

to upper case / to lower case.

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class Main
3 {
4     public static void main(String[] args) {
5         char ch1 = 'e';
6         char ch2 = 'M';
7
8         ch1 = Character.toUpperCase(ch1); //E
9         ch2 = Character.toLowerCase(ch2); //m
10
11
12         System.out.println(ch1);
13         System.out.println(ch2);
14     }
15 }
16
```

'd' → ? char

'7' → char

7 → int

```
7
8 char ch = '7';
9
10 System.out.println(ch + 2);
11 }
12
13
```

Here ASCII value of '7' is $\Rightarrow 55$

$$80, 55 + 2 = \underline{\underline{57}}$$

57

int → relevant
(ASCII) char.
=

65 → 'A'
67 → 'C'

int → char
(type casting)

```
int val = 67;  
char ch = (char)val;  
System.out.println(ch);
```

%p → C

char \longrightarrow int

(7)

'7' - '0'

$$55 - 48 = (7)$$

'3' - '0'

$$\hookrightarrow 51 - 48 = (3)$$

int \rightarrow char
(char) \checkmark

char \rightarrow int
(int) \times

'7' - '0'

$$x - y = (7)$$

'A' → 65 (How)
char → int

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    char ch = 'A';  
  
    int v1 = ch; -0;  
    System.out.println(v1);  
}
```

65 → 'A' (How)
int → char.

```
int v1 = 65;  
char ch = (char)v1;  
  
System.out.println(ch);
```

✓ '7' → 7 (How)
char → int (why)

```
char ch = '7';  
int v1 = ch - '0';  
System.out.println(v1);
```

'7' - '0'
~~55~~ - ~~48~~
= 7

int v = 'A' + 2 = ? What is res?
65 + 2 = 67

```
char ch = 'A';  
int v1 = ch + 2;  
System.out.println(v1);
```

* If I add or subtract on char it will be add or subtract on ASCII.

ch = 'A'

~~ch = ch + 2;~~

65 + 2

= 67

ch += 2

'A' ~~+= 2~~

→ 'C'

Add if a digit

Problem	Submissions	Leaderboard	Discussions
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Take in a character as an input from the user

a. If the entered character is a **digit**, then add **100** to the value of the digit entered and print the final answer.

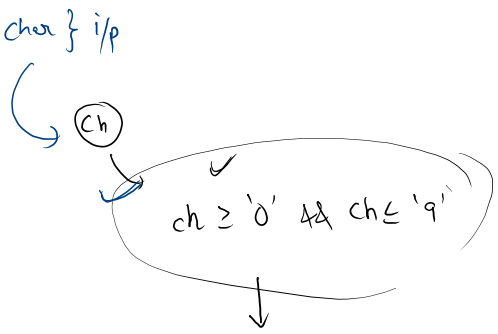
Convert the digit which is added as a character data-type into the integer data-type using two ways,

First: By using [Use the in-built function Character.getNumericValue]

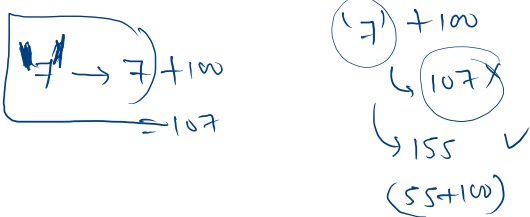
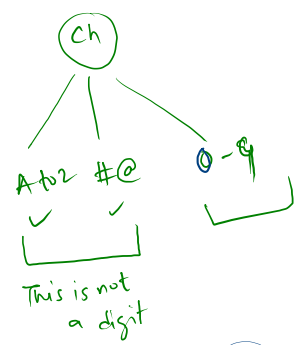
Second using: By manipulating the digit character data-type into the integer data-type.


b. Else print **This is not a digit**

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print
8         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
9         char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
10
11         if(ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'){
12             int val = ch - '0'; // ch = '8' -> int 8
13             val += 100;
14             System.out.println(val);
15         }
16         else{
17             System.out.println("This is not a digit");
18         }
19     }
20 }
21 }
```



int → ch - '0'
int += 100
print




```
5
6 public static void main(String[] args) {
7     /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output
8     Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
9     char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
10
11     if(ch >= '0' && ch <= '9'){
12         // int val = ch - '0';           // ch = '8' -> int 8
13         
14         int val = Character.getNumericValue(ch);
15         val += 100;
16         System.out.println(val);
17     }
18     else{
19         System.out.println("This is not a digit");
20     }
21 }
22 }
23 }
```

Toggle the character

1. char { i/p. (A-z) || (a-z) }

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Take in a character as an input from the user

a. If the entered character is a small-case character, the convert it into the corresponding uppercase character and print it.

b. If the entered character is an upper-case character, the convert it into the corresponding lowercase character and print it.

Input Format

For each test case, you will get an alphabet as a character input.

small → upper

upper → small

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
9
10        if(ch >= 'a' && ch <= 'z'){
11            //small case to upper case
12            System.out.println(Character.toUpperCase(ch));
13        }
14        else{
15            //upper case to small case
16            System.out.println(Character.toLowerCase(ch));
17        }
18    }
19 }
20 }
```

ch = 'e'

ch = 'G'

-true X

→ E'

'g'

String Concatenate.

s → "Aman"

r → "Srivastava"

s + r → "AmanSrivastava"

} str + str %p → Aman Srivastava

```
String a = "Aman";  
String b = "Srivastava";  
  
String c = a + b;  
  
System.out.println(c);
```

str + int {

```
String a = "Aman";  
int b = 7;  
  
String c = a + b;  
  
System.out.println(c);
```

Aman7

c = "AmanSrivastava"

"Aman7" ←

"7"

'7'

7

int + str }

```
String a = "Aman";  
int b = 7;  
  
String c = b + a;  
  
System.out.println(c);
```

```
//String a = "5";  
//String b = "7";
```

} → 57

```
//int a = 5;  
//int b = 7;
```

} → 12

```
char a = '5';  
char b = '7';
```

} → 08

```
System.out.println(a+b);
```

```
|
```

```
}
```

Concatenate_Two_Strings

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Take two strings as input by creating a Scanner object. Print the final string as output after **concatenation**.

Hello + Friends = HelloFriends

Language: Java 8

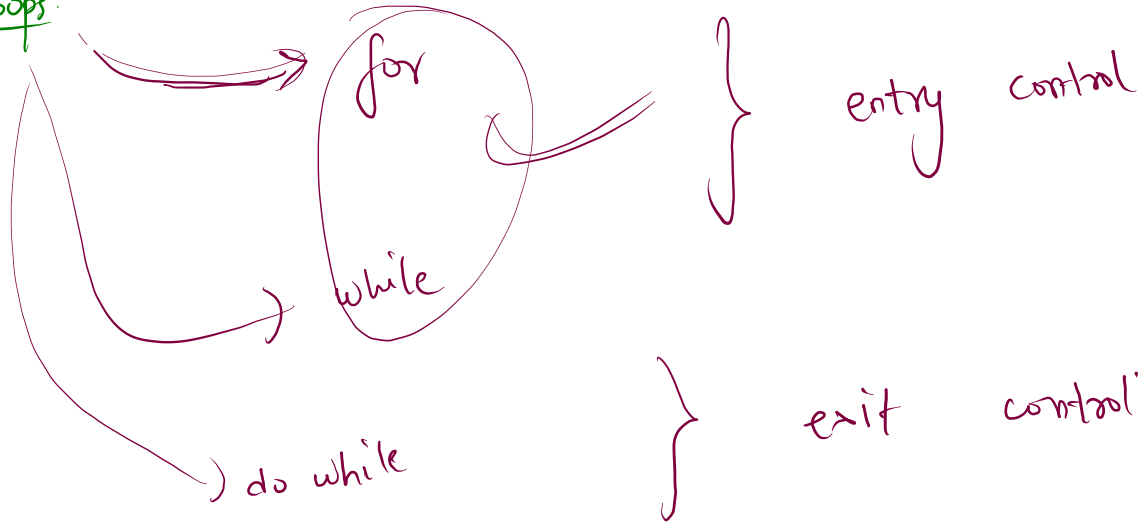
```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         String s1 = scn.nextLine();
9         String s2 = scn.nextLine();
10
11         System.out.println(s1 + s2);
12     }
13 }
```

i/p { str s1
str s2

print(s1 + s2);

done?

Loops.



for.

→ repeat a task in range

Syntax

for (① ; ② ; ④) (update).

{

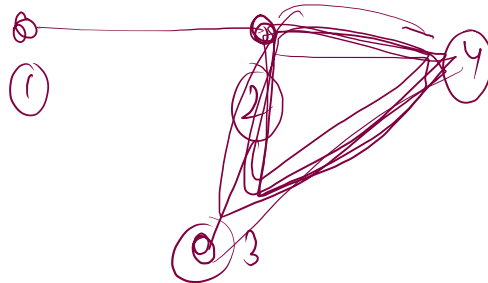
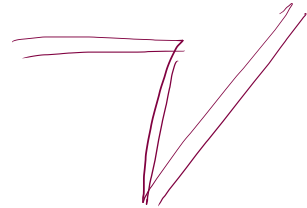
③

body } work.

}

char ch = 'A';

int age = 52;



```
for(int i = 1; i <= 5; i = i + 1 ){  
    System.out.println("Aman Srivastava");  
}
```

o/p

Aman Srivastava

Aman Srivastava

Aman Srivastava


```

9
10 for(int i = 2; i <= 5; i++){
11
12     System.out.println("Hello");
13
14 }
15
16

```

$i = 2, 3, 4, 5$

$2 \leq 5 \checkmark$

$3 \leq 5 \checkmark$

$4 \leq 5 \checkmark$

$5 \leq 5 \checkmark$

o/p

{
Hello
Hello
Hello
Hello

```

i ≤ 3
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
    System.out.println("Hello");
}

```

$i = 0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4$

$0 \leq 3 \checkmark$

$1 \leq 3 \checkmark$

$2 \leq 3 \checkmark$

$3 \leq 3 \checkmark$

$4 \leq 3 \times$

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

$i = 0 / 1 / 2 / 3$

$i < 3$

$0 < 3 \checkmark$

$1 < 3 \checkmark$

$2 < 3 \checkmark$

$3 < 3 \times$

[
Hello ✓
Hello ✓
Hello ✓
]

```
for(int i = 10; i < 3; i++){
    System.out.println("Hello");
}
```

$i = 10$

$10 < 3 \times$

```
9
10 for(int i = -1; i < 3; i++){
11
12     System.out.println("Hello");
13
14 }
15
16
```

$i = -1$
~~0~~
~~1~~
~~2~~
~~3~~

$-1 < 3 \checkmark$

$0 < 3 \checkmark$

$1 < 3 \checkmark$

$2 < 3 \checkmark$

$3 < 3 \times$

~~Hello~~
~~Hello~~
~~Hello~~
~~Hello~~

GKSTR09 Print_Range

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Given a number n , print all integers in *range 1 to n*.

You can assume that input is a positive integer

Input Format

Single line of input

1. An integer n

Constraints

1. $1 \leq n \leq 1000$

Output Format

A range/series of numbers from 1 till n , with each number in o

Sample Input 0

5

Sample Output 0

1
2
3
4
5

i/p n \rightarrow 1
2
3
:
n

eg. (4) \rightarrow 1
2
3
4

eg. (5) \rightarrow 1
2
3
4
5

```

1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8
9         int n = scn.nextInt(); 13
10
11         for(int i = 1; i <= n; i++){
12             System.out.println(i);
13         }
14     }
15 }

```

$n=3$

$i=1 \times 3 \times 4$

$1 \leq 3 \checkmark$

$2 \leq 3 \checkmark$

$3 \leq 3 \checkmark$

$4 \leq 3 \times$

1
2
3