

Give Doubt  
Support

## Tell about x y

$x \rightarrow \text{input}$   
 $y \rightarrow$

Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions

Take in two inputs x and y from the user, and then

a. If the value of x is greater than or equal to 59 and y is greater than or equal to 10, then print "X is greater than or equal to 59 and y is greater than or equal to 10"

b. If the value of x is greater than or equal to 50, and y is less than 10, then print "X is greater than or equal to 50 and y is less than 10"

c. Else print "None of the condition matches"

if ( $x > 59 \& y > 10$ ) print ( )  
else if ( $x > 50 \& y < 10$ ) print ( )  
else ( )

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int x = scn.nextInt();
int y = scn.nextInt();
if(x>=59 && y>=10){
    System.out.println("X is greater than or equal to 59 and y is greater than or equal to 10");
} else if(x>=50 && y < 10){
    System.out.println("X is greater than or equal to 50 and y is less than 10");
} else{
    System.out.println("None of the condition matches");
}
```

## Print the final incremented salary

Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions

Take in three inputs age, salary, experience then

age, salary, exp

a. If age is greater than 60 and salary is greater than 20,000 and experience is greater than 20 years, then add 5000 to the salary.

$age > 60 \& salary > 20k \& exp > 20 \rightarrow salary += 5000$

b. If age is greater than 40 and salary is greater than 15,000 and experience is greater than 10 years, then add 2000 to the salary.

$age > 40 \& salary > 15k, exp > 10 \rightarrow salary += 2000$

c. If age is greater than 30 and salary is greater than 10,000 and experience is greater than 5 years, then add 1000 to the salary.

$age > 30 \& salary > 10000 \& exp > 5 \rightarrow salary += 1000$

d. Otherwise add 500 to the salary.

$\text{else } \rightarrow \text{add salary} += 500;$

In the end Print the final salary.

↓  
print (salary );

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int age = scn.nextInt();
int salary = scn.nextInt();
int exp = scn.nextInt();

if(age > 60 && salary > 20000 && exp > 20){
    salary += 5000;
}else if(age > 40 && salary > 15000 && exp > 10){
    salary += 2000;
}else if(age > 30 && salary > 10000 && exp > 5){
    salary += 1000;
}else{
    salary += 500;
}
System.out.println(salary);
```

## Top Management or not

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Take in experience, salary and rank as integer inputs, then

a. If experience is greater than or equal to 10 years or the salary is greater than or equal to 50,000 or rank is greater than or equal to 10, then print "You are in top management"

b. Else print "You are not in top management"

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int exp = scn.nextInt();
int sal = scn.nextInt();
int rank = scn.nextInt();
if(exp >=10 || sal >= 50000 || rank>=10 ){
    System.out.println("You are in top management");
}else{
    System.out.println("You are not in top management");
}
```

# Print final z given xyz

Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions

Take in x, y, z as integer inputs from the user,

95 a. If x is greater than or equal to 20 and z is less than 100 then add 200 to the value of z.

~~else if~~ b. If x is greater than or equal to 10, or y is less than 50 Then add 100 to the value of z.

~~else (z)~~ In the end print the final value of z as an integer output.

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int x = scn.nextInt(); 25 → 45
int y = scn.nextInt(); 30 → 78
int z = scn.nextInt(); 80 → 156
if(x>=20 && z < 100) { 45 ≥ 20 & 156 < 100
    z+=200; z = 80 + 200 = 280
    System.out.println(z);
} else if(x>=10 || y < 50) {
    z+=100; 156 + 100 = 256
    System.out.println(z);
} else {
    System.out.println(z);
}
```

**Sample Input 0**

```
25
30
80
```

**Sample Output 0**

```
280 ✓
```

# Marks and Rank

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Take in marks and rank of a student as an integer input, and follow these conditions below in the stepwise manner, which is if the condition given before fails only then move on to the next condition, otherwise don't

- If marks are below 20 or rank is above 100, print "Needs improvement"
- Or If marks are below 40 or rank is above 80, print "Concentrate"
- Or If marks are below 60 or rank is above 120, print "Needs to focus"
- Or if marks are above 100 or rank is below 10, print "Very good"
- If none of the above condition follows, print "Bright Student"

marks < 20 || rank > 100  
marks < 40 || rank > 80  
marks < 60 || rank > 120  
marks > 100 || rank < 10  
else

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int marks = scn.nextInt();
int ranks = scn.nextInt();
if(marks < 20 || ranks > 100){
    System.out.println("Needs improvement");
} else if(marks < 40 || ranks > 80){
    System.out.println("Concentrate");
} else if(marks < 60 || ranks > 120){
    System.out.println("Needs to focus");
} else if(marks > 100 || ranks < 10){
    System.out.println("Very good");
} else{
    System.out.println("Bright Student");
}
```

## # String

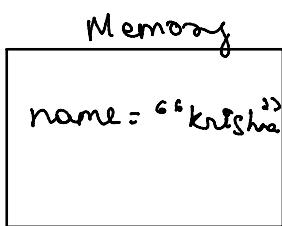
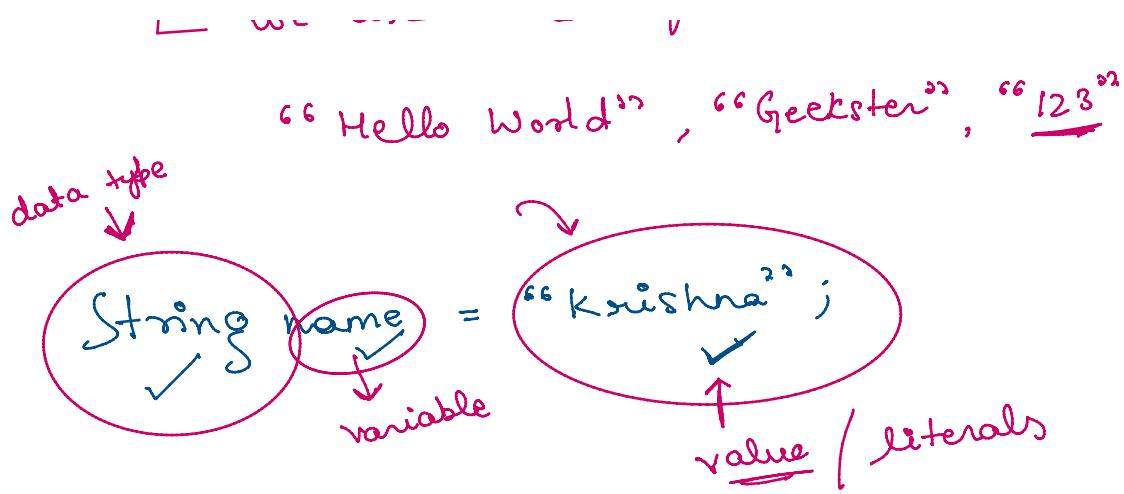
Asfak → 'A' 's' 'f' 'a' 'k'

- a string is a sequence of characters.

“hello” → ‘h’ ‘e’ ‘l’ ‘l’ ‘o’

we use double quotes

“...” “..” “.” “11” “Goekster” “123”



```
String name = "Geekster";
System.out.println(name);
```

## • String Concatenation

↓  
addition / add



```
String part1 = "Geekster";
String part2 = "is awesome!";
String result = part1 + part2; // concatenate two string
System.out.println(result); // Geeksteris awesome!
```

✓ System.out.println(part1 + " " + part2);  
Geekster is awesome!

## # String Methods () ;

↓  
Inbuilt method → which ease our

"Inbuilt method"

66  $\rightarrow$  "Rishabh"  
R

"ease our  
programming"

- `length()` → find the length of string
- `charAt()` → get character from a string
- `concat()` → join two strings
- `equals()` → compare two strings
- `replace()` → replace characters of a string

## # length() method;

↳ returns the size of the string.

String name = "Geekster";  
int length = name.length(); 8  
System.out.println("size of the name is " + length);

scr → xerox wala bhaiya  
( ) → method

name.length(); : length + length;

Phone

length () → method

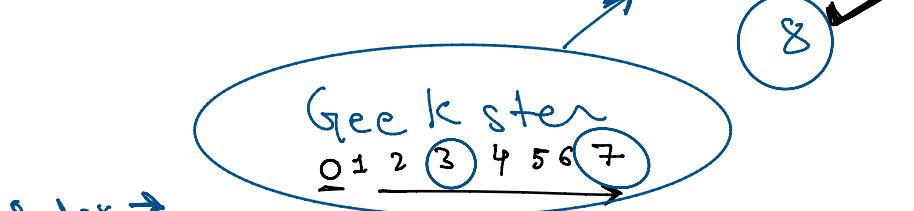
data-type  
variable  
literals, value

String name = "Geekster";  
int size = name.length();  $\rightarrow$  "Geekster".length()  $\rightarrow$  8  
System.out.println("size: " + size);

```
System.out.println("size: " + size);
```

size: 8

char At (3) → give error



↳ in java we have to give every character some index , and index starts from 0.

```
String name = "Geekster";
```

```
Char alphabet = name.charAt(0);
```

```
System.out.println(name.charAt(0)); → G ✓
```

```
System.out.println(name.charAt(2)); → e ✓
```

```
System.out.println(name.charAt(4)); → s ✓
```

```
System.out.println(name.charAt(6)); → e ✓
```

# Concat ()

↳ Joins 2 strings

```
String str1 = "Geekster"; ✓
```

```
String str2 = "is_awesome"; ✓
```

```
String joinedString = str1.concat(str2);
```

```
System.out.println(joinedString); → is awesome
```

```
String joinedString = str1.concat(str2);  
System.out.println(joinedString);    is awesome
```

Geekster is awesome

str1.concat(str2).concat(str3)...  
+ + +

```
String str1 = "Geekster";  
String str2 = " is awesome";  
String str3 = " !";  
  
String joinedString = str1.concat(str2).concat(str3);  
System.out.println(joinedString);
```

## # equals()

↳ Compare 2 strings and  
give the result in terms  
of boolean  $\begin{cases} \text{true} \\ \text{false} \end{cases}$ .

```
String str1 = "Geekster";  
String str2 = "Geekster!";
```

↓↓↓↓↓ ↓  
↑↑↑↑↑ ↑↑↑↑↑ ↑

It is comparing each value at every index.  
→ false

```
System.out.println(str1.equals(str2));
```

## # Replace()

1 - Replaces all matching character

## # Kopfblatt ()

↳ replaces each matching character with a new character

Java is Kove;  
↑  
L

Java is Love;

✓  
String str1 = "Java is Dove";  
str1 = str1.replace("D", "L");  
System.out.println(str1);

Java is Love

Positive Attitude

String str1 = "Java is Dove";  
str1 = str1.replace("Dove", "Love");

System.out.println(str1);