Assignment 2.5

2. char charAt(int index): It returns the character at the specified index. Specified index value should be between 0 to length() -1 both inclusive. It throws IndexOutOfBoundsException if index<0||>= length of String.

boolean equals(Object obj): Compares the string with the specified string and returns true if both matches else false.

boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String string): It works same as equals method but it doesn’t consider the case while comparing strings. It does a case insensitive comparison.

int compareTo(String string): This method compares the two strings based on the Unicode value of each character in the strings.

int compareToIgnoreCase(String string): Same as CompareTo method however it ignores the case during comparison.

boolean startsWith(String prefix, int offset): It checks whether the substring (starting from the specified offset index) is having the specified prefix or not.

boolean startsWith(String prefix): It tests whether the string is having specified prefix, if yes then it returns true else false.

boolean endsWith(String suffix): Checks whether the string ends with the specified suffix.

int hashCode(): It returns the hash code of the string.

int indexOf(int ch): Returns the index of first occurrence of the specified character ch in the string.

int indexOf(int ch, int fromIndex): Same as indexOf method however it starts searching in the string from the specified fromIndex.

String replace(char oldChar, char newChar): It returns the new updated string after changing all the occurrences of oldChar with the newChar.

boolean contains(CharSequence s): It checks whether the string contains the specified sequence of char values. If yes then it returns true else false. It throws NullPointerException of ‘s’ is null.

String toUpperCase(Locale locale): Converts the string to upper case string using the rules defined by specified locale.

String toUpperCase(): Equivalent to toUpperCase(Locale.getDefault()).

public String intern(): This method searches the specified string in the memory pool and if it is found then it returns the reference of it, else it allocates the memory space to the specified string and assign the reference to it.

10. B = Tiny

11. C= 6 3

12. -2 & 2

13. Can we put more than one public class in single java file?

Yes, it can. However, there can only be one public class per .java file, as public classes must have the same name as the source file. One Java file can consist of multiple classes with the restriction that only one of them can be public.

14. Can we execute a program without main method?

Yes, you can compile and execute without main method By using static block. But after static block executed (printed) you will get an error saying no main method found. And Latest INFO --> YOU can’t Do this with JAVA 7 version. IT will not execute.

15. What is the difference b/w the >> and >>> operator?

">>" is a signed right shift, while ">>>" is an unsigned right shift. What this means is that if you use a signed shift on a negative number, the result will still be negative. Signed right shifting by one is equivalent to dividing by two, even if the number is negative.

16. Which characters may be used as the second character of an identifier, but not as the first character of an identifier?

$ \_ can be used as first characters

Any numbers from 0-9 can be used as second letter but not as the first letter.

17. Give an example where pass by value gives an error and pass by reference rectifies the statement.

Null reference