## Working with Strings in Java

For-each loops and Strings



## By the end of this video you will be able to...

 Use for-each loops to manipulate Strings and other arrays

```
public static boolean hasLetter(String word, char letter)
    for (char c : word.toCharArray())
        if (c == letter)
            return true;
    return false;
```

```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
        if (c == gone)
            c = here;
    return word;
```

```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
        if (c == gone)
                              // somewhere else:
                              replace("a happy", 'a', 'i')
            c = here;
                                 → "i hippy" ??
    return word;
```

```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
        if (c == gone)
            c = here;
    return word;
```

Does this method successfully return a modified word?

```
public static String replace(String word,
                            char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
       if (c == gone)
           c = here;
    return word;
  somewhere else:
replace("a happy", 'a', 'i')
   → "i hippy" ??
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```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
        if (c == gone)
            c = here;
    return word;
```

toCharArray() returns a copy of word's array of chars

```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
        if (c == gone)
            c = here;
    return new String(cArray);
```

Does this method successfully return a modified word?

```
public static String replace(String word,
                            char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
       if (c == gone)
           c = here;
    return new String(cArray);
  somewhere else:
replace ("a happy", 'a', 'i')
   → "i hippy" ??
```

```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    for (char c : cArray)
        if (c == gone)
                              c gets a copy of each
                                value in cArray!
            c = here;
    return new String(cArray);
```

```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray - word.toCharArray();
    char[] cArrayMod = new char[cArray.length];
    int i = 0;
                                     Does this method
    for (char c : cArray) {
                                   successfully return a
        if (c == gone)
                                      modified word?
           cArrayMod[i] = here;
        else
           cArrayMod[i] = c;
        i++;
    return new String(cArrayMod);
```

```
public static String replace (String word,
                             char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    char[] cArrayMod = new char[cArray.length];
    int i = 0;
    for (char c : cArray) {
        if (c == gone)
           cArrayMod[i] = here;
        else
           cArrayMod[i] = c;
        i++;
    return new String(cArrayMod);
   somewhere else:
replace ("a happy", 'a', 'i')
   → "i hippy" ??
```

```
public static String replace (String word,
                              char gone, char here)
    char[] cArray = word.toCharArray();
    char[] cArrayMod = new char[cArray.length];
    int i = 0;
    for (char c : cArray) {
        if (c == gone)
           cArrayMod[i] = here;
        else
           cArrayMod[i] = c;
        i++;
    return new String(cArrayMod);
```

Does this method modify the parameter String, word?