Colin Kincaid Section #3

CS 106A July 13, 2018

Solution to Section #3

Portions of this handout by Eric Roberts, Patrick Young, and Jeremy Keeshin

1. Adding commas to numeric strings

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|  | private String addCommasToNumericString(String digits) {  String result = "";  int len = digits.length();  int nDigits = 0;  for (int i = len - 1; i >= 0; i--) {  result = digits.charAt(i) + result;  nDigits++;  if (((nDigits % 3) == 0) && (i > 0)) {  result = "," + result;  }  }  return result;  } |  |

2. Deleting characters from a string

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|  | private String removeAllOccurrences(String str, char ch) {  String result = "";  for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  if (str.charAt(i) != ch) {  result += str.charAt(i);  }  }  return result;  } |  |

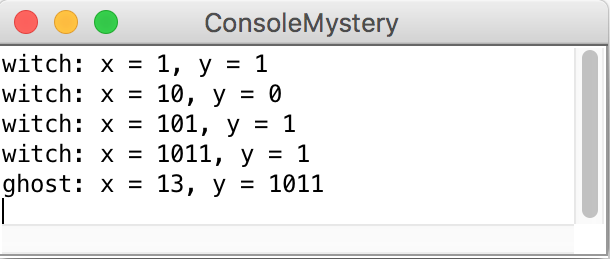
A slightly different approach that involves a while loop instead of a for loop:

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|  | private String removeAllOccurrences(String str, char ch) {  while (true) {  int pos = str.indexOf(ch);  if (pos >= 0) {  str = str.substring(0, pos) + str.substring(pos + 1);  } else {  break;  }  }  return str;  } |  |

**3. Converting a string to alternating capital letters**

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|  | private String altCaps(String str) {  String result = "";  int counter = 0;  for(int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  char ch = str.charAt(i);  if (Character.isLetter(ch)) {  counter++;  }  if ((counter % 2) == 0) {  result += Character.toUpperCase(ch);  } else {  result += Character.toLowerCase(ch);  }  }  return result;  } |  |

4. Tracing method execution



5. Class Presidents

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|  | /\*  \*  File: ClassPresidents.java  \*  --------------------  \*  Tallies up the votes for each candidate for the junior  \*  and senior classes, and outputs the winners.  \*/   import java.io.\*;  import java.util.\*;   import acm.program.\*;   public class ClassPresidents extends ConsoleProgram {    public void run() {  try {  Scanner input = new Scanner(new File("class\_presidents.txt"));   classPresidents(input);   input.close();   } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {   println("File not found.");  }  }   private void classPresidents(Scanner input) {  String sophomorePresident = "";    int maxSophomoreVotes = 0;    String juniorPresident = "";    int maxJuniorVotes = 0;    while (input.hasNext()) {  String name = input.next();  String classLetter = input.next();  int votes = input.nextInt();   if (classLetter.equals("s")) {  if (votes > maxSophomoreVotes) {  sophomorePresident = name;  maxSophomoreVotes = votes;  }  } else if (classLetter.equals("j")) {  if (votes > maxJuniorVotes) {  juniorPresident = name;  maxJuniorVotes = votes;  }  }  }  println("Sophomore Class President: " + sophomorePresident +  " (" + maxSophomoreVotes + " votes)");  println("Junior Class President: " + juniorPresident + " ("  + maxJuniorVotes + " votes)");  }  } |  |

6. Pig Latin

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|  | /\* Given a text file, this method outputs the file as simplified Pig Latin. \*/  private void pigLatin(Scanner input) {  while (input.hasNextLine()) {  String line = input.nextLine();  Scanner lineScanner = new Scanner(line);  while (lineScanner.hasNext()) {  String word = lineScanner.next();  if (isVowel(word.charAt(0))) {  print(word + "yay ");  } else {  print(word.substring(1) + word.charAt(0) + "ay ");  }  }  lineScanner.close();  println();  }  }  /\* Given a text file, this method outputs the file as full Pig Latin.  \*/  private void fullPigLatin(Scanner input) {  while (input.hasNextLine()) {  String line = input.nextLine();  Scanner lineScanner = new Scanner(line);  while (lineScanner.hasNext()) {  String word = lineScanner.next();  if (isVowel(word.charAt(0))) {  print(word + "yay ");  } else {  // Find the start of the word beyond the first consonants  int startIndex = 0;  while (startIndex < word.length() &&  !isVowel(word.charAt(startIndex))) {  startIndex++;  }  print(word.substring(startIndex) + word.substring(0, startIndex));  print("ay ");  }  }  lineScanner.close();  println();  }  }  /\* This method returns whether the letter is aeiou (case insensitive)  \*/  private boolean isVowel(char letter) {  char lowerCaseLetter = Character.toLowerCase(letter);  return lowerCaseLetter == 'a' || lowerCaseLetter == 'e' ||  lowerCaseLetter == 'i' || lowerCaseLetter == 'o' ||  lowerCaseLetter == 'u';  } |  |

7. Negative Sum

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|  | private boolean negativeSum(Scanner input) {  int sum = 0;  int count = 0;   while (input.hasNextInt()) {  int next = input.nextInt();  sum += next;   count++;   if (sum < 0) {  println(sum + " after " + count + " steps");  return true;  }  }  println("No negative sum");  return false;  } |  |

**Style Focus for Section 3**

**Common Programming Idioms:** A programming *idiom* is a commonly used expression or pattern, like using ++ to increment a variable, or the loop-and-a-half. In this section we went over a common pattern of iterating through a string and building up a new result string. It is good to familiarize yourself with common programming idioms because you will see them appear in others’ code, and it will make your own code better.