

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

|  |        |     |
|--|--------|-----|
| 1. Refer to the code below to answer the following   |        |     |
| <pre>String s = "Get here Thanksgiving!"; String m = "er"; int j = 8, z = 99;</pre>        |        |     |
| (a)<br>int k = s.indexOf(m);<br>System.out.println(k);                                     | 5      |     |
| (b)<br>int k = s.indexOf("T");<br>System.out.println(k);                                   | 9      |     |
| (c)<br>char p = s.charAt(6);<br>System.out.println(p);                                     | r      |     |
| (d)<br>int k = s.indexOf(z);<br>System.out.println(k);                                     | -1     |     |
| (e)<br>int k = s.indexOf('g', j);<br>System.out.println(k);                                | 15     |     |
| (f)<br>char p = s.charAt(z - 90);<br>System.out.println(p);                                | T      |     |
| (g)<br>int k = s.indexOf(m, 15);<br>System.out.println(k);                                 | -1     |     |
| (h)<br>int k = s.indexOf(z + 2, 4);<br>System.out.println(k);                              | 5      |     |
| (i)<br>boolean k = s.contains(m);<br>System.out.println(k);                                | true   |     |
| (j)<br>String s2 = " JAVA ";<br>String k = "!" + s2.trim() + "!"<br>System.out.println(k); | !JAVA! |     |
| (k)<br>System.out.println(m.compareTo(s));   | 30     |     |
|  |        | /11 |

2. The Alphabetize class below, alphabetizes three words. Consider the following examples. Write the Alphabetize class.

| Values of Strings s1, s2, and s3 before                        | Values of s1, s2, and s3 after                                 |
|--|--|
| String s1 = "cat";<br>String s2 = "car";<br>String s3 = "dog"; | String s1 = "car";<br>String s2 = "cat";<br>String s3 = "dog"; |
| String s1 = "dog";<br>String s2 = "cat";<br>String s3 = "car"; | String s1 = "car";<br>String s2 = "cat";<br>String s3 = "dog"; |

```
public class Alphabetize{

    public static void main(String args[]){

        //check if s1 is last
        if(s1.compareTo(s2)>0 && s1.compareTo(s3)>0){
            temp = s3;
            s3 = s1;
            s1 = temp;
        }
        //check if s2 is last
        if(s2.compareTo(s1)>0 && s2.compareTo(s3)>0){
            temp = s3;
            s3 = s2;
            s2 = temp;
        }
        //compare s1 and s2
        if(s1.compareTo(s2)>0){
            temp = s2;
            s2 = s1;
            s1 = temp;
        }
        System.out.println(s1 + " " + s2 + " " + s3);

    }

}
```

3. Write an algorithm that could be used to count the number of times a string occurs in another string. Consider the examples below<sup>1</sup>. This algorithm requires that you incorporate a loop along with the substring() and length() methods.

| String to search | String to find | Occurrences |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| BAAB             | AA             | 1           |
| AAAAA            | AA             | 2           |
| AABABABAA        | ABA            | 2           |
| ABBAABB          | ABA            | 0           |

```
public class FindOccur{

    public static void main(String args[]){

        Solution 1

        int count = 0;
        int i = 0;
        int len = smallStr.length();

        while (i < largeStr.length() - len + 1)
        {
            if (smallStr.equals(largeStr.substring(i,
                i + len)))
            {
                count++;
                i += len;
            }
            else
            {
                i++;
            }
        }

        Solution 2

        int count = 0;
        String word = largeStr;
        int len = smallStr.length();
        int ind = word.indexOf(smallStr);

        while (ind != -1)
        {
            count++;
            word = word.substring(ind + len);
            ind = word.indexOf(smallStr);
        }

    }

}
```

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from the 2020 AP Computer Science A Exam

