1. Check the length

If length < 2 🡪 return str \*3

If length >= 2 🡪 return first 2 chars \*3

For() {

1. Check on each char and return char + same char

Declare a local String result variable, starting with the empty string "". The standard loop over every char in a string is: "for (int i=0; i<str.length(); i++) { ...". Inside the loop, use "str.charAt(i)" or "str.substring(i, i+1)" to get each char, and add them to the result string with "=" and "+".

1. Checking for word “hi” by checking the length length of the string

Use the standard for loop to iterate over the chars in the string, except stop one before the end like this:  
for (int i=0; i < str.length()-1; i++) {  
Inside the loop use "str.substring(i, i+2)" to pull out a substring and test it with .equals("hi"), and if so increment a count. Alternately could write the comparisons like str.charAt(i)=='h' to check for the 'h' and 'i' individually

1. Return true if the string "cat" and "dog" appear the same number of times in the given string.

* Checking the word “cat” and “dog” by using for loop

1. How do check for the exception condition?

Check if (c + o

1. End other (last 3 or only last letter?)

Check if last 3 letters of either of the string appears at the very end

1. Xyz there

Check xyz by x.xyz doest not count

**boolean** result = **false**;

**for**(**int** i = 0; i < str.length()-2; i++) {

**if**(str.charAt(i) == '.') {

i++;

} **else** **if** (str.charAt(i) == 'x' && str.charAt(i+1) == 'y' && str.charAt(i+2) == 'z'){

**return** **true**;

}

}

**return** **false**;

}

}

1. Bob there

Return true if the given string contains a "bob" string, but where the middle 'o' char can be any char.

1. Xy balance (Need more explanation)
2. Mix string

Given two strings, a and b, create a bigger string made of the first char of a, the first char of b, the second char of a, the second char of b, and so on. Any leftover chars go at the end of the result.

1. Repeat end

For(int I = 0; I < str.length(); i++) {

If(str.length() >= 0)

Return str.length()-n+1;

Else

Return str;

1. Repeat front (Need more explanation)
2. Final project