

Date and Time :-

```
package org.exception;
```

```
import java.time.LocalDate;
```

```
import java.time.LocalDateTime;
```

```
import java.time.LocalTime;
```

```
import java.time.format.DateTimeFormatter;
```

```
public class FileIo {
```

```
    public static void main (String [] args) {
```

```
        LocalDate date = LocalDate.now();
```

```
        System.out.println(date);
```

```
        LocalTime time = LocalTime.now();
```

```
        System.out.println(time);
```

```
        LocalDateTime datetime = LocalDateTime.now();
```

```
        System.out.println("Before Formatting: " + datetime);
```

```
        System.out.println("After Formatting: ");
```

```
        DateTimeFormatter NeedPattern = DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern  
        ("dd/MM/yyyy HH:mm:ss");
```

```
        String format = datetime.format(NeedPattern);
```

```
        System.out.println(format);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```


Types of Memory Areas allocated by JVM:-

- * Class (Method) Area
- * Heap
- * Stack
- * Program Counter Register
- * Native Method stacks.

1. Count of each character in given String:-

```
package org.test;  
import java.util.LinkedHashMap;  
import java.util.Map;  
public class Employee {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String name = "Welcome";  
        Map<Character, Integer> emp = new LinkedHashMap();  
        char[] ch = name.toCharArray();  
        for (char c : ch) {  
            if (emp.containsKey(c)) {  
                int count = emp.get(c);  
                emp.put(c, count + 1);  
            } else {  
                emp.put(c, 1);  
            }  
        }  
        System.out.println(emp);  
    }  
}
```


Count of word in a given string:-

```
package org.test;
import java.util.LinkedHashMap;
import java.util.Map;
public class Employee {
    public static void main (String[] args) {
        String name = "Welcome to java Sql java to java Sql Psq!";
        String[] x = name.split(" ");
        Map<String, Integer> emp = new LinkedHashMap<>();
        for (String v : x) {
            if (emp.containsKey(v)) {
                int count = emp.get(v);
                emp.put (v, count+1);
            } else {
                emp.put (v, 1);
            }
        }
        System.out.println (emp);
    }
}
```


3. Convert String into init cap:-

```
package org.test;
```

```
public class Employee {
```

```
    public static void main (String[] args) {
```

```
        String name = "Welcome to java Sql java to java Sql";
```

```
        String [] x = name.split(" ");
```

```
        String res = " ";
```

```
        for (String v: x) {
```

```
            String first = v.substring(0,1);
```

```
            String after = v.substring(1);
```

```
            res = res + first.toUpperCase() + after + " ";
```

```
res =
```

```
        }
```

```
        // System.out.println(res);
```

```
        System.out.println(res.trim());
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```