

Small Capital or Digit

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

if (Character.islowerCase(ch))
print
;

- Take in a character as an input and then → $\text{char } ch = scn.next().charAt(0)$
- a. Print "Small case" if it is a small case character. → `islowerCase(ch) {`
 - b. Print "Capital case" if it is a capital case character. `isUpperCase(ch) {`
 - c. Print "Digit" if it is a digit. → `isDigit(ch) →`
 - d. Print "None" if none of the above conditions follow. `else → None`

- Hackerrank → `char, String.`
- Loops → `for()`

```
/* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. */
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
if(Character.isUpperCase(ch)){ → ch>='A' && ch<='Z'
    System.out.println("Capital case");
} else if(Character.isLowerCase(ch)){ch>='a' && ch<='z'
    System.out.println("Small case");
} else if(Character.isDigit(ch)){ → ch>='0' && ch<='9'
    System.out.println("Digit");
} else{
    System.out.println("None");
}
```

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
if(ch>='A' && ch<='Z'){
    System.out.println("Capital case");
} else if(ch>='a' && ch<='z'){
    System.out.println("Small case");
} else if(ch>='0' && ch<='9'){
    System.out.println("Digit");
} else{
    System.out.println("None");
}
```

Add if a digit

Take in a character as an input from the user → ch → '0' → 'q'

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"

$$\begin{matrix} '0' \rightarrow 0 \\ '1' \rightarrow 1 \end{matrix}$$

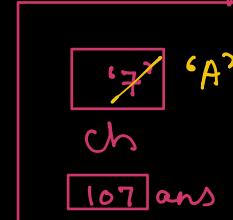
ch → input

```
if (Character.isDigit(ch)) {
    int ans = Character.getNumericValue(ch);
    print → (ans+100);
}
else
    print → 'This is not a digit'
```

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

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output */
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
    if(Character.isDigit(ch)){
        int ans = ch - 48; // '0' -> 0 → 7
        ans+=100;
        System.out.println(ans);
    }else{
        System.out.println("This is not a digit");
    }
}
```

Memory



Toggle the character

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Take in a character as an input from the user

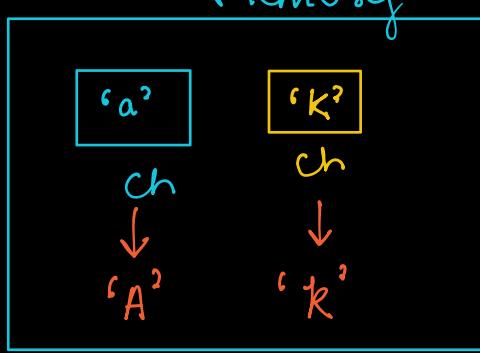
a. If the entered character is a small-case character, then convert it into the corresponding uppercase character and print it.

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

else

$\underline{a} \rightarrow \underline{A}$
 $\underline{G} \rightarrow \underline{g}$

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
char ch = scn.next().charAt(0); → 'k'
if(Character.isLowerCase(ch)){ ✓
    System.out.println(Character.toUpperCase(ch)); → 'A' 'a' ↓
} else{
    System.out.println(Character.toLowerCase(ch)); 'k' ↓
}
```



#

HW_Print character at 3rd index

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

You will be given a string as an input, and → String → str

a. If the length of the string is greater than or equal to 4, then print the character at 3rd index.

b. Otherwise, print "Small string"

Eg. If the input string is "abcdef", then print d.

Input Format

For each test case, you will get a string as input.

String → str → nextLine()

if str.length() >= 4 ✓

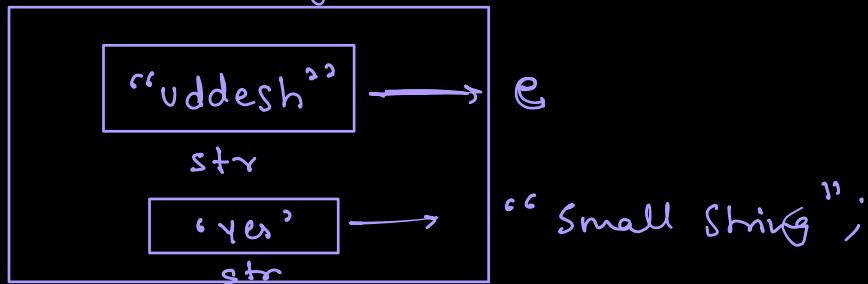
print(str.charAt(3));

else → small string

0 1 2 3 4 5
 a b c d e f → 6 is length
 ↑
 6 > 4
 print → d

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
String str = scn.nextLine();
if(str.length() >= 4){
    System.out.println(str.charAt(3));
} else{
    System.out.println("Small string");
}
```

Memory



GKSTR02 Concatenate_Two_Strings

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Hello + Friends = HelloFriends
str1 str2

(+) Concat

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

Input Format

Two Lines of input.

1. The first line of input will contain 1st string.
2. The second line of input will contain 2nd string.

Scanner

str1 → input
str2 → input

print(str1 + str2)

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
    String str1 = scn.nextLine(); }  
    String str2 = scn.nextLine(); }  
    System.out.println(str1 + str2);  
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from  
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
    String str1 = scn.nextLine(); }  
    String str2 = scn.nextLine(); }  
    System.out.println(str1.concat(str2));  
}
```

int(x1) = 9 ✓
x2 = 15 ✓
x3 = 16 ✓
⋮
x100 = 93

· Array → int

9	15	16	⋮	93
---	----	----	---	----

easy

string concatenate 2

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Given 2 strings, a and b , return a string of the form $\underline{\text{short}} + \underline{\text{long}} + \underline{\text{short}}$, with the shorter string on the outside and the longer string on the inside. The strings will not be the same length, but they may be empty (length 0).
comboString("Hello", "hi") → "hiHellohi" comboString("hi", "Hello") → "hiHellohi" comboString("aaa", "b") → "baaab"

Sample Input 0 $a + b + a + b + a$

{ hi } → 2 } a { b } { hello { hi }

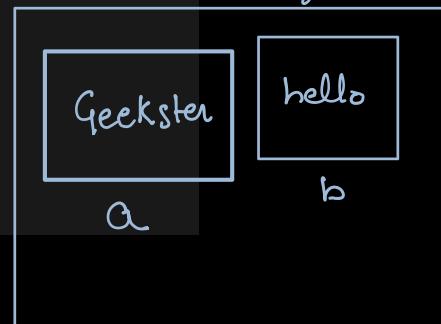
Sample Output 0

hihellohi

if ($a.length() > b.length()$)
 $(\frac{b}{\uparrow} + \frac{a}{\uparrow} + \frac{b}{\uparrow})$
else ($b > a$)
 $a + \frac{b}{\uparrow} + a$
centre

```
/* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN */
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
String a = scn.nextLine(); → Geekster
String b = scn.nextLine(); → hello
if(a.length() < b.length()){
    System.out.println(a+b+a);
} else{
    System.out.println(b+a+b);
}
```

Memory



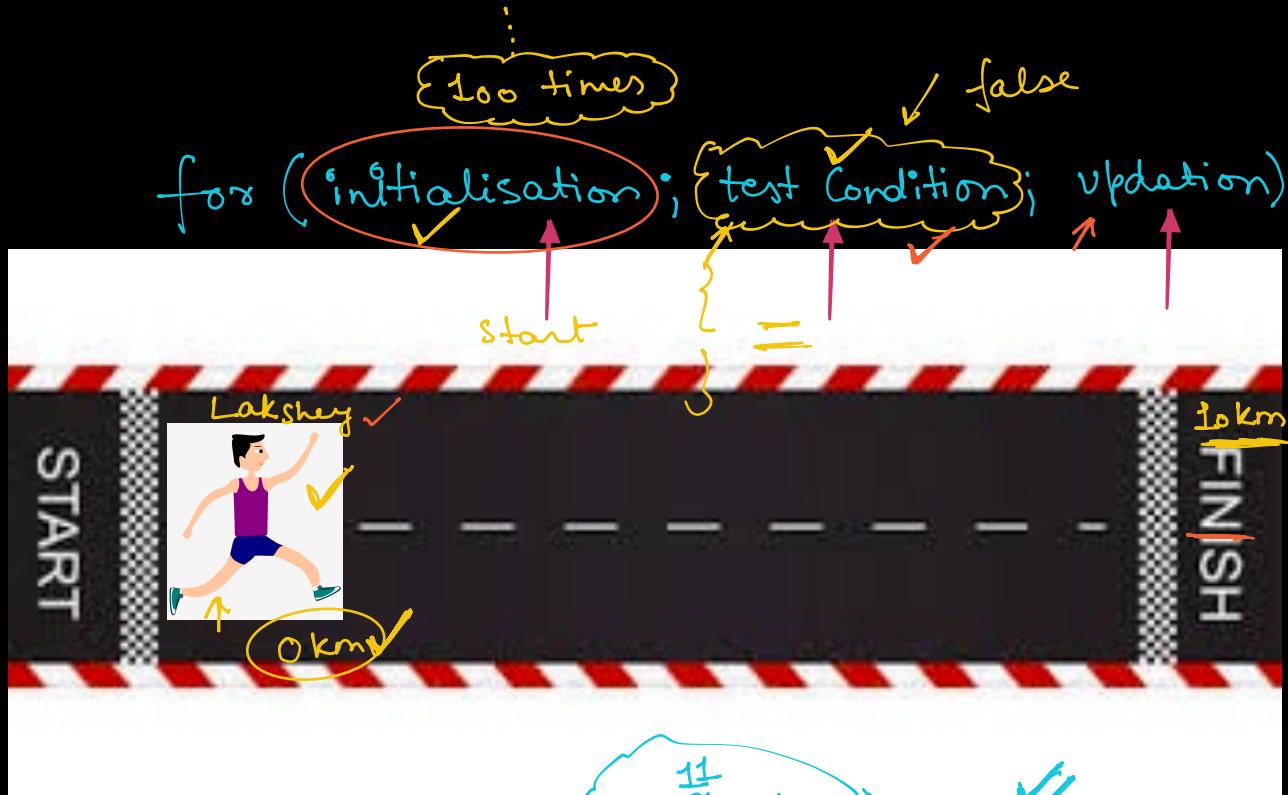
helloGeeksterhello

Loops

↳ When we want to print a line of code 100 times.

↳ “Hello World” → 100 times

```
point(“Hello World”)
```



for (int Lakshey = 0; $Lakshey \leq 10$; Lakshey++)
 0 → 1 → 2 → ... 10 → 11 → Lakshey
 $= Lakshey + 1$

updation →

Lakshay \Rightarrow Lakshay + 2

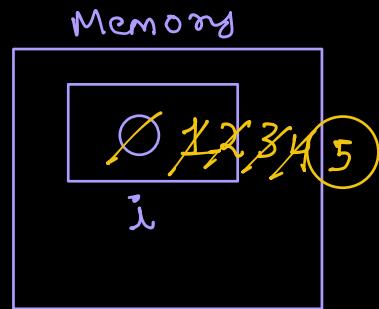
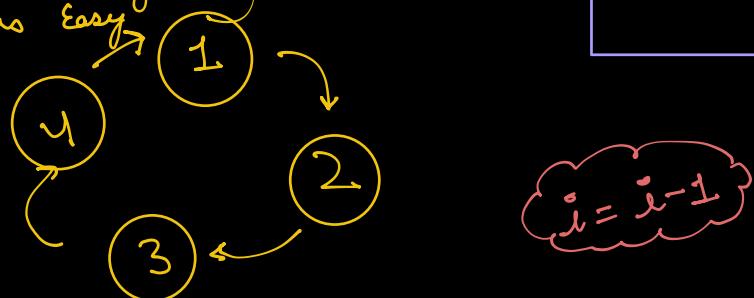
$$\begin{array}{l} a+1 \rightarrow a=a+1 \\ a+2 \rightarrow a=a+2 \end{array}$$

```

for(int i = 0; i <= 5; i++){
    System.out.println("Loop is Easy");
}

```

- Loop is Easy }



Infinite Loops → test Cond → never gets equal to "false"

1, 0, -1, -2, ..., -

```

for(int i = 1 ; i < 5 ; i--){
    System.out.println("Loop is Easy");
}

```

} Compiler



For-loop Recap

- It is used to repeat the block of code.
- Loop will run as long as test condⁿ → T.
- Test condⁿ never evaluates to F →
the loop runs endlessly → } infinite loop

GKSTR09 Print_Range

1 → 5

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

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

You can assume that input is a positive integer

$n \rightarrow \text{input}$
for (int i = 1; i ≤ n; i++) {
 print(i);
}

```
/* Enter your code here. Read input
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in)
int n = scn.nextInt();
for(int i = 1 ; i<=n ; i++){
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

Sample Input 0

5

Sample Output 0

{ 1 ✓
 2 ✓
 3 ✓
 4 ✓
 5 ✓