This is the where the main method is located. The String yourString is in this case the only thing we can alter. The second line runs a function called *method1* and is passed the values in *yourString*.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String yourString = "sDkVlIpWqZx";//Your string value
    method1(yourString);
}
```

Method1 renders value inside *yourString* to an array of char called *chars:*

```
char[] chars = s.toCharArray();
```

Method1 contains in addition two more char-arrays with four predetermined values each called *earlyLetters* and *lateLetters*. The loop runs through the characters in *char* and checks if and index of the *char* matches any index of the other arrays. It provides three possible messages for each iteration: "early letter found" if a character matches a character in *earlyLetters*, "Found (char[I])" if it does not match any characters, and "This is a (char[I])" if it matches any of the characters in *lateLetters*. The method called *charInArray* is used inside the loop as the function and does the comparing.

Inside the Else-If statement that compares the characters in *char* which is passed into a new method *method2* which throws it as an exception back to *method1* where it catches it and prints the proper message:

```
method2(chars[i]);
} catch (RuntimeException re){
    System.out.println(re.getMessage());
}
```

If the characters in *char* do not belong to either *earlyLetters* or *lateLetters* it simply executes the last Else where it prints "Found (char[i])".

At first, I did not understand the output but as I read through the code and understood it properly, I altered the values in:

```
String yourString = "adcdbpzzzzz";
```

And as expected I got the results

early letter found, early letter found, early letter found, early letter found, Found r, Found p, This is a w, This is a x, This is a y ,This is a z.