

```

/**
 * 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);
        // 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) {
```

```
    // Replace the following statement with your code
```

```
    double g = loan / n;
```

```
        while (endBalance(loan, rate, n, g) >= epsilon) {
```

```
            g += epsilon;
```

```
            iterationCounter++;
```

```
        }
```

```
    return g;
```

```
}
```

```
/**
```

* 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) {
```

```
    // Replace the following statement with your code
```

```
        iterationCounter = 0;
```

```
        double L = epsilon, H = loan;
```

```
        double g = (L + H) / 2;
```

```
        while ((H - L) > epsilon) {
```

```

        if ((endBalance(loan, rate, n, g) * endBalance(loan, rate, n, L)) >
0) {
            L = g;
        }
        else {
            H = g;
        }
        g = (L + H) / 2;
        iterationCounter++;
    }
    return g;
}

```

```

/**
 * 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) {
    // Replace the following statement with your code
    double endingBalance = loan;
    while (n > 0)
    {
        endingBalance = ((endingBalance - payment) * (1 + rate / 100));
        n = n-1;
    }
    return endingBalance;
}
}

```

```

/** 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 lowstr = "" ;
    int a = str.length();
    int i = 0 ;
    while ( i < a ) {
        if ( str.charAt(i) >= 'A' && str.charAt(i) <= 'Z' ) {
            int decimalValue = 32 + (int) str.charAt(i);
            char character = (char) decimalValue;
            lowstr += character ;
        } else {
            lowstr += str.charAt(i) ;
        }
        i ++;
    }
    return lowstr;
}
}
/** String processing exercise 2. */
public class UniqueChars {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = args[0];
        System.out.println(uniqueChars(str));
    }
}
/**
 * Returns a string which is identical to the original string,
 * except that all the duplicate characters are removed,

```

* unless they are space characters.

*/

```
public static String uniqueChars(String str) {
    String nstr = "";
    int a = str.length();
    int i = 0 ;
    while ( i < a ) {
        char currentChar = str.charAt(i) ;
        if ( currentChar == ' ' || nstr.indexOf(currentChar) == -1 ){
            nstr += currentChar ;
        }
        i ++ ;
    }
    return nstr;
}
```

}

/**

* Prints the calendars of all the years in the 20th century.

*/

```
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[]) {
```

// Advances the date and the day-of-the-week from 1/1/1900 till 31/12/1999, inclusive.

// Prints each date dd/mm/yyyy in a separate line. If the day is a Sunday, prints "Sunday".

// The following variable, used for debugging purposes, counts how many days were advanced so far.

```
int givenYear = Integer.parseInt(args[0]) ;
```

```
int debugDaysCounter = 0;
```

```
//// Write the necessary initialization code, and replace the condition
```

```
//// of the while loop with the necessary condition
```

```
while ( year < givenYear && month <= 12 && dayOfMonth <= 31 ) {
```

```
    advanceempty();
```

```
    debugDaysCounter ++ ;
```

```
}
```

```
while ( year == givenYear ){
```

```
    advance();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

//// If you want to stop the loop after n days, replace the condition of the

```
//// if statement with the condition (
```

```
//if (debugDaysCounter == n) {
```

```
//break;
```

```
//}
```

```
//// Write the necessary ending code here
```

// 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 == 1 ){
            System.out.println( dayOfMonth + "/" + month + "/" + year + "
Sunday");
        } else {
            System.out.println( dayOfMonth + "/" + month + "/" + year );
        }
        if ( dayOfWeek < 7 ){
            dayOfWeek ++ ;
        } else {
            dayOfWeek = 1 ;
        }
        if ( dayOfMonth == nDaysInMonth(month, isLeapYear(year)) ) {
            month ++ ;
            dayOfMonth = 1 ;
        } else {
            dayOfMonth ++ ;
        }
        if ( month > 12 ){
            month = 1 ;
            year ++ ;
        }
    }
}

```

// Advances the date (day, month, year) and the day-of-the-week.

// until year == nyear

```

private static void advanceempty() {
    if ( dayOfWeek < 7 ){
        dayOfWeek ++ ;
    } else {
        dayOfWeek = 1 ;
    }
    if ( dayOfMonth == nDaysInMonth(month, isLeapYear(year)) ) {
        month ++ ;
        dayOfMonth = 1 ;
    } else {

```

```

        dayOfMonth ++ ;
    }
    if ( month > 12 ){
        month = 1 ;
        year ++ ;
    }
}

```

// Returns true if the given year is a leap year, false otherwise.

```

private static boolean isLeapYear(int year) {
    return ((year % 400 ) == 0 ) || (((year % 4 ) == 0 ) &&((year % 100) != 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, boolean isLeapYear) {
    // Replace the following statement with your code
    if(isLeapYear ){
        if ( month == 2){
            return 29 ;
        } else if ( month == 4 || month == 6 || month == 9 || month == 11){
            return 30 ;
        } else {
            return 31 ;
        }
    } else {
        if ( month == 2){
            return 28 ;
        } else if ( month == 4 || month == 6 || month == 9 || month == 11){
            return 30 ;
        } else {
            return 31 ;
        }
    }
}

```


}

}

}

}