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# System Requirements Specification Index

For

## String Comparison and Conversion

Version 1.0

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# USE CASE DESCRIPTION

## System Requirements Specification

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### 1 PROJECT ABSTRACT

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This project will assess knowledge of string comparison and conversion methods in Java. You need to implement string comparison and conversion operations using built-in Java methods.

### 2 ASSESSMENT TASKS

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#### Task 1:

##### 1. Declare 2 variables:

- A variable named `str1` of `String` datatype, initialized with the value `"hello"`.
- A variable named `str2` of `String` datatype, initialized with the value `"Hello"`.

##### 2. Perform String Comparison:

Use the string variables `str1` and `str2` to perform the following comparisons:

- **Equals (`equals()`):**
  - 1) Compare `str1` and `str2` using `equals()`, which checks for case-sensitive equality.
  - 2) Store the result in a variable named `isEqual` of `boolean` datatype.
- **Equals Ignore Case (`equalsIgnoreCase()`):**
  - 1) Compare `str1` and `str2` using `equalsIgnoreCase()`, which ignores case while comparing.
  - 2) Store the result in a variable named `isEqualIgnoreCase` of `boolean` datatype.
- **Lexicographical Comparison (`compareTo()`):**
  - 1) Compare `str1` and `str2` using `compareTo()`, which returns:
    - `0` if both strings are equal.
    - A negative value if `str1` is lexicographically smaller than `str2`.
    - A positive value if `str1` is lexicographically greater than `str2`.
  - 2) Store the result in a variable named `comparison` of `integer` datatype.

##### Print the Results:

- Print the results of each string comparisons i.e, `isEqual`, `isEqualIgnoreCase`, and `comparison` with appropriate labels in separate lines as shown in the expected output.

## Task 2:

### 3. Declare a new string variable:

- A variable named `str` of `String` datatype, initialized with the value:  
`" Trim me "`.

### 4. Perform String Conversion Operations:

Use the string variable `str` to perform the following conversions:

- **Trim (`trim()`):**
  - 1) Remove leading and trailing spaces from `str` using `trim()`.
  - 2) Store the result in a variable named `trimmed` of `String` datatype.
- **Split (`split(" ")`):**
  - 1) Split `str` into an array of words using `split(" ")`, which separates the string based on spaces.
  - 2) Store the result in an array named `split` of `String` datatype.
- **Convert to Character Array (`toCharArray()`):**
  - 1) Convert `str` into a character array using `toCharArray()`.
  - 2) Store the result in an array named `charArray` of `char` datatype.
- **Convert to String Using `valueOf()`:**
  - 1) Convert an integer `123` into a string using `String.valueOf(123)`.
  - 2) Store the result in a variable named `strValue` of `String` datatype.

### Print the Results:

- Print the results of each string conversion operation i.e, `trimmed`, `split`, `charArray`, and `strValue` with appropriate labels in separate lines as shown in the expected output.

## Expected Output:

```
Equals: false
Equals Ignore Case: true
CompareTo: 32
Trimmed: 'Trim me'
Split: , , Trim, me
CharArray: [C@6c8338d0
String Value of 123: 123
```

### 3 TEMPLATE CODE STRUCTURE

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#### 3.1 PACKAGE: COM.YAKSHA.ASSIGNMENT.STRINGCOMPARISONCONVERSIONASSIGNMENT

##### Resources

Class/Interface	Description	Status
StringComparisonConversionAssignment (class)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Main class demonstrating string comparison operations such as: <code>equals</code>, <code>equalsIgnoreCase</code>, <code>compareTo</code>.</li><li>• And string conversion operations like: <code>valueOf</code>, <code>trim</code>, <code>split</code>, and <code>toCharArray</code>.</li></ul>	Need to be implemented.

### 4 EXECUTION STEPS TO FOLLOW

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1. All actions like build, compile, running application, running test cases will be through Command Terminal.
2. To open the command terminal the test takers, need to go to Application menu (Three horizontal lines at left top) □ Terminal □ New Terminal.
3. This editor Auto Saves the code.
4. These are time bound assessments the timer would stop if you logout and while logging in back using the same credentials the timer would resume from the same time it was stopped from the previous logout.
5. To run your project use command:  
**`sudo JAVA_HOME=$JAVA_HOME /usr/share/maven/bin/mvn compile exec:java -Dexec.mainClass="com.yaksha.assignment.StringComparisonConversionAssignment"`**

**\*If it asks for the password, provide password : pass@word1**

6. To test your project test cases, use the command

**sudo JAVA\_HOME=\$JAVA\_HOME /usr/share/maven/bin/mvn test**

**\*If it asks for the password, provide password : pass@word1**