```
public class ArrayOps {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  // Input: array with integers.
  // Output: smallest missing integer from array.
  public static int findMissingInt (int [] array) {
     for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
       if (!isInArray(i, array)) {
          return i;
     return array.length; //if array has all previous integers, it doesn't include the next integer.
  // Output: second largest value in the array.
  public static int secondMaxValue(int [] array) {
     int largest = Math.max(array[0], array[1]);
     int secondLargest = Math.min(array[0], array[1]);
     for (int i = 2; i < array.length; i++) {
       if (array[i] > largest) {
          // found new largest: change both values accordingly
          secondLargest = largest;
          largest = array[i];
       } else if(array[i] > secondLargest) {
          // found new secondLargest: change value accordingly
          secondLargest = array[i];
     return secondLargest;
```

```
public static boolean containsTheSameElements(int [] array1,int [] array2) {
  for (int i = 0; i < array1.length; i++) {
     if (!isInArray(array1[i], array2)) {
        return false;
  for (int i = 0; i < array2.length; i++) {
     if (!isInArray(array2[i], array1)) {
        // checks if all array2 values are in array1
        return false;
// Output: whether or not the array is Sorted = Ascending/Descending
// Equal values count as both possibly ascending or descending
public static boolean isSorted(int[] array) {
  if (array.length < 2){
     // if has 0 or 1 value, it is Sorted.
     return true;
  while (i < array.length && array[i] == array[i-1]) {
     // checks if the array starts off ascending
     i++;
  if (i == array.length) {
  boolean startsAscending = (array[i] > array[i-1]);
  if (startsAscending) {
     // checks if the continuation of the array is also ascending
     for (int j = 1; j < array.length; j++) {
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if (array[j] < array[j-1]) {</pre>
  } else {
     for (int j = 1; j < array.length; j++) {
        if (array[j] > array[j-1]) {
public static boolean isInArray(int num, int[] arr) {
  for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
     if (arr[i] == num) {
```

```
public class StringOps {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
  // Output: same string but capitalizes all vowels and makes all consonants lowercase.
  public static String capVowelsLowRest (String string) {
     String result = "";
     String vowels = "aeiouAEIOU";
     for (int i = 0; i < string.length(); i++) {
       char currentLetter = string.charAt(i);
       if(vowels.indexOf(currentLetter) == -1) { // currentLetter isn't a vowel
          result += toLowercase(currentLetter);
       } else {
                                      // currentLetter is a vowel
          result += capitalize(currentLetter);
     return result;
  // Output: 1) lowercase the first letter of first word
          3) all other letters will be lowercase
         4) all spaces are removed
  public static String camelCase (String string) {
     if (string.length() == 0) {
        return ("");
     int startIndex = 0;
     while (startIndex < string.length() && string.charAt(startIndex) == ' ') { // to ignore spaces before the first word
       startIndex++;
     String result = "";
     boolean capitalizeNext = false; // so that first letter will be lowercase
```

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for (int i = startIndex; i < string.length(); i++) {</pre>
     char currentLetter = string.charAt(i);
     if (currentLetter == ' ') { // capitalize after spaces and don't add to result
        capitalizeNext = true;
                            // else add to result and next letter should be lowercase
     } else {
       if(capitalizeNext) {
          result += capitalize(currentLetter);
       } else {
          result += toLowercase(currentLetter);
       capitalizeNext = false;
  return result;
public static int[] allIndexOf (String string, char chr) {
  int counter = 0; //counts needed length for future array (result)
  for (int i = 0; i < string.length(); i++) {
     if (string.charAt(i) == chr) {
       counter ++;
  int[] result = new int[counter];
  int placement = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < string.length(); i++) {
     if (string.charAt(i) == chr) {
       result[placement++] = i;
  return result;
       does not change other chars
public static char capitalize(char c) {
```

```
if ('a' \le c \&\& c \le 'z') {
     int letterIndex = (c - 'a');
     return ((char) ('A' + letterIndex));
  return c; // needed for compilation
// Output: lower case form of the letter
       does not change other chars
public static char toLowercase(char c) {
  if ('A' \le c \&\& c \le 'Z') {
     // turn capital letters to lowercase
     int letterIndex = (c - 'A');
     return ((char) ('a' + letterIndex));
public static void printArray (int[] array) {
   System.out.print("{");
  if (array.length > 0) {
     System.out.print(array[0]);
     for (int i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {
        System.out.print(", " + array[i]);
  System.out.println("}");
```