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Program 1:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     int countv=0,countc=0,digit=0, rest=0;
     String str="Hello world 37 1!";
     str=str.toLowerCase();
     char ch[]=str.toCharArray();// converting string array to separate characters
     for(int i=0; i < str.length(); i++) {
       if (ch[i]== 'a' || ch[i]== 'e'||ch[i]== 'i' || ch[i]== 'o'||ch[i]== 'u') {
          countv = countv + 1;
       else if(ch[i] > = 'a' \& \& ch[i] < = 'z'){
          countc=countc + 1;
       else if(ch[i] > = 48 \&\& ch[i] < = 57){
         digit++;
        }
       else{
         rest++;
     System.out.println("Vowels are: "+county);
     System.out.println("Consonants are: "+countc);
     System.out.println("Numbers are: "+digit);
     System.out.println("Others are: "+rest);
  }
In above program instead of using toCharArray(), i.e. ch[i], I can also use str.charAt(i)
Program 2:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public String convert1(int n1, int n2){
     String str1="", str2="";
       if(n1==3) {
          str1 = str1 + "three";
       if(n2==9){
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str2=str2 + "nine";
       }
     System.out.println("There are "+str1+" bugs and "+str2+" features");
       str1="";
       str2="";
       n1++;
       n2++;
       if(n1==4){
          str1= str1+ "four";
     if(n2==10){
       str2 = str2 + "ten";
     System.out.println("There are "+str1+" bugs and "+str2+" features");
     return str2;
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  StringAssignment sa= new StringAssignment();
   String str=sa.convert1(3,9);
  }
}
Program 3:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  String str;
  public void func(){
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.println("Enter String: ");
     str=sc.next();
     str=str.toLowerCase();
     for(int i=1; i < str.length(); i++){
       if(str.charAt(i)!=str.charAt(i-1)){
          System.out.print(str.charAt(i-1));
       }
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     StringAssignment s=new StringAssignment();
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s.func();
  }
Program 4:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.println("Enter string: ");
     String str=sc.nextLine();
     char ch[]=str.toCharArray();
     for(char c: ch){
       if(str.indexOf(c)==str.lastIndexOf(c)){
          System.out.println("First non-repeating character: "+c);
          break;
       }
       else{
          System.out.println("not found");
          break;
Program 5:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
     String str[]=new String[]{"I","am","a","Java","Programmer"};
     for(int i=0;i<str.length;i++){
       System.out.println(str[i].length());
     }
}
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Program 6:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
     int count =0;
     boolean b1=true;
     boolean b2=false;
     String str[]=new String[]{"abc","abc","abc"};
     String str1="";
     for(int i=0;i<str.length;i++){
          if(str[i]=="abc") {
            str1 = str1 + str[i];
            count=count+1;
            System.out.println(b1+" (abc is repeated "+count+" times)");
          }
          else{
            System.out.println(b2);
}
Program 7:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public static String func(String str){
     StringBuilder sb=new StringBuilder();//StringBuilder in Java is a class used to create a
mutable, or in other words, a modifiable succession of characters.
     char ch[]=str.toCharArray();
     for(char c: ch){
       if(Character.isLowerCase(c)){
          c=Character.toUpperCase(c);
       }
       else{
          c=Character.toLowerCase(c);
       }
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sb.append(c);
     }
     return sb.toString();//A toString() is an in-built method in Java that returns the value given
to it in string format.
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.println("Enter string: ");
     String str=sc.nextLine();
     System.out.println("Invertcase string is: "+func(str));
}
Program 8:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.println("Enter string: ");
     String str=sc.nextLine();
     String str1="";
     char ch[]=str.toCharArray();
     for(int i=str.length()-1;i>=0;i--){}
       str1=str1+ch[i];
     System.out.println("Reverse string is: "+str1);
}
Problem 9:
import java.util.*;
public class StringAssignment {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
     System.out.println("Enter string1: ");
     String str1=sc.nextLine();
     System.out.println("Enter string2: ");
     String str2=sc.nextLine();
     char ch1[]=str1.toCharArray();
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char ch2[]=str2.toCharArray();
     for(int i=0;i < str1.length();i++){
       for(int j=0;j < str2.length();j++){
          if(ch1[i]==ch2[j]\&\&ch1[i]!=''\&\&ch2[j]!=''){}
             System.out.print(ch1[i]);
             break;
          }
        }
       for (int j = i + 1; j < str1.length()-1; j++) {
          if (ch1[i] != ' ' && (ch1[i] == ch1[j])) {
             for (int k = j; k < str1.length()-1; k++) {
               ch1[k] = ch1[k+1];
             }
          }
        }
}
```