**CSA09 – Programming in Java**

**Day 5 Assignment Questions**

1. Develop an Event Handling Applet Program in Java to print a message When the button is clicked.
2. Generate a Java Code to Write and Read the String “WELCOME TO SSE” using FileOutputStream and FileInputStream class.

**Debugging**

1. We define the usage of capitals in a word to be right when one of the following cases holds:

All letters in this word are capitals, like "USA".

All letters in this word are not capitals, like "leetcode".

Only the first letter in this word is capital, like "Google".

Given a string word, return true if the usage of capitals in it is right.

Example 1:

Input: word = "USA"

Output: true

Example 2:

Input: word = "FlaG"

Output: false

Constraints:

1 <= word.length <= 100

word consists of lowercase and uppercase English letters.

class Solution {

    bool detectCapitalUse(string word) {

    }

}

1. You are given an array of characters letters that is sorted in non-decreasing order, and a character target. There are at least two different characters in letters.

Return the smallest character in letters that is lexicographically greater than target. If such a character does not exist, return the first character in letters.

Example 1:

Input: letters = ["c","f","j"], target = "a"

Output: "c"

Explanation: The smallest character that is lexicographically greater than 'a' in letters is 'c'.

Example 2:

Input: letters = ["c","f","j"], target = "c"

Output: "f"

Explanation: The smallest character that is lexicographically greater than 'c' in letters is 'f'.

Example 3:

Input: letters = ["x","x","y","y"], target = "z"

Output: "x"

Explanation: There are no characters in letters that is lexicographically greater than 'z' so we return letters[0].

Constraints:

2 <= letters.length <= 104

letters[i] is a lowercase English letter.

letters is sorted in non-decreasing order.

letters contains at least two different characters.

target is a lowercase English letter.

class Solution {

    char nextGreatestLetter(vector<char>& letters, char target) {

    }

}

1. Program to show syntax of conditional and looping statement by menu choice **: Find/Debug** erron in following code

import java.util.Scanner;

public class Menusel

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);

charchoice;

do

{

System.out.println(Help on : ");

System.out.println("1. if");

System.out.println("2. switch");

System.out.println("3. while");

System.out.println("4. do-while");

Syste.out.println("5. for\n");

System.out.println("Choose any one : ");

choice = scan.next().charAt(0);

}while(choice < '1' && choice > '5');

System.out.println("\n");

switch(choice)

{

case 1' : System.out.println("The if :\n");

System.out.println("if(condition)\n{\n\tstatement\n}");

System.out.println("else\n{\n\tstatement\n}");

break;

case '2' : System.out.println("The switch :\n");

System.out.println("switch(expression)\n{");

System.out.println("\tcase constant: statement sequence\n\tbreak;");

System.out.println("\t//...\n}");

break;

case '3' : System.out.println("The while :\n");

System.out.println("while(condition)\n{");

System.out.println("\t// body of loop\n}");

break;

case '4' : System.out.println("The do-while :\n");

System.out.println("do\n{");

System.out.println("\t// body of loop\n\n}while(condition);");

case '5 : System.out.println("The for :\n");

System.out.println("for(initialization; condition; iteration)\n{");

System.out.println("\t// body of loop\n}");

break;

}

}

}