Programovanie (4)

Cvičenie 02 - Code review

- Code review je subjektívna záležitosť
- Ak by ju robil niekto iný, mal by na kód iný názor

Aký kód písať?

- 1. Píšte kód, ktorý funguje správne (bez chýb, bez memory leakov)
- 2. Píšte čitateľný kód
- 3. Píšte efektívny kód (časová, pamäťová zložitosť)

Priemer po 1.

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
        if (datum == null) continue;
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if (datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$")) {
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
    return sucet/data.length;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0; Miešame angličtinu a slovenčinu
    for (String datum : data) {
        if (datum == null) continue;
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if (datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$")) {
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
    return sucet/data.length;
```

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public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0; Miešame angličtinu a slovenčinu
    for (String datum : data) {
        if (datum == null) continue;
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if (datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$")) {
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
                                     Používajme angličtinu
    return sucet/data.length;
                                      double sum = 0;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
        if (datum == null) continue;
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if (datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$")) {
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
    return sucet/data.length;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
                                            Kontrolujeme dookola ten
        if (datum == null) continue;
                                                   istý vzor
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$"))
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
    return sucet/data.length;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
                                            Kontrolujeme dookola ten
        if (datum == null) continue;
                                                   istý vzor
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$")) {
     class String {
        public boolean matches(String regex) {
            return Pattern.matches(regex, this);
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
                                            Kontrolujeme dookola ten
        if (datum == null) continue;
                                                   istý vzor
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$")) {
     class String {
        public boolean matches(String regex) {
            return Pattern.matches(regex, this);
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
                                            Kontrolujeme dookola ten
        if (datum == null) continue;
                                                   istý vzor
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$"))
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
                                            Vzor skompilujme iba raz
static Pattern PATTERN = Pattern.compile("^[-+]?[0-9]+$");
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
   for (String datum : data) {
      if (PATTERN.matcher(datum).matches()) {
          sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
        if (datum == null) continue;
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if (datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$")) {
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
    return sucet/data.length;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null) return 0;
    if (data.length == 0) return 0;
    double sucet = 0;
    for (String datum : data) {
        if (datum == null) continue;
        if (datum.isEmpty()) continue;
        if datum.matches("^[-+]?[0-9]+$"))
            sucet += Double.parseDouble(datum);
                                Najlepší je kód, ktorý nikdy nenapíšeme
    return sucet/data.length;
  for (String datum : data) {
       try {
           sucet += Integer.parseInt(datum);
       } catch (NumberFormatException ignored) {
```

Priemer po 2.

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
            sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
            n++;
        } catch (Exception e){
    if (n == 0)
        return 0;
    return sucet/n;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
             sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
             n++;
        } catch (Exception e {
                             null kontrolujeme cez NullPointerException
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    return sucet/n;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
             sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
             n++;
        } catch (Exception e {
                             null kontrolujeme cez NullPointerException
                        NullPointerException znamená chybu programátora
    if (n == 0)
        return 0;
    return sucet/n;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
            sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
            n++;
        } catch (Exception e {
          String datum = data[i];
          if (datum == null) {      null vyriešme cez if
    if (n
             continue;
        re }
    return try {
              sucet += Integer.parseInt(datum);
           } catch (NumberFormatException ignored) {
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
            sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
            n++;
        } catch (Exception e){
                                         Chytáme všetky výnimky
    if (n == 0)
        return 0;
    return sucet/n;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
             sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
             n++;
         } catch (Exception e){
                                           Chytáme všetky výnimky
                                      Chytajme iba tie, ktoré očakávame
                                      (NullPointerException riešime cez if)
    if
       (n
           try {
        re
              sucet += Integer.parseInt(datum);
             catch (NumberFormatException ignored) {
    return
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
            sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
            n++;
        } catch (Exception e){
    if (n == 0)
        return 0;
    return sucet/n;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
             sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
             n++;
                               valueOf vracia inštanciu wrapper typu Integer
        } catch (Exception e){
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    return sucet/n;
```

```
public static double priemer(String[] data) {
    if (data == null){
        return 0;
    long sucet = 0;
    double n = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < data.length; i++) {</pre>
        try {
             sucet += Integer.valueOf(data[i]);
             n++;
                               valueOf vracia inštanciu wrapper typu Integer
        } catch (Exception e){
                                     stačí nám primitívny typ int
                     try {
    if (n == 0) {
                         sucet += Integer.parseInt datum);
        return 0;
                       catch (NumberFormatException ignored) {
    return sucet/n;
```

Priemer po 3.

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
    if (input == "")
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
        if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
            return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
                               premenná je definovaná priskoro
    if (input == "")
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
        if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
             return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
                               premenná je definovaná priskoro
    if (input == "")
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i); definujme ju až ju potrebujeme
        if (!(c >= '0' && c <= '9'))
                              char c = input.charAt(i);
            return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
    if (input == "")
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
        if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
            return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
                                    input aj "" je inštancia triedy
    if (input ==
                             == porovnáva adresy objektov, nie ich obsah
         return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
         if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
             return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
                                   input aj "" je inštancia triedy
    if (input ==
                            == porovnáva adresy objektov, nie ich obsah
        return false:
                  if ("".equals(input)) {
    for (int i = return false;
        c = inpu }
        if (!(c >= '0' && c <= '9'))
             return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
    if (input == "")
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
        if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
            return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
    if (input == "")
                        Java konvencia je mať zátvorku { na konci riadku
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
        if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
             return false;
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
    if (input == "")
                        Java konvencia je mať zátvorku { na konci riadku
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
        if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
             return false;
                        if ("".equals(input)) {
                            return false;
    return true;
                        for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
                            c = input.charAt(i);
                            if (!(c >= '0' && c <= '9')) {
                                return false;
                       return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
    if (input == "")
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
         if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
                        V každom cykle zisťujeme dĺžku stringu, hoci string
             return false;
                                je immutable a nemôže sa zmeniť
    return true;
```

```
private static boolean isNumber(String input){
    char c;
    if (input == "")
        return false;
    for (int i = 0; i < input.length(); i++) {</pre>
        c = input.charAt(i);
        if (!(c >= '0' \&\& c <= '9'))
                        V každom cykle zisťujeme dĺžku stringu, hoci string
             return false;
                               je immutable a nemôže sa zmeniť
    return true;
                    int length = input.length();
                    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
                         c = input.charAt(i);
```

Podobne po 1.

```
public static boolean podobne(String[] a, Integer[] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
    if(a == null | b == null) return false;
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
        if(a[i] == null && b[i] ==null) return true;
        if(a[i] == null || b[i] ==null) return false;
        if(countA(a[i]) != b[i]) return false;
    return true;
public static boolean podobne2(String[][] a, Integer[][] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
    if(a == null | b == null) return false;
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
        if (a[i] == null && b[i] == null) continue;
        if(a[i] == null | | b[i] == null) return false;
        if(a[i].length != b[i].length) return false;
        int inside length = a[i].length;
        for(int j =0; j < inside length; j++) {</pre>
            if (a[i][j] == null && b[i][j] == null) continue;
            if (a[i][j] == null | | b[i][j] == null) return false;
            if (countA(a[i][j]) != b[i][j]) return false;
    return true;
```

```
public static boolean podobne(String[] a, Integer[] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
    if(a == null | b == null) return false;
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
        if(a[i] == null && b[i] ==null) return true;
        if(a[i] == null || b[i] ==null) return false;
        if(countA(a[i]) != b[i]) return false;
   return true;
public static boolean podobne2(String[][] a, Integer[][] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
    if(a == null | b == null) return false;
                                                                       Duplicitný kód
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){
        if (a[i] == null && b[i] == null) continue;
        if(a[i] == null | | b[i] == null) return false;
        if(a[i].length != b[i].length) return false;
        int inside length = a[i].length;
        for(int j =0; j < inside length; j++) {</pre>
            if (a[i][j] == null && b[i][j] == null) continue;
            if (a[i][j] == null \mid b[i][j] == null) return false;
            if (countA(a[i][j]) != b[i][j]) return false;
    return true;
```

```
public static boolean podobne(String[] a, Integer[] b) {
   if (a == null && b == null) return true;
   if(a == null | b == null) return false;
   if(a.length != b.length) return false;
   int length = a.length;
   for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
       if(a[i] == null && b[i] ==null) return true;
       if(a[i] == null || b[i] ==null) return false;
       if(countA(a[i]) != b[i]) return false;
   return true;
public static boolean podobne2(String[][] a, Integer[][] b) {
   if (a == null && b == null) return true;
   if(a == null | b == null) return false;
                                                                 Duplicitný kód
   if(a.length != b.length) return false;
   int length = a.length;
   for(int i=0; i < length; i++){
       if (a[i] == null && b[i]
       if(a[i] == null \mid b[i]  for (int i=0; i < length; i++){
       if(a[i].length != b[i].l
                                    if(podobne(a[i], b[i]) == false) {
                                         return false;
       int inside length = a[i]
       for(int j =0; j < inside</pre>
           if (a[i][j] == null }
           if (countA(a[i][j]) != b[i][j]) return false;
   return true;
```

```
public static boolean podobne(String[] a, Integer[] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
    if(a == null | b == null) return false;
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
        if(a[i] == null && b[i] ==null) return true;
        if(a[i] == null || b[i] ==null) return false;
        if(countA(a[i]) != b[i]) return false;
    return true;
public static boolean podobne2(String[][] a, Integer[][] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
    if(a == null | b == null) return false;
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
        if (a[i] == null && b[i] == null) continue;
        if(a[i] == null | | b[i] == null) return false;
        if(a[i].length != b[i].length) return false;
        int inside length = a[i].length;
        for(int j =0; j < inside length; j++) {</pre>
            if (a[i][j] == null && b[i][j] == null) continue;
            if (a[i][j] == null | | b[i][j] == null) return false;
            if (countA(a[i][j]) != b[i][j]) return false;
    return true;
```

```
public static boolean podobne(String[] a, Integer[] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
                                                               Duplicitný kód
    if(a == null | | b == null) return false;
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
        if(a[i] == null && b[i] ==null) return true;
        if(a[i] == null || b[i] ==null) return false;
        if(countA(a[i]) != b[i]) return false;
    return true;
public static boolean podobne2(String[][] a. Integer[][] b) {
    if (a == null && b == null) return true;
    if(a == null || b == null) return false;
    if(a.length != b.length) return false;
    int length = a.length;
    for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
        if (a[i] == null && b[i] == null) continue;
        if(a[i] == null | | b[i] == null) return false;
        if(a[i].length != b[i].length) return false;
        int inside length = a[i].length;
        for(int j =0; j < inside length; j++) {</pre>
            if (a[i][j] == null && b[i][j] == null) continue;
            if (a[i][j] == null | | b[i][j] == null) return false;
            if (countA(a[i][j]) != b[i][j]) return false;
    return true;
```

```
publ:
    private static Boolean haveSameStructure(Object[] a, Object[] b) {
        if (a == null && b == null) return Boolean.TRUE;
        if(a == null | b == null) return Boolean.FALSE;
        if(a.length != b.length) return Boolean.FALSE;
        return null;
    public static boolean podobne(String[] a, Integer[] b) {
        Boolean sameStructure = haveSameStructure(a, b);
        if (sameStructure != null) {
            return sameStructure;
publ
        int length = a.length;
        for(int i=0; i < length; i++){
    public static boolean podobne2(String[][] a, Integer[][] b) {
        Boolean sameStructure = haveSameStructure(a, b);
        if (sameStructure != null) {
            return sameStructure;
        int length = a.length;
        for(int i=0; i < length; i++){</pre>
```

Alternating po 1.

```
public static int count(String str, char first, char second) {
    int count = 0;
    char lastChar = 's';
    boolean valid = false;
    int length = str.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
        char ch = str.charAt(i);
        if (ch == first || ch == second) {
            if (lastChar != ch | valid == false) {
                valid = true;
                lastChar = ch;
                count++;
            } else {
                return 0;
    return count;
```

```
public static int count (String str, char first, char second)
    int count = 0;
    char lastChar = 's';
                                            Názvy
    boolean valid = false;
    int length = str.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
        char ch = str.charAt(i);
        if (ch == first | ch == second) {
            if (lastChar != ch | valid == false) {
                valid = true;
                lastChar = ch;
                count++;
            } else {
                return 0;
    return count;
```

```
public static int count (String str, char first, char second)
    int count = 0;
    char lastChar = 's';
                                              Názvy
static int computeAlternatingSequenceLength(String sequence, char
firstChar, char secondChar) {
    int alternatingLength = 0;
    char lastChar = 's';
    boolean isLastCharValid = false;
    int length = sequence.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
        char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
        if (currentChar == firstChar || currentChar == secondChar) {
            if (lastChar != currentChar || isLastCharValid == false) {
                isLastCharValid = true;
                lastChar = currentChar;
                alternatingLength++;
            } else {
                return 0;
    return alternatingLength;
```

```
static int computeAlternatingSequenceLength2(String sequence, char
firstChar, char secondChar) {
    int alternatingLength = 0;
    char lastChar = 's';
    boolean isLastCharValid = false;
    int length = sequence.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
        char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
        if (currentChar == firstChar | currentChar == secondChar) {
            if (lastChar != currentChar || isLastCharValid == false) {
                isLastCharValid = true;
                lastChar = currentChar;
                alternatingLength++;
            } else {
                return 0;
    return alternatingLength;
```

```
static int computeAlternatingSequenceLength2(String sequence, char
firstChar, char secondChar) {
   int alternatingLength = 0;
   char lastChar = 's';
   boolean isLastCharValid = false;
   for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
       char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
       if (currentchar == firstChar | currentChar == secondChar) {
           if (lastChar != currentChar || isLastCharValid == false) {
              isLastCharValid = true;
              lastChar = currentChar;
              alternatingLength++;
           } else {
              return 0;
   return alternatingLength;
```

```
static int computeAlternatingSequenceLength2(String sequence, char
firstChar, char secondChar) {
   int alternatingLength = 0;
   char lastChar = 's';
   boolean isLastCharValid = false;
   for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
       char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
       if (currentchar == firstChar || currentChar == secondChar) {
      for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
          char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
          if (currentChar != firstChar && currentChar != secondChar) {
              continue;
          if (lastChar != currentChar | isLastCharValid == false) {
              isLastCharValid = true;
              lastChar = currentChar;
   re
              alternatingLength++;
          } else {
              return 0;
```

```
static int computeAlternatingSequenceLength2(String sequence, char
firstChar, char secondChar) {
    int alternatingLength = 0;
   char lastChar = 's';
   boolean isLastCharValid = false;
   for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
       char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
       if (currentChar == firstChar | currentChar == secondChar) {
      for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
          char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
          if (currentChar != firstChar && currentChar != secondChar) {
              continue;
                              Tento krok je kontroverzný, niekomu sa
                                      nemusí páčiť continue
          if (lastChar != currentChar || isLastCharValid == false) {
              isLastCharValid = true;
              lastChar = currentChar;
   re
              alternatingLength++;
          } else {
              return 0;
```

Alternating po 2.

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer(""); Názov má
                                              komunikovať účel
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer(""); Názov má
                                              komunikovať účel
    for (int i=0; i<26; i+1
        if(str.contains StringBuffer chars = new StringBuffer();
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
                                            StringBuffer ak k nemu
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
                                        pristupujeme z viacerých vlákien
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; <math>j++) {
             int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
                                            StringBuffer ak k nemu
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
                                        pristupujeme z viacerých vlákien
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
                                         Ináč StringBuilder
    int maxi = 0;
                         StringBuilder chars = new StringBuilder();
    int dlzka = novy.lengtn();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
             int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
                                Magické konštanty
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) | i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
                                Magické konštanty
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) | i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
                   for (char i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; i++) {
                       if (str.contains("" + i)) {
    int maxi = 0;
                           novy.append(i);
    int dlzka = nd
    for (int i = 0
        char first }
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; <math>j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
                                Magické konštanty
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) | i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
                   for (char i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; i++) {</pre>
                       if (str.contains("" + i))
    int maxi = 0;
                           novy.append(i);
    int dlzka = nd
    for (int i = 0
                          Zbytočne vytvárame inštanciu stringu
        char first }
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
                                 Magické konštanty
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) | i + (int) 'a'))){
             novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
                   for (char i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; i++) {</pre>
                        if (str.contains("" + i))
    int maxi = 0;
                            novy.append(i);
    int dlzka = nd
    for (int i = 0
                           Zbytočne vytvárame inštanciu stringu
        char first }
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
             int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
                    for (char i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; i++) {</pre>
                        if (str.indexOf(i) != -1) {
    return maxi;
                            novy.append(i);
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
                                 Magické konštanty
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) | i + (int) 'a'))){
             novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
                   for (char i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; i++) {</pre>
                        if (str.contains("" + i))
    int maxi = 0;
                            novy.append(i);
    int dlzka = nd
    for (int i = 0
                           Zbytočne vytvárame inštanciu stringu
        char first }
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
             int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
                    for (char i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; i++) {</pre>
                        if (str.indexOf(i) != -1) {
    return maxi;
                            novy.append(i);
```

V testoch bola iba latinka, ale zadanie to negarantovalo

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt(str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
    return maxi;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str){
    StringBuffer novy = new StringBuffer("");
    for (int i=0; i<26; i++) {
        if(str.contains(""+(char) (i + (int) 'a'))){
            novy.append((char) (i + (int) 'a'));
    int maxi = 0;
    int dlzka = novy.length();
    for (int i = 0; i < dlzka; i++) {</pre>
        char first = novy.charAt(i);
        for (int j = i+1; j < dlzka; j++) {
            int count = cunt str, first, novy.charAt(j));
            maxi = Math.max(count, maxi);
                                     Hmmm?
    return maxi;
```

Alternating po 3.

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    //System.out.println(str);
   int max = 0;
   StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
            letters.append(str.charAt(i));
   }
   for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
        for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
            String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
            Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp);
            String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
            char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
            char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
            if (first == sec) continue;
            //regexp = String.format("(\w\w)\1{%d}", (int) ((strCopy.length() / 2) - 1));
            //pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp);
            boolean one = false;
            //System.out.println(strCopy);
            if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
                if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                    continue;
                }
                else {
                    strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                    one = true;
            boolean valid = true;
            for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; <math>j += 2) {
                if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                    valid = false;
                    break;
            if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
                System.out.println(str);
                System.out.println(strCopy);
                max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
            //if ((strCopy.length() == 2 | strCopy.matches(pattern.pattern())) && max < (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0))) {
                  max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
            //}
        }
   return max;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
   //System.out.println(str);
                                                        Komentáre slúžia na objasnenie živého kódu,
   int max = 0;
   StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
                                                                   nie na vyradenie mŕtveho kódu
   for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
       if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
           letters.append(str.charAt(i));
   for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
        for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
           String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
           Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp);
           String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
           char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
           char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
           if (first == sec) continue;
           //regexp = String.format("(\w\w)\1{%d}", (int) ((strCopy.length() / 2) - 1));
           //pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp);
           boolean one = false;
           //System.out.println(strCopy);
           if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
               if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                   continue;
               }
               else {
                   strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                   one = true;
           boolean valid = true;
           for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; <math>j += 2) {
               if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                   valid = false;
                   break;
           if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
               System.out.println(str);
               System.out.println(strCopy);
               max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
           //if ((strCopy.length() == 2 | strCopy.matches(pattern.pattern())) && max < (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0))) {
                 max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
           //}
       }
   return max;
```

```
public static int alternate2(String str) {
                                                  Komentáre slúžia na objasnenie živého kódu,
   int max = 0;
   StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
                                                            nie na vyradenie mŕtveho kódu
   for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
       if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
           letters.append(str.charAt(i));
   for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {
       for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
           String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
           Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp);
            String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
           char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
           char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
            if (first == sec) continue;
           boolean one = false;
            if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
               if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                    continue;
               else {
                    strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                    one = true;
           boolean valid = true;
           for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2) {</pre>
               if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                   valid = false;
                   break;
            }
            if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
               System.out.println(str);
               System.out.println(strCopy);
               max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
```

```
public static int alternate2(String str) {
    int max = 0;
                                                                        Metóda je dlhá
   StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
   for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
            letters.append(str.charAt(i));
    for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {
        for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
            String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
            Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp);
            String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
            char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
            char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
            if (first == sec) continue;
            boolean one = false;
            if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
                if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                    continue;
                else {
                    strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                    one = true;
            boolean valid = true;
            for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2) {</pre>
                if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                    valid = false;
                    break;
            }
            if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
                System.out.println(str);
                System.out.println(strCopy);
                max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
```

```
public static int alternate2(String str) {
   int max = 0;
                                                        Metóda je dlhá
   StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
   for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
      if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
         letters.append(str.charAt(i)):
static StringBuilder extractLetters(String str) {
static boolean isAlternating(String str) {
public static int alternate(String str) {
     StringBuilder letters = extractLetters(str);
     for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
          for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
              String regexp = \dots
              String strCopy = str.replaceAll(regexp, "");
              if (isAlternating(strCopy) && strCopy.length() > max) {
                   max = strCopy.length();
     return max;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    int max = 0;
    StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
            letters.append(str.charAt(i));
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
   int max = 0;
   StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
   for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
      if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
          letters.append(str.charAt(i));
      }
   }
   V každej iterácii zisťujeme dĺžku, ktorá
      sa nemení</pre>
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
   int max = 0;
   StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
   for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
      if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
            letters.append(str.charAt(i));
      }
   }
   V každej iterácii zisťujeme dĺžku, ktorá
      sa nemení</pre>
```

```
int length = str.length();
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
   ...
}</pre>
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    int max = 0;
    StringBuilder letters = new StringBuilder();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        if (!letters.toString().contains("" + str.charAt(i))) {
            letters.append(str.charAt(i));
```

```
int length = str.length();
for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
    if (!contains(str, str.charAt(i)) {
        letters.append(str.charAt(i));
    }
}</pre>
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
        String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp);
        String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
        char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
        char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
        if (first == sec) continue;
        boolean one = false;
        if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
            if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                continue;
            }
            else {
                strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                one = true;
        boolean valid = true;
        for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; <math>j += 2) {
            if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                valid = false;
                break;
        if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
            System.out.println(str);
            System.out.println(strCopy);
            max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
        String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
        Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp):
        String strCopy = str.replaceAll(battern.pattern()
        char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
        char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
                                            regexp.equals(pattern.pattern()) == true
        if (first == sec) continue;
        boolean one = false;
        if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
            if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                continue;
            }
            else {
                strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                one = true;
        boolean valid = true;
        for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; <math>j += 2) {
            if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                valid = false;
                break;
        if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
            System.out.println(str);
            System.out.println(strCopy);
            max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
       Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp):
       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(battern.pattern(),
       char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
       char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
                                          regexp.equals(pattern.pattern()) == true
       if (first == sec) continue;
       boolean one = false:
 String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) +
 letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
 String strCopy = str.replaceAll(regexp, "");
 char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
 char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
       boolean valid = true;
       for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; <math>j += 2) {
           if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
               valid = false;
               break;
       if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
           System.out.println(str);
           System.out.println(strCopy);
           max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
   for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
       Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp):
       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(),
       char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
       char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
                                         regexp.equals(pattern.pattern()) == true
       if (first == sec) continue;
       boolean one = false:
 String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) +
 letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
 String strCopy = str.replaceAll(regexp, "");
 char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
                                             V každom cykle vytvoríme 2 nové kópie
 char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
       boolean valid = true;
       for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; <math>j += 2) {
           if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
               valid = false;
               break;
       if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
           System.out.println(str);
           System.out.println(strCopy);
           max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
   for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
       Pattern pattern = Pattern.compile(regexp):
       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(battern.pattern(),
       char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
       char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
                                      regexp.equals(pattern.pattern()) == true
       if (first == sec) continue;
       boolean one = false:
 String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) +
 letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
 String strCopy = str.replaceAll(regexp, "");
 char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
                                           V každom cykle vytvoríme 2 nové kópie
 char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
       boolean valid = true;
       for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2) {</pre>
 String regexp = "[^" + letters.charAt(i) + letters.charAt(k) + "]";
 String strCopy = str.replaceAll(regexp, "");
 char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
 char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
          System.out.printin(strcopy);
          max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
   for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) + letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
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       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(battern.pattern(),
       char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
       char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
                                       regexp.equals(pattern.pattern()) == true
       if (first == sec) continue;
       boolean one = false:
 String regexp = "[^" + letters.toString().charAt(i) +
 letters.toString().charAt(k) + "]";
 String strCopy = str.replaceAll(regexp, "");
 char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
                                           V každom cykle vytvoríme 2 nové kópie
 char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
       boolean valid = true;
       for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2) {</pre>
 String regexp = "[^" + letters.charAt(i) + letters.charAt(k) + "]";
 String strCopy = str.replaceAll(regexp, "");
 char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
 char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
                                 Dá sa to aj bez replace iterovaním pôvodného reťazca
          System.out.printin(strcopy);
          max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
        char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
        char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
        if (first == sec) continue;
        boolean one = false;
        if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
            if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                continue;
            else {
                strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                one = true;
        boolean valid = true;
        for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2) {</pre>
            if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                valid = false;
                break;
        if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
            System.out.println(str);
            System.out.println(strCopy);
            max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
    }
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
        char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
        char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
        if (first == sec) continue;
                                       Speciálne riešime prípad zhody prvých 2 znakov
        boolean one = false;
        if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
            if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                continue;
            else {
                strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                one = true;
        boolean valid = true;
        for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2) {</pre>
            if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                valid = false;
                break;
        if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
            System.out.println(str);
            System.out.println(strCopy);
            max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
    }
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
        char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
        char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
        if (first == sec) continue;
                                       Speciálne riešime prípad zhody prvých 2 znakov
        boolean one = false;
       if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
            if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                continue;
                                                  Speciálne riešime nepárnu dĺžku
            else {
                strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                one = true;
        boolean valid = true;
        for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2) {</pre>
            if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                valid = false;
                break;
        if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
            System.out.println(str);
            System.out.println(strCopy);
            max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
    }
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
       String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
        char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
        char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
        if (first == sec) continue;
                                       Speciálne riešime prípad zhody prvých 2 znakov
        boolean one = false;
       if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
            if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
                continue;
                                                  Speciálne riešime nepárnu dĺžku
            else {
                strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
                one = true;
        boolean valid = true;
        for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2)</pre>
            if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
                valid = false;
                                                                 A potom zvyšok
                break;
        if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
            System.out.println(str);
            System.out.println(strCopy);
            max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
    }
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
    for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
      String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
       char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
       char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
       if (first == sec) continue;
                                      Speciálne riešime prípad zhody prvých 2 znakov
       boolean one = false;
       if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
            if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
               continue;
                                                 Speciálne riešime nepárnu dĺžku
           else {
                strCopy = strCopy.substring(0, strCopy.length() - 1);
               one = true;
       boolean valid = true;
        for (int j = 2; j < strCopy.length() - 1; j += 2)</pre>
            if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
               valid = false;
                                                                A potom zvyšok
               break;
       if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
           System.out.println(str);
           System.out.println(strCopy):
           max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
                                       A ešte špeciálne riešime prípad nepárnej
                                   postupnosti s rôznymi poslednými dvomi znakmi
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
   for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
      String strCopy = str.replaceAll(pattern.pattern(), "");
       char first = strCopy.charAt(0);
       char sec = strCopy.charAt(1);
       if (first == sec) continue;
                                    Speciálne riešime prípad zhody prvých 2 znakov
       boolean one = false;
       if (strCopy.length() % 2 == 1) {
           if (strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 1) == strCopy.charAt(strCopy.length() - 2)) {
               continue:
                                                                        nu dĺžku
           else {
                                 Príliš veľa
               str(
               one
                   špeciálnych prípadov
       for (int j
           if (!(strCopy.charAt(j) == first && strCopy.charAt(j + 1) == sec)) {
               valid = false;
                                                             A potom zvyšok
               break;
       if (valid && strCopy.length() > max) {
           System.out.println(str);
           System.out.println(strCopy):
           max = (strCopy.length() + (one ? 1 : 0));
                                     A ešte špeciálne riešime prípad nepárnej
                                 postupnosti s rôznymi poslednými dvomi znakmi
return max;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < letters.length() - 1; i++) {</pre>
   for (int k = i + 1; k < letters.length(); k++) {
 static int computeAlternatingSequenceLength(String sequence, char
 firstChar, char secondChar) {
                                                                           OV
    int alternatingLength = 0;
    char lastChar = 's';
    boolean isLastCharValid = false;
    int length = sequence.length();
                                                                            2))
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {</pre>
        char currentChar = sequence.charAt(i);
        if (currentChar != firstChar && currentChar != secondChar) {
             continue;
        if (lastChar != currentChar | isLastCharValid == false) {
             isLastCharValid = true;
             lastChar = currentChar;
             alternatingLength++;
        } else {
             return 0;
    return alternatingLength;
```

Alternating po 4.

Generátor r-prvkových podmnožín

```
public static List<int[]> generate(int n, int r) {
    List<int[]> combinations = new ArrayList<>();
    int[] combination = new int[r];
    // initialize with lowest lexicographic combination
    for (int i = 0; i < r; i++) {</pre>
        combination[i] = i;
    while (combination[r - 1] < n) {
        combinations.add(combination.clone());
        // generate next combination in lexicographic order
        int t = r - 1;
        while (t != 0 && combination[t] == n - r + t) {
            t--;
        combination[t]++;
        for (int i = t + 1; i < r; i++) {</pre>
            combination[i] = combination[i - 1] + 1;
    return combinations;
```

A potom iterujeme 2-prvkovými množinami

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    if(str == null){
        return 0;
    HashSet<String> resultSet=new HashSet<String>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        resultSet.add(Character.toString(str.charAt(i)));
    int size = resultSet.size();
    List<String> chars = new ArrayList<String>(resultSet);
    List<int[]> list = generate(size, 2);
    int max = 0;
    StringBuilder new str = new StringBuilder();
    for(int i=0; i< list.size(); i++){</pre>
        char one = chars.get(list.get(i)[0]).charAt(0);
        char two = chars.get(list.get(i)[1]).charAt(0);
    return max;
```

A potom iterujeme 2-prvkovými množinami

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    if(str == null){
        return 0;
    HashSet<String> resultSet=new HashSet<String>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        resultSet.add(Character.toString(str.charAt(i)));
    int size = resultSet.size();
    List<String> chars = new ArrayList<String>(resultSet);
    List<int[]> list = generate(size, 2);
    int max = 0;
    StringBuilder new str = new StringBuilder();
    for(int i=0; i< list.size(); i++){</pre>
        char one = chars.get(list.get(i)[0]).charAt(0);
        char two = chars.get(list.get(i)[1]).charAt(0);
    return max;
```

A potom iterujeme 2-prvkovými množinami

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    if(str == null){
        return 0;
    HashSet<String> resultSet=new HashSet<String>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        resultSet.add(Character.toString(str.charAt(i)));
    int size = resultSet.size();
    List<String> chars = new ArrayList<String>(resultSet);
    List<int[]> list = generate(size, 2);
    int max = 0;
    StringBuilder new str = new StringBuilder();
    for(int i=0; i< list.size(); i++){</pre>
        char one = chars.get(list.get(i)[0]).charAt(0);
        char two = chars.get(list.get(i)[1]).charAt(0);
                              V každom momente nám stačí jedna množina
    return max;
```

Držíme si iba aktuálnu množinu

```
static int[] generateBeforeFirst(int r) {
  // vráti špeciálnu r-ticu predstavujúcu "pred prvou množinou":
  // 0, 1, 2, ..., r-2, r-2
static bool moveToNext(int[] set, int n) {
  // set zmeň na ďalšiu množinu v poradí ak existuje
  // vráti true/false, podľa toho, či množina existuje
public static int alternate(String str) {
    int[] set = generateBeforeFirst(2);
    int max = 0;
    StringBuilder new str = new StringBuilder();
    while(moveToNext(set, size)){
        char one = chars.get(set[0]).charAt(0);
        char two = chars.get(set[1]).charAt(0);
    return max;
```

Držíme si iba aktuálnu množinu

```
static int[] generateBeforeFirst(int r) {
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  // set zmeň na ďalšiu množinu v poradí ak existuje
  // vráti true/false, podľa toho, či množina existuje
                                   Mať všeobecný generátor je pekné.
                              Ale vždy generujeme iba dvojprvkové množiny
public static int alternate(String str) {
    int[] set = generateBeforeFirst(2);
    int max = 0;
    StringBuilder new str = new StringBuilder();
    while(moveToNext(set, size)){
        char one = chars.get(set[0]).charAt(0);
        char two = chars.get(set[1]).charAt(0);
    return max;
```

Držíme si iba aktuálnu množinu

```
static int[] generateBeforeFirst(int r) {
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  // vráti true/false, podľa toho, či množina existuje
                                   Mať všeobecný generátor je pekné.
                              Ale vždy generujeme iba dvojprvkové množiny
public static int alternate(String str) {
    int[] set = generateBeforeFirst(2);
    int max = 0;
    StringBui
int n = resultSet.size();
    while (mov
             for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
        char
                  for (int j = i + 1; j < n; ++i) {
        char
                     // mame mnozinu {i,j}
    return max;
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    if(str == null){
        return 0;
    HashSet<String> resultSet=new HashSet<String>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        resultSet.add(Character.toString(str.charAt(i)));
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    if(str == null){
        return 0;
                         Chceme množinu znakov, nie reťazcov
    HashSet<String> resultSet=new HashSet<String>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        resultSet.add(Character.toString(str.charAt(i)));
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    if(str == null){
        return 0;
                         Chceme množinu znakov, nie reťazcov
    HashSet<String> resultSet=new HashSet<String>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        resultSet.add(Character.toString(str.charAt(i));
                            Každý znak konvertujeme na reťazec
```

```
public static int alternate(String str) {
    if(str == null){
        return 0;
                         Chceme množinu znakov, nie reťazcov
    HashSet<String> resultSet=new HashSet<String>();
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
        resultSet.add(Character.toString(str.charAt(i));
                            Každý znak konvertujeme na reťazec
     HashSet<Character> resultSet=new HashSet<>();
     for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {</pre>
          resultSet.add(str.charAt(i));
```

Words po 1.

Vidíme niečo tu?

```
static public boolean palindrom(String str) {
    int left = 0, right = str.length() - 1;
    char a, b;
    while (left < right) {</pre>
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(left))) left++;
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(right))) right--;
        if (!compareLetters(str, left, right)) {
            return false;
        left++;
        right--;
    return true;
```

Pozor na okrajové prípady

```
static public boolean palindrom(String str) {
    int left = 0, right = str.length() - 1;
    char a, b;
    while (left < right) {</pre>
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(left))) left++;
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(right))) right--;
        if (!compareLetters(str, left, right)) {
            return false;
        left++;
        right--;
    return true;
```

Pozor na okrajové prípady

```
static public boolean palindrom(String str) {
    int left = 0, right = str.length() - 1;
    char a, b;
    while (left < right) {</pre>
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(left))) left++;
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(right))) right--;
        if (!compareLetters(str, left, right)) {
            return false;
 public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.print(palindrom("12"));
  Exception in thread "main"
  java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: String index out of
  range: 2
    at java.base/
  java.lang.StringLatin1.charAt(StringLatin1.java:48)
    at java.base/java.lang.String.charAt(String.java:1515)
    at Words5.palindrom(Words5.java:25)
    at Words5.main(Words5.java:19)
```

```
static public String normalize(String str){
  // vrat retazec iba s pismenami
static public boolean palindrom(String str){
    String normalized = normalize(str);
    int i = 0, j = normalized.length() - 1;
   while (i < j) {
        char leftChar = Character.toLowerCase(normalized.charAt(i));
        char rightChar= Character.toLowerCase(normalized.charAt(j));
        if (leftChar != rightChar) {
            return false;
        ++i;
        --j;
    return true;
```

```
static public boolean palindrom(String str) {
    int left = 0, right = str.length() - 1;
    char a, b;
    while (left < right) {</pre>
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(left))) left++;
        while (!isLetter(str.charAt(right))) right--;
        if (!compareLetters(str, left, right)) {
            return false;
        left++;
        right--;
    return true;
```

```
static int nextLetter(String str, int index) {
    int length = str.length();
   while (++index < length) {</pre>
        if (Character.isLetter(str.charAt(index))) {
            return index;
    return index;
static int previousLetter(String str, int index) {
   while (--index >= 0) {
        if (Character.isLetter(str.charAt(index))) {
            return index;
    return index;
static public boolean palindrom(String str) {
    int i = -1, j = str.length();
   while ((i = nextLetter(str, i)) < (j = previousLetter(str, j))) {</pre>
        char leftChar = Character.toLowerCase(str.charAt(i));
        char rightChar = Character.toLowerCase(str.charAt(j));
        if (leftChar != rightChar) {
            return false;
    return true;
```

```
static int nextLetter(String str, int index)
    int length = str.length();
   while (++index < length) {</pre>
        if (Character.isLetter(str.charAt(index))) {
            return index;
    return index;
                                                               Duplicita
static int previousLetter(String str, int index) {
   while (--index >= 0) {
        if (Character.isLetter(str.charAt(index))) {
            return index;
    return index;
static public boolean palindrom(String str) {
    int i = -1, j = str.length();
   while ((i = nextLetter(str, i)) < (j = previousLetter(str, j))) {</pre>
        char leftChar = Character.toLowerCase(str.charAt(i));
        char rightChar = Character.toLowerCase(str.charAt(j));
        if (leftChar != rightChar) {
            return false;
    return true;
```

```
static int findLetter(String str, int start, int end, int increment) {
    int index = start;
   while ((index += increment) != end) {
        if (Character.isLetter(str.charAt(index))) {
            return index;
   return index;
static int nextLetter(String str, int index) {
    return findLetter(str, index, str.length(), 1);
static int previousLetter(String str, int index) {
    return findLetter(str, index, -1, -1);
static public boolean palindrom(String str) {
    int i = -1, j = str.length();
   while ((i = nextLetter(str, i)) < (j = previousLetter(str, j))) {</pre>
        char leftChar = Character.toLowerCase(str.charAt(i));
        char rightChar = Character.toLowerCase(str.charAt(j));
        if (leftChar != rightChar) {
            return false;
    return true;
```

Happy coding...