

Nested If-Else

- hackerrank Question → 4 Questions
- Strings → Inbuilt Methods
 - ✓ equals()
 - concat()
 - replace()
 - length()
 - charAt()
- Why we haven't use nextChar() for taking character input ??

Hackerrank

Print the final incremented salary

Problem Submissions Leaderboard Discussions

Take in three inputs age, salary, experience, then

if
① ✓ ✓ ✓
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.
else if
② ✓
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.
else if
③ ✓
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.
else
④ ✓
d. Otherwise add 500 to the salary.
In the end Print the final salary.

scanner
age, salary, exp. → input

$$x + 5 \\ x = (x) + 5$$

if () → salary += 5000;
else if →
else if →
else →

```

    print(salary)
if (age > 60) {
    if (salary > 20k)
        else if (salary > 10k)
            else ( )
}

```

nested if
else

and operator

```

if (age > 18 && salary > 20k)
else if (age > 18 && salary > 10k)
else ( )

```

```

Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int age = scn.nextInt(); 65
int salary = scn.nextInt(); 25000
int exp = scn.nextInt(); 25 17
if(age > 60 && salary > 20000 && exp > 20){ salary += 5000; } 4
} 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);

```

Sample Input 0

```

65
25000
25

```

Sample Output 0

```

30000 ✓

```

HW_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"

$\text{exp} \geq 10 \text{ || salary} \geq 50k \text{ || rank} \geq 10$
print ("You are in top management")

else → print()

```
/* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output */
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int exp = scn.nextInt(); 8
int salary = scn.nextInt(); 45k
int rank = scn.nextInt(); 7
if(exp >= 10 || salary >= 50000 || rank >= 10 ){
    System.out.println("You are in top management");
} else{
    System.out.println("You are not in top management");
}
```

Sample Input 3

8
45000
7

Sample Output 3

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,

- a. If x is greater than or equal to 20 and z is less than 100 then add 200 to the value of z.
- b. If x is greater than or equal to 10, or y is less than 50 Then add 100 to the value of z.

In the end print the final value of z as an integer output.

```
if(x >= 20 && z < 100)
    z += 200;
else if ( x >= 10 || y < 50 )
    z += 100;
print(z);
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN.
     Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
     int x = scn.nextInt(); 25
     int y = scn.nextInt(); 45
     int z = scn.nextInt(); 190
     if(x>=20 && z<100){ → x
         z+=200;
     }else if(x>=10 || y<50){
         z+=100; 25>,10
     }
     System.out.println(z); 190 + 100 = 290
```

Sample Input 1

```
25
45
190
```

Sample Output 1

```
290 ✓
```

HW_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

- a. If marks are below 20 or rank is above 100, print "Needs improvement"
- b. Or If marks are below 40 or rank is above 80, print "Concentrate"
- c. Or If marks are below 60 or rank is above 120, print "Needs to focus"
- d. Or if marks are above 100 or rank is below 10, print "Very good"
- e. 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 .

```
6  public static void main(String[] args) {  
7      /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. P  
8      Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
9      int marks = scn.nextInt();  
0      int rank = scn.nextInt();  
1  
2      if(marks <20 || rank >100){  
3          System.out.println("Needs improvement");  
4      }else if(marks <40 || rank >80){  
5          System.out.println("Concentrate");  
6      }else if(marks <60 || rank >120){  
7          System.out.println("Needs to focus");  
8      }else if(marks >100 || rank < 10){  
9          System.out.println("Very good");  
0      }else{  
1          System.out.println("Bright Student");  
2      }  
3  }  
4 }  
5 }
```

Strings

“hello” → seq. of characters

‘h’ ‘e’ ‘l’ ‘l’ ‘o’

Create String

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

- String Concatenation

→ “+” operator

```
String part1 = "Java";  
String part2 = "Programming";  
String result = part1 + part2;  
  
System.out.println(result);
```

✓ System.out.println("Java" + " " + "Programming" + " is cool");

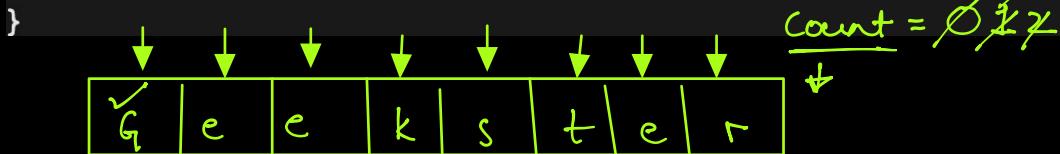
String Method()

- length() → find the length of a string
- charAt() → get ch from the string
- concat() → join 2 string
- equals() → compare 2 string
- replace() → replace char of a string

length() method → data-type int

+ "Geekster" → 8 → numeric
Java Programming 16

```
String name = "Geekster";
int value = name.length();
System.out.println("Size : " + value);
```



Size : 8

charAt() → (pos)

name = "krishna"

name.charAt(5);

0 . 1 2 3 4 5 6

K r i s h n a

↑ position / index

↑

"n"

7

data type → char str.length() - 1

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

```
char alpha = name.charAt(5);
```

```
System.out.println(alpha); → t
```

concat() → '+' joining the string

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String part1 = "Java";  
    String part2 = " Programming";  
    String part3 = " is Cool";  
  
    String result = part1.concat(part2).concat(part3);  
    System.out.println(result);
```

Java Programming

.equals() → "=="
part1 = "Learn/Java"
part2 = " Learn// Java"
not equal

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String part1 = "Java";  
    String part2 = "Java";  
  
    System.out.println(part1.equals(part2));  
  
    System.out.println(part1 == part2);
```

replace
str1 → Lava Job
str1.replace('L', 'J');
"Java Job"

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    String text = "Lava Lob";
    System.out.println(text);
    text = text.replace('L', 'J');
    System.out.println(text);
}

```

Substring()

- Check if a substring is present or not ??

What is substring()

subset superset

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

$B = \{3, 7, 8\} \quad 'B \subset A'$

$C = \{2, 4, 0\} \quad C \not\subset A$

$text = "This is a java programming"$

$str = "java"$

\rightarrow is a substring of text

\rightarrow substring()

Contains() → boolean → true/false

```
String text = "This is a java programming Language";
String subString = " is a java ";
//.contains() // boolean
boolean result = text.contains(subString);

if(result){
    System.out.println("Substring is present");
} else{
    System.out.println("Substring is not present");
}
```

Language: Java 8

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
```

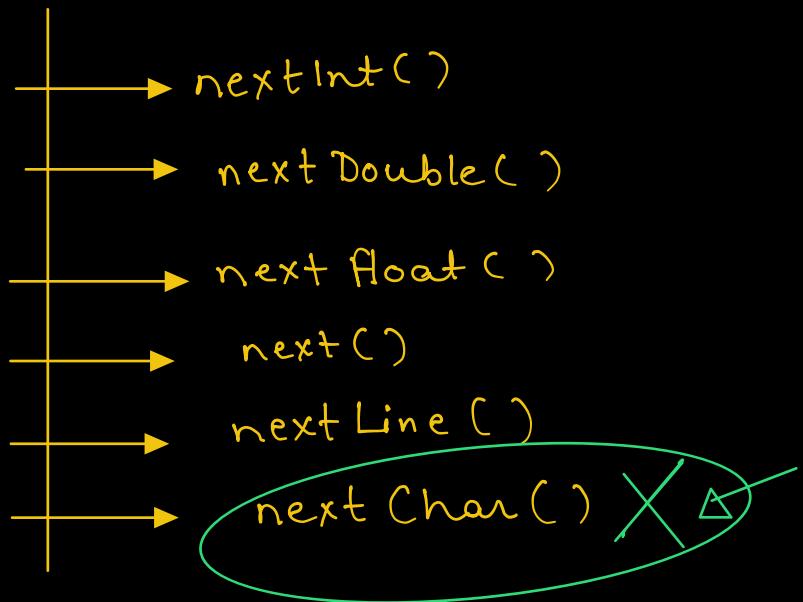
by calling
inbuilt method() import all the
library or
all the inbuilt packages

```
nextShort()
nextShort()
nextLong()
nextLong()
nextLine()
nextInt()
nextInt()
nextFloat()
nextDouble()
nextByte()
```

inbuilt → Scanner
Class

• add(1)
• add(2)

10	20
----	----



Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);

char alpha = scn.next().charAt(0);
 → "Krishna"
 "K"

```

public class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    char alpha = scn.next().charAt(0);

    System.out.println(alpha);
  }
}
  
```