

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)	int k = s.indexOf(m); System.out.println(k);	
(b)	int k = s.indexOf("T"); System.out.println(k);	
(c)	char p = s.charAt(6); System.out.println(p);	
(d)	int k = s.indexOf(z); System.out.println(k);	
(e)	int k = s.indexOf('g', j); System.out.println(k);	
(f)	char p = s.charAt(z - 90); System.out.println(p);	
(g)	int k = s.indexOf(m, 15); System.out.println(k);	
(h)	int k = s.indexOf(z + 2, 4); System.out.println(k);	
(i)	boolean k = s.contains(m); System.out.println(k);	
(j)	String s2 = "  JAVA  "; String k = "!" + s2.trim() + "!" System.out.println(k);	
(k)	System.out.println(m.compareTo(s));	
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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"; String s2 = "car"; String s3 = "dog";	String s1 = "car"; String s2 = "cat"; String s3 = "dog";
String s1 = "dog"; String s2 = "cat"; String s3 = "car";	String s1 = "car"; String s2 = "cat"; String s3 = "dog";

```
public class Alphabetize{

    public static void main(String args[]){

    }

}
```

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4. The *removeSub* class below removes string from another string and composes the result. If the substring is not found the original string is returned. Consider the examples below,

String to search	Substring to remove	Result
ABAAAAABAAAAABA	ABA	AAAAAA
ABAAAAABAAAAABA	ABAA	AAAAABA
ABAAAAABAAAAABA	AABAA	ABAAAAABA
ABAAAAABAAAAABA	ACA	ABAAAAABAAAAABA

You must use the scanner methods *setDelimiter()* and *hasNext()* in your solution.

```
public class removeSub{

    public static void main(String args[]){

        Scanner sc = new Scanner("ABAAAAABAAAAABA");
        String delimiter = /*some substring to be removed*/

    }

}
```

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