# Program to demonstrate Built-in functions of String Class Code:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
 2
   class StringFunctions
 3
 4
       public static void main(String args[])
 5
 6
           String str1 = "
                            Hello";
 7
           String str2 = "World";
           String str3 = "From Java";
 8
9
           String str4 = "In Java";
           String str5 = str3.concat(" ").concat(str4);
10
           System.out.println("Returns 0 if str1 == \"Hello\": " +
11

    str1.compareTo("Hello")); // compareTo()

12
           System.out.println("str1 == \"Hello\": " + str1.equals("Hello"));
                                                                                     //
            ⇔ equals()
           System.out.println( "str1 == \"Hello\" After trimming: " +
13
               str1.trim().equals("Hello")); // trim()
           System.out.println("str2.compareToIgnoreCase(\"world\"): " +
14

    str2.compareToIgnoreCase("world"));// compareToIgnoreCase()

           System.out.println("Compare str2.toLowerCase() and \"World\" ignoring the
15

¬ case: " + str2.toLowerCase().equalsIgnoreCase("World"));//
            → toLowerCase() & equalsIgnoreCase()
           System.out.println("str3.toUpperCase(): " + str3.toUpperCase()); //
16

→ toUpperCase()

17
           System.out.println("Replace First occurence of \"Java\" with \"Command
            → Prompt\": "+ str5.replaceFirst("Java", "Command Prompt")); //
            → replaceFirst()
           System.out.println("Replace All occurences of \"Java\" with \"Command
18
            → Prompt\": " + str5.replaceAll("Java", "Command Prompt")); //
            → replaceAll()
19
           System.out.println("Does str5.replaceAll(\"Java\", \"Command Prompt\")

    contains \"Java\": "+ str5.replaceAll("Java", "Command")

            → Prompt").contains("Java")); // contains()
           System.out.println("str5 ends with \"Java\": " + str5.endsWith("Java")); //
20
            → endsWith()
           StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder(str3); // For using contentEquals which
21

→ takes a CharSequence parameter

22
           System.out.println("Content of s equals content of str3: " +
            → str3.contentEquals(s)); // contentEquals()
           System.out.println("\"\" is empty: " + "".isEmpty()); // isEmpty()
23
           System.out.println("Replace first occurence of I with O in str4: " +
24

    str4.replace('I', '0')); // replace()

           System.out.println("Length of str5: " + str5.length()); // Length()
25
```

```
26
           System.out.println("Character at index 3 in str5: " + str5.charAt(3)); //

    charAt()

27
           System.out.println("Substring of str5 from the index of where \"Java\" is
            found: " + str5.substring(str5.index0f("Java"))); // substring()
           char arr[] = str1.toCharArray(); // toCharArray()
28
           for(int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)</pre>
29
30
           {
               if(arr[i] == ' ')
31
32
                   arr[i] = '_';
33
               }
34
35
           System.out.print("Replacing spaces with underscore in arr: ");
36
           System.out.print(arr);
37
38
       }
39 | }
  Output:
  Returns 0 if str1 == "Hello": -40
  str1 == "Hello": false
  str1 == "Hello" After trimming: true
  str2.compareToIgnoreCase("world"): 0
  Compare str2.toLowerCase() and "World" ignoring the case: true
  str3.toUpperCase: FROM JAVA
  Replace First occurence of "Java" with "Command Prompt": From Command Prompt In Java
  Replace All occurences of "Java" with "Command Prompt": From Command Prompt In Command Prompt
  Does str5.replaceAll("Java", "Command Prompt") contains "Java": false
  str5 ends with "Java": true
  Content of s equals content of str3: true
  "" is empty: true
  Replace first occurence of I with O in str4: On Java
  Length of str5: 17
  Character at index 3 in str5: m
  Substring of str5 from the index of where "Java" is found: Java In Java
  Replacing spaces with underscore in arr: Hello
  Matrix Class:
 1 // matrix/Matrix.java
 2 package matrix;
 3 import java.util.Scanner;
4 public class Matrix
5 | {
       int arr[][];
 6
 7
       int rows, columns;
 8
       public Matrix(int rows, int columns)
9
       {
           arr = new int[rows][columns];
10
```

```
11
            this.rows = rows;
12
            this.columns = columns;
13
        }
14
       public Matrix()
15
16
            arr = new int[2][2];
17
            rows = 2;
            columns = 2;
18
19
        }
20
        public int elementAt(int row, int column)
21
22
            return arr[row][column];
23
       public void setElement(int row, int column, int data)
24
25
26
            arr[row][column] = data;
27
28
        public void setMatrix()
29
            Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
30
31
            for(int i = 0; i < rows; i++)</pre>
32
33
                for(int j = 0; j < columns; j++)</pre>
34
                     System.out.print("mat[" + i +"]" + "[" + j + "]: ");
35
36
                     this.setElement(i, j, sc.nextInt());
37
                }
            }
38
39
40
       public String toString()
41
            StringBuilder str = new StringBuilder();
42
            for(int i=0; i < rows; i++)</pre>
43
44
                for(int j = 0; j < columns; j++)</pre>
45
46
                {
47
                     str.append(this.elementAt(i, j));
                     str.append(' ');
48
49
                }
                str.append('\n');
50
51
52
            return str.toString();
53
        }
54
55
        public Matrix transpose()
56
        {
57
            Matrix matTranspose = new Matrix(rows, columns);
```

```
58
            for(int i = 0; i < rows; i++)</pre>
59
60
                for(int j = 0; j < columns; j++)</pre>
61
                {
                     matTranspose.setElement(i, j, this.elementAt(j, i));
62
63
                 }
64
65
            return matTranspose;
        }
66
67
       public boolean equals(Matrix mat)
68
69
            if( rows != mat.columns || columns != mat.columns)
70
71
            {
                 System.out.print("Cannot Compare these matrices");
72
73
74
            for(int i = 0; i < rows; i++)</pre>
75
                 for(int j = 0; j < columns; j++)</pre>
76
77
                 {
                     if(this.elementAt(i, j) != mat.elementAt(i, j))
78
79
                         return false;
80
81
                     }
82
                 }
83
84
            return true;
85
        }
86
87
       public int getColumns()
88
89
            return columns;
90
91
92
       public int getRows()
93
        {
94
            return rows;
95
        }
96 }
  To check if the entered matrix is symmetric or not Code:
1 // Symmetric.java
 2 import java.util.Scanner;
 3 import matrix.Matrix;
4 class Symmetric
5 | {
```

static boolean isSymmetric(Matrix mat)

6

```
7
     {
8
        return mat.equals(mat.transpose());
9
10
     public static void main(String args[])
11
12
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
13
        System.out.print("Enter the order of the Matrix: ");
        int order = sc.nextInt();
14
15
        Matrix mat2 = new Matrix(order, order);
        for(int i = 0; i < order; i++)</pre>
16
17
18
            for(int j = 0; j < order; j++)</pre>
19
            {
               System.out.print("mat[" + i +"]" + "[" + j + "]: ");
20
21
               mat2.setElement(i, j, sc.nextInt());
22
            }
23
        }
24
        System.out.println(mat2);
        System.out.println("The Matrix is " + ((isSymmetric(mat2) ? "Symmetric" :
25
         → "Not Symmetric")));
26
     }
27 | }
     // SampleClass.java
28
29
     import package1.*;
     import package2.ClassA;
30
31
     import package2.packageA.*;
     class SampleClass
32
33
34
        public static void main(String args[])
35
        {
            package1.Class1 c1 = new package1.Class1();
36
            Class2 c2 = new Class2();
37
            Class3 c3 = new Class3();
38
            ClassA cA = new ClassA();
39
40
            package2.packageA.Class1 c31 = new package2.packageA.Class1();
41
            42
            {
43
               {
                 44

→ hi hi hi hi hi hi hi hi hi);

45
               }
46
            }
47
        }
48
     }
```

```
Enter the order of the Matrix: 3
  mat[0][0]: 1
  mat[0][1]: 0
  mat[0][2]: 0
  mat[1][0]: 0
  mat[1][1]: 1
  mat[1][2]: 0
  mat[2][0]: 0
  mat[2][1]: 0
  mat[2][2]: 1
  100
  0 1 0
  0 0 1
  The Matrix is Symmetric
  To Perform Matrix Multiplication Code:
 1 // Multiplication.java
 2 import java.util.Scanner;
 3 import matrix.Matrix;
 4 class Multiplication
 5
 6
       static Matrix multiply(Matrix mat1, Matrix mat2)
 7
       {
 8
            if(mat1.getColumns() != mat2.getRows())
 9
            {
                System.out.println("Cannot Multiply these matrices");
10
11
12
            Matrix matMult = new Matrix(mat1.getRows(), mat2.getColumns());
            for(int i=0; i < mat1.getRows(); i++)</pre>
13
14
15
                for(int j=0; j < mat1.getColumns(); j++)</pre>
16
                {
                    for(int k = 0; k < mat2.getRows(); k++)</pre>
17
18
                    {
19
                        matMult.setElement(i, j, matMult.elementAt(i, j) +
       mat1.elementAt(i, k) * mat2.elementAt(k, j));
20
                }
21
22
            }
23
            return matMult;
24
25
       public static void main(String args[])
26
27
            Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
28
           System.out.print("Enter the no of rows of Matrix1: ");
29
           int rows = sc.nextInt();
30
           System.out.print("Enter the no of columns of Matrix1: ");
31
           int columns = sc.nextInt();
           Matrix mat1 = new Matrix(rows, columns);
32
33
           mat1.setMatrix();
           System.out.print("Enter the no of rows of Matrix2: ");
34
           rows = sc.nextInt();
35
           System.out.print("Enter the no of columns of Matrix2: ");
36
           columns = sc.nextInt();
37
           Matrix mat2 = new Matrix(rows, columns);
38
39
           mat2.setMatrix();
           System.out.println("mat1 x mat2 = ");
40
           System.out.print(multiply(mat1, mat2));
41
42
       }
43 }
```

```
Enter the no of rows of Matrix1: 2
Enter the no of columns of Matrix1: 2
mat[0][0]: 1
mat[0][1]: 1
mat[1][0]: 1
mat[1][1]: 1
Enter the no of rows of Matrix2: 2
Enter the no of columns of Matrix2: 2
mat[0][0]: 1
mat[0][1]: 2
mat[1][0]: 1
mat[1][1]: 2
mat1 x mat2 =
2 4
2 4
```

Reverse the string and decide whether it is palindrome or not and Capitalize the String Code:

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
 2 class Pallindrome
3 | {
 4
       public static void main(String args[])
 5
       {
 6
           Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
 7
           System.out.print("Enter a String: ");
           String in = sc.next();
 8
9
           char str[] = in.toCharArray();
10
           char rev[] = new char[str.length];
           for(int i = 0; i < str.length; i++)</pre>
11
12
            {
```

Enter a String: naman The String is Pallindrome Capitalized String: NAMAN

#### Code:

```
1 class TestStringBuffer
 2
 3
     public static void main(String args[])
4
       StringBuffer stb = new StringBuffer("Hi There");
 5
       StringBuffer stb2 = new StringBuffer("Hi Java Hi There");
 6
 7
       System.out.println("Capacity Before trimming: " + stb.capacity());
8
       System.out.println("Length Before trimming: " + stb.length());
9
       stb.trimToSize();
10
       System.out.println("Capacity After trimming, before ensureCapaity():
        System.out.println("Length After trimming, before ensureCapacity(): "
11

    + stb.length());
12
       stb.ensureCapacity(30);
13
       System.out.println("Capacity after ensureCapaity(), before

    setLength(): " + stb.capacity());
       System.out.println("Length after ensureCapacity(), before
14

    setLength(): " + stb.length());
15
       int length = stb.length();
16
       stb.setLength(32);
       System.out.println("Capacity after setLength(): " + stb.capacity());
17
       System.out.println("Length after setLength(): " + stb.length());
18
19
       stb.setLength(length);
       System.out.println("Deleting First Hi from stb: " +
20

    stb.delete(stb.indexOf("Hi"), stb.indexOf("Hi") +

    "Hi".length()));

21
       int indexOfThere = stb.indexOf("There");
       System.out.println("Before: " + stb + "\nDeleting char \'T\' from
22

    stb: " + stb.deleteCharAt(indexOfThere));

       stb.setCharAt(indexOfThere, 'T');
23
       System.out.println("Adding \'T\' back to stb: " + stb);
24
25
       System.out.println("Replacing There with Java in stb: " +

    stb.replace(indexOfThere, indexOfThere + "There".length(),
           "Java"));
       System.out.println("Inserting Hi at the start of stb: " +
26

    stb.insert(0, "Hi"));

27
       System.out.println("Appending Hi There to stb" + stb.append("Hi
        → There"));
       System.out.println("Comparing stb with stb2: " + stb.compareTo(stb2));
28
       System.out.println("Substring of the stb with portion after last Hi
29
        removed: " + stb.substring(stb.lastIndexOf("Hi", stb.length() -

→ 1)));
       System.out.println("Reverse of stb2: " + stb2.reverse());
30
       System.out.println("Finally:\nstb: "+stb +"\nstb2: " + stb2);
31
32
```

```
33 | }
34 }
  Output:
  Capacity Before trimming: 24
  Length Before trimming: 8
  Capacity After trimming, before ensureCapaity(): 8
  Length After trimming, before ensureCapacity(): 8
  Capacity after ensureCapaity(), before setLength(): 30
  Length after ensureCapacity(), before setLength(): 8
  Capacity after setLength(): 62
  Length after setLength(): 32
  Deleting First Hi from stb: There
  Before: here
  Deleting char 'T' from stb: here
  Adding 'T' back to stb: Tere
  Replacing There with Java in stb: Java
  Inserting Hi at the start of stb: Hi Java
  Appending Hi There to stbHi JavaHi There
  Comparing stb with stb2: 40
  Substring of the stb with portion after last Hi removed: Hi There
  Reverese of stb2: erehT iH avaJ iH
  Finally:
  stb: Hi JavaHi There
  stb2: erehT iH avaJ iH
  Code:
 1 import java.util.*;
 2 class TestVector
 3
       public static void main(String args[])
 4
 5
 6
           Vector<Integer> vec = new Vector<Integer>();
 7
           System.out.println("\tCapacity of vec: " + vec.capacity());
 8
           System.out.println("\tSize of vec: " + vec.size());
 9
           vec.trimToSize();
           System.out.println("After trimToSize(): ");
10
11
           System.out.println("\tCapacity of vec: " + vec.capacity());
12
           System.out.println("\tSize of vec: " + vec.size());
13
           for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
14
15
               vec.add(i);
16
17
           System.out.println("After Adding Elements: ");
18
           System.out.println("\tCapacity of vec: " + vec.capacity());
           System.out.println("\tSize of vec: " + vec.size());
19
           System.out.println(vec);
20
```

```
21
           vec.ensureCapacity(30);
22
           System.out.println("After ensureCapacity(30): ");
23
           System.out.println("\tCapacity of vec: " + vec.capacity());
24
           System.out.println("\tSize of vec: " + vec.size());
25
           vec.setSize(15);
           System.out.println("After setSize(15): ");
26
27
           System.out.println("\tCapacity of vec: " + vec.capacity());
           System.out.println("\tSize of vec: " + vec.size());
28
29
           for(int i = 0; i <= 9; i++)</pre>
30
           {
31
               vec.set(i, 10 + (i % 2));
32
           }
           System.out.println("Setting all elemnts in the Vector to a
33

    different value: ");

           for(int i = 0; i <= 14; i++)
34
35
           {
36
               System.out.print(vec.elementAt(i) + " ");
37
           System.out.printf("\n");
38
39
           System.out.println("First Element of the Vector: " +

    vec.firstElement());
           System.out.println("Index of first occurence of 11: "+
40

  vec.index0f(11));
41
           System.out.println("Index of first occurence of 11 after index 4:
            → "+vec.index0f(11, 4));
42
           System.out.println("Last Element of the Vector: " +

    vec.lastElement());
           System.out.println("Index of last occurence of 11: "+
43

    vec.lastIndexOf(11));

44
           System.out.println("Index of last occurence of 11 before index 8:
            System.out.println("Initially: " + vec);
45
           vec.removeElement(null);
46
           System.out.println("Vector after removing a null element\n" +
47
            → vec);
48
           Vector<Integer> vec1 = new Vector<Integer>();
49
           vec1.add(null);
50
           vec.removeAll(vec1);
51
           System.out.println("Vector after removing all null elements\n" +
            → vec);
52
           vec.insertElementAt(11, 5);
53
           System.out.println("Vector after inserting 11 at index 5

    elements\n" + vec);

54
           vec.clear();
55
           System.out.println("Vector after vec.clear()\n" + vec);
           System.out.println("The Vector is Empty: " + vec.isEmpty());
56
57
          System.out.println("The Vector contains 11: " + vec.contains(11));
```

```
58 }
59 }
```

```
Capacity of vec: 10
  Size of vec: 0
After trimToSize():
  Capacity of vec: 0
  Size of vec: 0
After Adding Elements:
  Capacity of vec: 16
  Size of vec: 10
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
After ensureCapacity(30):
  Capacity of vec: 32
  Size of vec: 10
After setSize(15):
  Capacity of vec: 32
  Size of vec: 15
Setting all elemnts in the Vector to a different value:
10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 null null null null
First Element of the Vector: 10
Index of first occurence of 11: 1
Index of first occurence of 11 after index 4: 5
Last Element of the Vector: null
Index of last occurence of 11: 9
Index of last occurence of 11 before index 8: 7
Initially: [10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, null, null, null, null, null]
Vector after removing a null element
[10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, null, null, null, null]
Vector after removing all null elements
[10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11]
Vector after inserting 11 at index 5 elements
[10, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11, 11, 10, 11, 10, 11]
Vector after vec.clear()
The Vector is Empty: true
The Vector contains 11: false
```

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Experiment 11: Program on abstract class

and abstract methods

Code:

```
1 | import java.util.Scanner;
 2 | import static java.lang.Math.*;
 3 abstract class Shape
4
 5
     public abstract double area();
     public String toString()
 6
 7
       Double result = Double.valueOf(area());
8
9
       String res = result.toString();
10
       return res;
     }
11
12
   class Rectangle extends Shape
13
14
     double length, breadth;
15
     public Rectangle(double length, double breadth)
16
17
     {
18
       this.length = length;
19
       this.breadth = breadth;
20
     }
21
     public double area()
22
       return length * breadth;
23
24
25
     public String toString()
26
27
       String str = "The area of a Rectangle with length " + length + " and
        → width " + breadth + ": " + area();
       return str:
28
     }
29
30
   class Triangle extends Shape
31
32
     double side1, side2, side3;
33
     public Triangle(double side1, double side2, double side3)
34
35
     {
36
       this.side1 = side1;
37
       this.side2 = side2;
       this.side3 = side3;
38
39
     }
     public double area()
40
41
42
       double s = (side1 + side2 + side3) / 2;
43
       return sqrt(s * (s - side1) * (s - side2) * (s - side3));
44
     }
```

```
45
     public String toString()
46
47
       String str = "The area of a Triangle with sides " + side1 + " " +

    side2 + " " + side3 + ": " + area();

48
       return str;
49
     }
50
51
   class Circle extends Shape
52
53
     double radius;
54
     public Circle(double radius)
55
56
       this.radius = radius;
57
     public double area()
58
59
60
       return PI * radius * radius;
61
     public String toString()
62
63
       String str = "The area of a Circle with radius " + radius + ": " +
64
        → area();
       return str;
65
66
     }
67
   }
   class AbstracMethods
68
69
70
     public static void main(String args[])
71
     {
72
       Shape[] shapes = new Shape[3];
73
       shapes[0] = new Triangle(10, 15, 20);
74
       shapes[1] = new Rectangle(10, 20);
       shapes[2] = new Circle(10);
75
       for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
76
77
78
         System.out.println(shapes[i]);
79
80
     }
81 | }
```

```
The area of a Triangle with sides 10.0 15.0 20.0: 72.61843774138907 The area of a Rectangle with length 10.0 and width 20.0: 200.0 The area of a Circle with radius 10.0: 314.1592653589793
```

If we make Rectangle class final and make a class Square that inherits from it the Java compiler will show an error

```
1 | final class Rectangle extends Shape
 2 | {
 3
     double length, breadth;
     public Rectangle()
 4
 5
       length = 0.0;
 6
 7
       breadth = 0.0;
 8
     public Rectangle(double length, double breadth)
9
10
       this.length = length;
11
12
       this.breadth = breadth;
13
     }
14
     public double area()
15
       return length * breadth;
16
17
     public String toString()
18
19
20
       String str = "The area of a Rectangle with length " + length + " and
        → width " + breadth + ": " + area();
21
       return str;
22
     }
23 }
24 class Square extends Rectangle
25 | {
26 | }
  AbstractMethods.java:36: error: cannot inherit from final Rectangle
  class Square extends Rectangle
  1 error
```