**HW03 Code – CS**

**LoanCalc.java**

*/\*\*  
 \* Computes the periodical payment necessary to re-pay a given loan.  
 \*/*public class LoanCalc {  
  
 static double epsilon = 0.001; // The computation tolerance (estimation error)  
 static int iterationCounter; // Monitors the efficiency of the calculation  
  
 */\*\*  
 \* Gets the loan data and computes the periodical payment.  
 \* Expects to get three command-line arguments: sum of the loan (double),  
 \* interest rate (double, as a percentage), and number of payments (int).  
 \*/* public static void main(String[] args) {  
 // Gets the loan data  
 double loan = Double.parseDouble(args[0]);  
 double rate = Double.parseDouble(args[1]);  
 int n = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);  
 System.out.println("Loan sum = " + loan + ", interest rate = " + rate + "%, periods = " + n);  
  
 // Computes the periodical payment using brute force search  
 System.out.print("Periodical payment, using brute force: ");  
 System.out.printf("%.2f", bruteForceSolver(loan, rate, n, epsilon));  
 System.out.println();  
 System.out.println("number of iterations: " + iterationCounter);  
  
 // Resets the iteration counter  
 iterationCounter = 0;  
  
 // Computes the periodical payment using bisection search  
 System.out.print("Periodical payment, using bi-section search: ");  
 System.out.printf("%.2f", bisectionSolver(loan, rate, n, epsilon));  
 System.out.println();  
 System.out.println("number of iterations: " + iterationCounter);  
 }  
  
 */\*\*  
 \* Uses a sequential search method ("brute force") to compute an approximation  
 \* of the periodical payment that will bring the ending balance of a loan close to 0.  
 \* Given: the sum of the loan, the periodical interest rate (as a percentage),  
 \* the number of periods (n), and epsilon, a tolerance level.  
 \*/* // Side effect: modifies the class variable iterationCounter.  
 public static double bruteForceSolver(double loan, double rate, int n, double epsilon) {  
 double guess = loan / n; // Initial guess  
  
 while (endBalance(loan, rate, n, guess) > 0) {  
 guess += epsilon;  
 iterationCounter++;  
 }  
  
 return guess;  
 }  
  
 */\*\*  
 \* Uses bisection search to compute an approximation of the periodical payment  
 \* that will bring the ending balance of a loan close to 0.  
 \* Given: the sum of the loan, the periodical interest rate (as a percentage),  
 \* the number of periods (n), and epsilon, a tolerance level.  
 \*/* // Side effect: modifies the class variable iterationCounter.  
 public static double bisectionSolver(double loan, double rate, int n, double epsilon) {  
 double low = 0;  
 double high = loan;  
  
 while (high - low > epsilon) {  
 double guess = (low + high) / 2;  
 if (endBalance(loan, rate, n, guess) > 0) {  
 low = guess;  
 } else {  
 high = guess;  
 }  
 iterationCounter++;  
 }  
  
 return (low + high) / 2;  
 }  
  
 */\*\*  
 \* Computes the ending balance of a loan, given the sum of the loan, the periodical  
 \* interest rate (as a percentage), the number of periods (n), and the periodical payment.  
 \*/* private static double endBalance(double loan, double rate, int n, double payment) {  
 double balance = loan;  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
 balance = (balance - payment) \* (1 + rate / 100);  
 }  
  
 return balance;  
 }  
}

**LowerCase.java**

*/\*\* String processing exercise 1. \*/*public class lowercase {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {   
 String str = args[0];  
 System.out.println(lowerCase(str));  
 }  
  
 */\*\*  
 \* Returns a string which is identical to the original string,   
 \* except that all the upper-case letters are converted to lower-case letters.  
 \* Non-letter characters are left as is.  
 \*/* public static String lowerCase(String str) {  
 String result = "";  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
 char currentChar = str.charAt(i);  
  
 // Check if the character is an uppercase letter  
 if (currentChar >= 'A' && currentChar <= 'Z') {  
 // Convert to lowercase by adding the ASCII difference  
 result += (char) (currentChar + ('a' - 'A'));  
 } else {  
 // If not an uppercase letter, leave the character unchanged  
 result += currentChar;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return result;  
 }  
}

**UniqueChars.java**

public class uniquechars {  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
 String str = args[0];  
 System.out.println(uniqueChars(str));  
 }  
  
 public static String uniqueChars(String s) {  
 String result = "";  
  
 for (int i = 0; i < s.length(); i++) {  
 char currentChar = s.charAt(i);  
  
 // Check if the character is not a space or if it has not been added to the result yet  
 if (currentChar != ' ' && result.indexOf(currentChar) == -1) {  
 result += currentChar;  
 } else if (currentChar == ' ') {  
 // Space characters are always added to the result  
 result += currentChar;  
 }  
 }  
  
 return result;  
 }  
}

**Calendar.java**

public class Calendar {  
 // Starting the calendar on 1/1/1900  
 static int dayOfMonth = 1;  
 static int month = 1;  
 static int year = 1900;  
 static int dayOfWeek = 2; // 1.1.1900 was a Monday  
 static int nDaysInMonth = 31; // Number of days in January  
  
 */\*\*  
 \* Prints the calendars of all the years in the 20th century. Also prints the  
 \* number of Sundays that occurred on the first day of the month during this  
 \* period.  
 \*/* public static void main(String args[]) {  
 int debugDaysCounter = 0;  
 int sundayscount = 0;  
 int inputYear = Integer.parseInt(args[0]); // Input year from command line  
  
 while (year <= inputYear) {  
 if (year == inputYear) {  
 if (dayOfWeek == 1) {  
 System.out.println(dayOfMonth + "/" + month + "/" + year + " Sunday");  
 if (dayOfMonth == 1) {  
 sundayscount++;  
 }  
 } else {  
 System.out.println(dayOfMonth + "/" + month + "/" + year);  
 }  
 }  
 advance();  
 debugDaysCounter++;  
  
 if (debugDaysCounter == 0) {  
 break;  
 }  
 }  
 System.out.println("During the 20th century, " + sundayscount + " Sundays fell on the first day of the month");  
 }  
  
 // Advances the date (day, month, year) and the day-of-the-week.  
 // If the month changes, sets the number of days in this month.  
 // Side effects: changes the static variables dayOfMonth, month, year, dayOfWeek, nDaysInMonth.  
 private static void advance() {  
 if (dayOfWeek < 7) {  
 dayOfWeek++;  
 } else if (dayOfWeek == 7) {  
 dayOfWeek = 1;  
 }  
 if (dayOfMonth < nDaysInMonth) {  
 dayOfMonth++;  
 } else if (dayOfMonth == nDaysInMonth) {  
 dayOfMonth = 1;  
 if (month < 12) {  
 month++;  
 nDaysInMonth = nDaysInMonth(month, year);  
 } else if (month == 12) {  
 month = 1;  
 nDaysInMonth = nDaysInMonth(month, year);  
 year++;  
 }  
 }  
 }  
  
 // Returns true if the given year is a leap year, false otherwise.  
 private static boolean isLeapYear(int year) {  
 return (year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0);  
 }  
  
 // Returns the number of days in the given month and year.  
 // April, June, September, and November have 30 days each.  
 // February has 28 days in a common year, and 29 days in a leap year.  
 // All the other months have 31 days.  
 private static int nDaysInMonth(int month, int year) {  
 switch (month) {  
 case 4:  
 case 6:  
 case 9:  
 case 11:  
 return 30;  
 case 2:  
 return (isLeapYear(year)) ? 29 : 28;  
 default:  
 return 31;  
 }  
 }  
}