

2-3 hackerrank Question

String → detail

↳ Inbuilt Methods

Scanner char input ??

↳ Inbuilt method



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"

exp >, 10 || s >, 50000 || rank >, 10
→ You are in top management

else
You are not in top management

Sample Input 0

11 ✓
40000 ✓
9

Sample Output 0

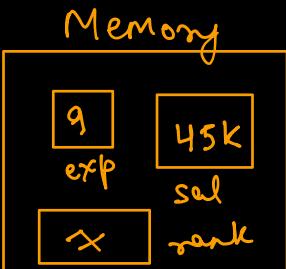
You are in top management ✓

```

/* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT
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,

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

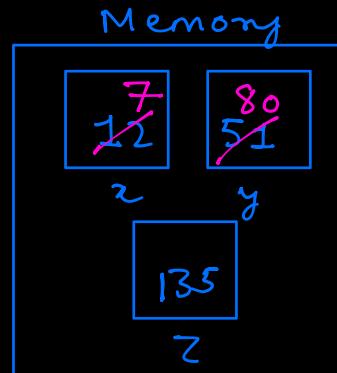
else if x is greater than or equal to 10, or y is less than 50 Then add 100 to the value of z.

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

```

/* Enter your code here. Read input from
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
int x = scn.nextInt(); 12 7
int y = scn.nextInt(); 51 80
int z = scn.nextInt(); 35 135
if(x>=20 && z< 100){ } 12, 20
z+=200;
System.out.println(z);
}else if(x >=10 || y<50) 12, 10
z+=100;
System.out.println(z); 35+100 = 135
}else{ 135
    System.out.println(z); ✓
}

```



135
135

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" $\text{marks} < 20 \text{ || rank} > 100$
- b. Or If marks are below 40 or rank is above 80, print "Concentrate" $\text{marks} < 40 \text{ || rank} > 80$
- c. Or If marks are below 60 or rank is above 120, print "Needs to focus" $\text{marks} < 60 \text{ || rank} > 120$
- d. Or if marks are above 100 or rank is below 10, print "Very good" $\text{marks} > 100 \text{ || rank} < 10$
- e. If none of the above condition follows, print "Bright Student" else

Strings

It is a sequence of char

'h' 'e' 'l' 'l' 'o' → "hello"

'G' 'e' 'e' 'k' 's' 't' 'e' 'r' → "Geeksster"

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

Concatenation (+)

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



String Methods (Inbuilt)

- length() ✓

"Krishna" → 7 ✓

- charAt() →

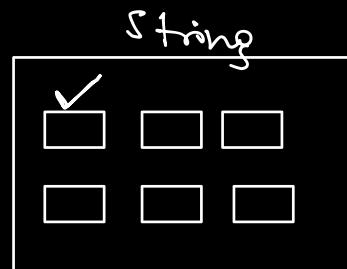
- concat()

5 == 5

- equals() → "=="

- replace → "Java Job" → J

length() method



```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    String str = "Programming";
```

```
    int length = str.length();
```

```
    System.out.println(length);
```

call

"Java - Programming"

}

Memory

str. length

Programming

11

length

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    String str = "Programming";
```

```
    System.out.println(str.length());
```

char At(3) → 'k' ✓

"Geekster"

length = (8) ✓

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = "Geekster"; → G
    System.out.println(str.charAt(0)); → G
    System.out.println(str.charAt(3)); → k
    System.out.println(str.charAt(6)); → e
    System.out.println(str.charAt(9)); → 
```

Finished in N/A

G ✓
k ✓
e ✓

java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException: String index out of range: 9
at line 48, java.base/java.lang.StringLatin1.charAt
at line 1512, java.base/java.lang.String.charAt
at line 8, Main.main

Concat() method → '+'

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str1 = "Java"; ✓  
        String str2 = "Programming"; ✓  
        System.out.println("First String: " + str1); ✓  
        System.out.println("Second String: " + str2);  
        // join above 2 strings str1 + ' ' + str2 + str3  
        System.out.println(str1.concat(str2));  
    }  
}
```

↑
Java
Memory

Java Programming

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    String str1 = "Java";  
    String str2 = " ";  
    String str3 = "Programming";  
    String str4 = "!";
```

```
    System.out.println("First String: " + str1 );  
    System.out.println("Second String: " + str2 );
```

```
    // join above 2 strings  
    System.out.println(str1.concat(str2).concat(str3).concat(str4));  
    //
```

equals() → comparison (==)

```
static void main" must be defined in a public class.  
ic class Main {  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String str1 = "Learn Java";✓  
    String str2 = "Learn Programming";✓  
    System.out.println(str1.equals(str2)); false  
}
```

```
tic void main" must be defined in a publi  
class Main {  
lic static void main(String[] args) {  
    String str1 = "Learn Java";  
    String str2 = "Learn java";  
  
    System.out.println(str1.equals(str2)); → false
```

L, J

"replace"
str1 = "Lava Lob"
str1.replace('L', 'J');

J
Lava
↑↑↑↑
J
Kob
↑↑↑↑↑

```
String str1 = "Lava Lob";
```

```
System.out.println(str1.replace('L', 'J'));
```

.

= Java Job

✗ “==” → Comparison

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str1 = "Learn Java" ✓
    String str2 = "Learn java"; ✓
    if(str1 == str2){
        System.out.println("String are equal");
    }else{
        System.out.println("String are not equal"); ✓
    }
}
```

X $\text{Set} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

Y $\boxed{\text{Subset}} = \{1, 2\}$ ✓

$\{1, 2\}$ is a subset of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ ✓

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ is a superset of $\{1, 2\}$ ✓

Y is a subset of X → Superset

Check if a **substring** is present or not

's' → character

"s" → string

»

str1 → "Java Programming is beginner friendly"

str2 → "Programming" str2 = "s"
↓ string say,

{ Str2 belongs str1 then only we can say,
str2 is the substring of str1.

Q. contains()
call kriga hai
call kriga hai

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    String text = "This is Java Programming"; ✓  
    String subString = "Java"; ✓  
    boolean result = text.contains(subString);  
    if(result == true){  
        System.out.println("Substring is present");  
    }else{  
        System.out.println("Substring is not present")  
    }  
}
```

~~#~~ Why `nextChar()` is not used
for taking input of a character

• `next()` → “Hello World”
 ↳



→ `next().charAt(0);` ↗ H

character input

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
    char alphabet = scn.next().charAt(0); → h  
    System.out.println(alphabet);  
    next Line ()
```

“hello World”
↑ ↓