

Exercises Strings

Exercise 1

Write a program to read a colour. Then print out the following information:

- The first and third letter of the colour
- How many letters the colour name consists of
- All the letters of the colour one by one with the ASCII code of each letter next to it (use a for)
- All the letters of the colour underneath each other (use a while).
 - o for the 1st, 3rd, 5th ... letter add # at the front and at the back
 - for the 2nd, 4th, ... letter add ** at the front and at the back

```
What is your favourite colour: yellow
yl
This colour consists of 6 letters

y = 121
e = 101
l = 108
l = 108
o = 111
w = 119

#y#
**e**
#l#
**1**
#o#
**w**
```

Exercise 2 (do not use for or while)

Write a program to read a word and a number. Then print a new word consisting of the first character followed by the last 'number' of characters from the given word.

```
Enter a word: rainbow
Enter a number: 2
row
```

Exercise 3 (do not use for or while)

Write a program to read an odd-length string. Print the middle three characters of this string. You may assume that the string contains at least 3 characters.

```
Enter a word: hamburger
bur
```

Exercise 4

A palindrome is a 'symmetrical' word. This means: whether you read it forwards or backwards, you get the same result.

Examples: radar, anna, level, racecar

Write a program to read a word and print out whether it is a palindrome or not.

Enter a word: madam madam is a palindrome.

Enter a word: teacher teacher is not a palindrome.

Exercise 5

A triple in a text is a character that occurs 3 times in a row. Write a program to count the number of triples in a text. The triples may overlap, as in the second example!

Make sure that the answer you print is grammatically correct! (There is 1 triple – There are 4 triples)

Enter a text: whateverYYYouthink There is 1 triple in this text	Enter a text: aaarTTTTbCCCpqr There are 4 triples in this text
Enter a text: <i>aBBB</i> There is 1 triple in this text	Enter a text: mondaymorning There are no triples in this text

Exercise 6

Write a program to read a string and form a new string. The characters are changed into groups of 3. If there was *abc* in the original string, it will be *bca* in the new string.

This process is repeated for all subsequent groups of 3. The last remaining (1 or 2) letters are simply added.

Enter a string: laptop	Enter a string: computer
aplopt	omcutper

Exercise 7

Write a program that reads a string and prints how big the largest block of characters is. A block is a series of characters that lie next to each other and are the same. You may assume the string isn't empty.

```
Enter a text: w
The length of the largest block in this text is 1

Enter a text: swimmingpool
The length of the largest block in this text is 2

Enter a text: whattheXXXXdoyoumean?
The length of the largest block in this text is 4
```

Exercise 8 (do not use for or while)

Write a program that reads a word and checks if the word *in* appears in the string in the first or second place. Use a String method for this.

```
Enter a word: invisible

'in' appears in the first or second place

Enter a word: Tinder

'in' appears in the first or second place

Enter a word: living

'in' appears in the word, but not in front

Enter a word: solution

this word does not contain 'in'
```

Exercise 9 (do not use for or while)

Write a program that reads a string and prints the text between the first and second time *sandwich* occurs. If *sandwich* doesn't occur twice, you give the empty string as a result.

```
What do you eat for lunch: I eat sandwichmeatsandwich
You have meat between your sandwich.

What do you eat for lunch: sandwichcheesesandwich
You have cheese between your sandwich.

What do you eat for lunch: sandwichonly
```

Exercise 10

Write a program that reads 5 words and prints the sentence in which those words are listed in reverse order. Whether you type the words in upper or lower case, they will be placed in the sentence with only an uppercase letter in front.

Pay attention to the sequence number that is passed on each time you read it!

```
Enter word 1: this
Enter word 2: is
Enter word 3: a
Enter word 4: funny
Enter word 5: game
The words in reverse order:
Game Funny A Is This
```

Exercise 11

Write a program to read a string and check if every **x** has a **y** further on in the string.

```
Enter a text: a box in a taxi, why?

In this text every x is followed by a y.

Enter a text: do you know xena?

In this text not every x is followed by a y.

Enter a text: check every x and y and x and other characters

In this text not every x is followed by a y.
```

Exercise 12

Write a program to read a string and create a new string in which every * but also every character in front of and behind that * is gone.

You may assume that the * does not appear on the first or last place.

```
Enter a string: abc*defg
abefg

Enter a string: a*cde*gf
df
```

Exercise 13

Write a program that first asks to enter a name. The program stops when you don't enter a value but press enter.

If you enter a name, you will see a drop-down menu in which you determine whether you want to print your name in upper case, lower case or alternating upper and lower case.

```
Your name (press enter to stop): Jonathan

Menu:

*****

U Uppercase

L Lowercase

A Alternate

Make a choice (U-L-A):
```

The drop-down menu continues to appear until you enter a correct value (U, u, L, I, A, a).

```
Your name (press enter to stop): Jonathan

Menu:
*****

U Uppercase
L Lowercase
A Alternate
Make a choice (U-L-A): this
Make a choice (U-L-A): p

Make a choice (U-L-A): u

JONATHAN
```

When you enter U or u, you get

```
Make a choice (U-L-A): \it U JONATHAN
```

When you enter L or I, you get

```
Make a choice (U-L-A): l jonathan
```

When you enter A or a, you get

```
Make a choice (U-L-A): A
JoNaThAn
```

After you have made a choice, you can enter another name.

```
Your name (press enter to stop): Jonathan
Menu:
*****

U Uppercase
L Lowercase
A Alternate
Make a choice (U-L-A): U
JONATHAN

Your name (press enter to stop): Peter
```