out.printf("Result of s1.concat(s2) = %s%n", s1.concat(s2));
      System.out.printf("s1 after concatenation = %s%n", s1);
                            s1 = Amar o java é crime?
                            s2 = Me prenda agora
                            Result of s1.concat(s2) = Amar o java é crime? Me prenda agora
                            s1 after concatenation = Amar o java é crime?
```





Métodos de String diversos

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   String s2 = "GOODBYE";
   String s3 = "
    System.out.printf("Replace 'l' with 'L' in s1: %s%n%n", s1.replace('l', 'L'));
    System.out.printf("s1.toUpperCase() = %s%n", s1.toUpperCase());
   System.out.printf("s2.toLowerCase() = %s%n%n", s2.toLowerCase());
    System.out.printf("s3 after trim = \"%s\"%n%n", s3.trim());
    char[] charArray = s1.toCharArray();
                                                                           Replace 'I' with 'L' in s1: heLLo
    System.out.print("s1 as a character array = ");
                                                                           s1.toUpperCase() = HELLO
    for (char character : charArray) {
                                                                           s2.toLowerCase() = goodbye
        System.out.print(character);
                                                                           s3 after trim = "spaces"
    System.out.println();
                                                                           s1 as a character array = hello
```



Método String ValueOf

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    char[] charArray = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f'};
   boolean booleanValue = true;
   int integerValue = 7;
    float floatValue = 2.5f;
   double doubleValue = 33.333;
    System.out.printf("char array = %s%n", String.valueOf(charArray));
   System.out.printf("part of char array = %s%n", String.valueOf(charArray, 3, 3));
   System.out.printf("boolean = %s%n", String.valueOf(booleanValue));
    System.out.printf("int = %s%n", String.valueOf(integerValue));
    System.out.printf("float = %s%n", String.valueOf(floatValue));
    System.out.printf("double = %s%n", String.valueOf(doubleValue));
```

```
char array = abcdef
part of char array = def
boolean = true
int = 7
float = 2.5
double = 33.333
```



Classes empacotadoras de tipo

O Java fornece oito classes empacotadoras de tipo: Boolean, Character, Double, Float, Byte, Short, Integer e Long

Permite que os valores de tipo primitivo sejam tratados como objetos

Possui uma série de métodos que facilitam a manipulação do dado



Classes empacotadoras de tipo

Classe Character

```
public class StaticCharMethods {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.printf("is digit: %b%n", Character.isDigit(c));
       System.out.printf("is letter: %b%n", Character.isLetter(c));
       System.out.printf("is letter or digit: %b%n", Character.isLetterOrDigit(c));
       System.out.printf("is lower case: %b%n", Character.isLowerCase(c));
       System.out.printf("is upper case: %b%n", Character.isUpperCase(c));
      System.out.printf("to upper case: %s%n", Character.toUpperCase(c));
       System.out.printf("to lower case: %s%n", Character.toLowerCase(c));
                                                                   is digit: true
                                                                   is letter: false
                                                                   is letter or digit: true
                                                                   is lower case: false
                                                                   is upper case: false
                                                                   to upper case: 4
                                                                   to lower case: 4
```





```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String sentence = "Luffy, Zoro, Nami, Usopp, Sanji, Chopper, Robin, Franky, Brook, Jinbe";
   String[] tokens = sentence.split(",");
    System.out.printf("Number of elements: %d%nThe tokens are:%n", tokens.length);
        System.out.println(token.trim());
                                                            Number of elements: 10
                                                            The tokens are:
                                                            Luffy
                                                            Zoro
                                                            Nami
                                                            Usopp
                                                            Sanji
                                                            Chopper
                                                            Robin
                                                            Franky
                                                            Brook
                                                            Jinbe
```



Contagem de caracteres: Escreva um programa que conte o número de caracteres em uma string fornecida pelo usuário.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class ContagemCaracteres {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Digite uma string: ");
        String input = scanner.nextLine();

        int count = input.length();
        System.out.println("Número de caracteres: " + count);
        scanner.close();
   }
}
```



Inversão de string: Crie um programa que inverta uma string, ou seja, se o usuário digitar "hello", o programa deve exibir "olleh".

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class InversaoString {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Digite uma string: ");
        String input = scanner.nextLine();

        String reversed = new StringBuilder(input).reverse().toString();
        System.out.println("String invertida: " + reversed);
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```



Remoção de espaços: Faça um programa que remova todos os espaços em branco de uma string fornecida pelo usuário

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class RemocaoEspacos {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Digite uma string com espaços: ");
        String input = scanner.nextLine();

        String noSpaces = input.replaceAll("\\s+", "");
        System.out.println("String sem espaços: " + noSpaces);
        scanner.close();
   }
}
```



Concatenação de strings: Escreva um programa que solicite duas strings do usuário e as concatene em uma única string.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
      Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
      System.out.print("Digite a primeira string: ");
      String str1 = scanner.nextLine();
      System.out.print("Digite a segunda string: ");
      String str2 = scanner.nextLine();
      String concatenada = str1.concat(str2);
      System.out.println("Strings concatenadas: " + concatenada);
      scanner.close();
```



Capitalização de palavras: Faça um programa que converta todas as palavras de uma string em letras maiúsculas ou minúsculas, conforme escolha do usuário.

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class CapitalizacaoPalavras {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Digite uma frase: ");
        String frase = scanner.nextLine();

        System.out.println("Frase em maiúsculas: " + frase.toUpperCase());
        System.out.println("Frase em minúsculas: " + frase.toLowerCase());
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```