NAMA : JAMALUDIN

TYPE : EASY

TUGAS FROM *https://www.hackerrank.com/domains/java*

1. Question "Wellcome to java"

Welcome to the world of Java! In this challenge, we practice printing to stdout.

The code stubs in your editor declare a Solution class and a main method. Complete the main method by copying the two lines of code below and pasting them inside the body of your main method.

```
System.out.println("Hello, World.");
System.out.println("Hello, Java.");
```

Input Format

There is no input for this challenge.

Output Format

You must print two lines of output:

1. Print `Hello, World.` on the first line.
2. Print `Hello, Java.` on the second line.

Sample Output

```
Hello, World.
Hello, Java.
```

Answer

```
1  public class Solution {
2
3      public static void main(String[] args) {
4          /* Enter your code here. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be named
   Solution. */
5          System.out.println("Hello, World.");
6          System.out.println("Hello, Java.");
7      }
8  }
9
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

2. Question “Java Stdin AND Stdout 1

Task

In this challenge, you must read 3 integers from stdin and then print them to stdout. Each integer must be printed on a new line. To make the problem a little easier, a portion of the code is provided for you in the editor below.

Input Format

There are 3 lines of input, and each line contains a single integer.

Sample Input

```
42
100
125
```

Sample Output

```
42
100
125
```

Answer

```java
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a = scan.nextInt();
        int b = scan.nextInt();
        int c = scan.nextInt();

        System.out.println(a);
        System.out.println(b);
        System.out.println(c);

    }
}
```

Line: 10 Col: 9

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

3. Qeustion “Java Int to String”

You are given an integer n, you have to convert it into a string.

Please complete the partially completed code in the editor. If your code successfully converts n into a string s the code will print "Good job". Otherwise it will print "Wrong answer".

n can range between -100 to 100 inclusive.

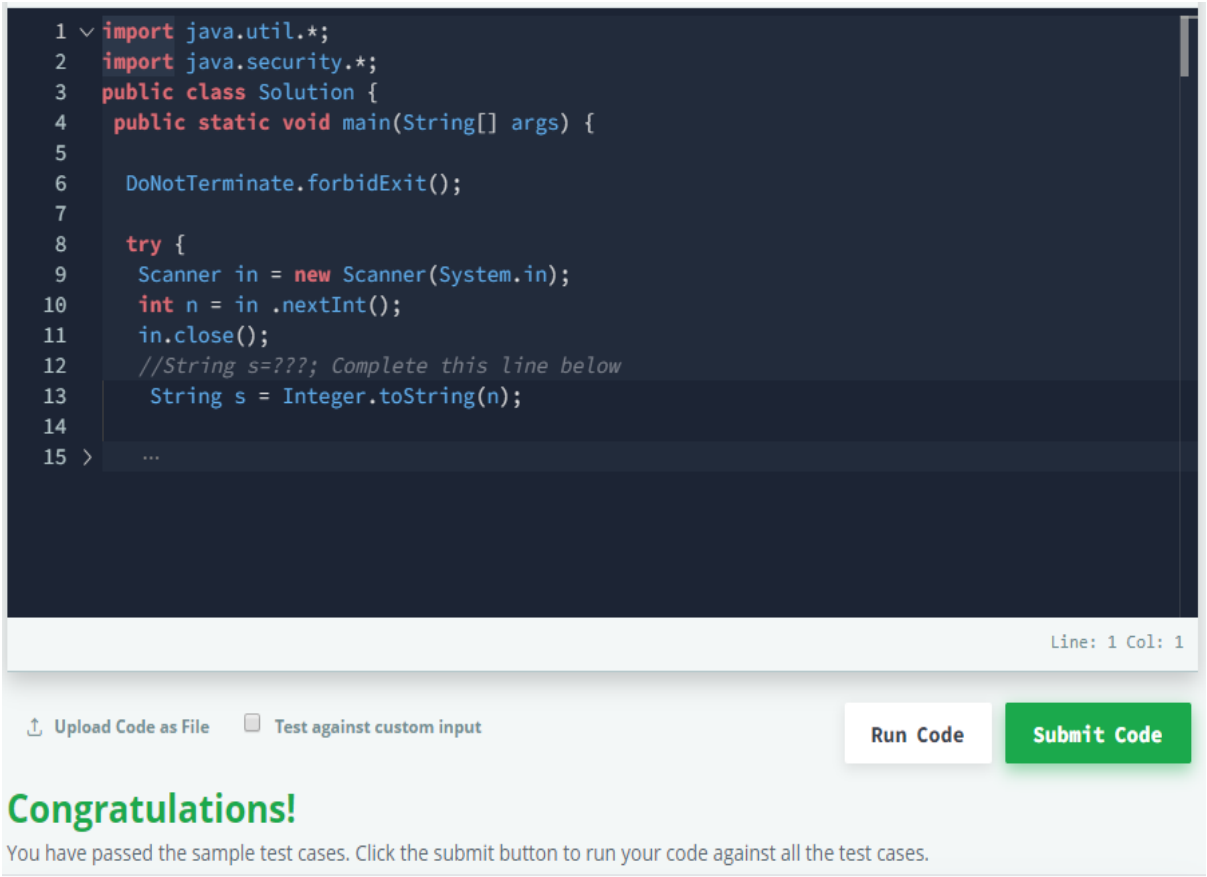
Sample Input 0

```
100
```

Sample Output 0

```
Good job
```

Answer



4. Question “Java Inheritance 1”

```
public class Solution{
   public static void main(String[] args){

      Bird bird = new Bird();
      bird.walk();
      bird.fly();
   }
}
```

The above code will print:

```
I am walking
I am flying
```

This means that a Bird object has all the properties that an Animal object has, as well as some additional unique properties.

The code above is provided for you in your editor. You must add a sing method to the Bird class, then modify the main method accordingly so that the code prints the following lines:

```
I am walking
I am flying
I am singing
```

Answer

```
2  import java.util.*;
3  import java.text.*;
4  import java.math.*;
5  import java.util.regex.*;
6
7  class Animal{
8      void walk(){
9          System.out.println("I am walking");
10     }
11 }
12
13 class Bird extends Animal{
14     void fly(){
15         System.out.println("I am flying");
16     }
17     void sing(){
18         System.out.println("I am singing");
19     }
20 }
21
```

Line: 18 Col: 35

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

5. Question “Java Stdin Stdout 2”

1. On the first line, print `String:` followed by the unaltered String read from stdin.
2. On the second line, print `Double:` followed by the unaltered double read from stdin.
3. On the third line, print `Int:` followed by the unaltered integer read from stdin.

To make the problem easier, a portion of the code is already provided in the editor.

Note: If you use the nextLine() method immediately following the nextInt() method, recall that nextInt() reads integer tokens; because of this, the last newline character for that line of integer input is still queued in the input buffer and the next nextLine() will be reading the remainder of the integer line (which is empty).

Sample Input

```
42
3.1415
Welcome to HackerRank's Java tutorials!
```

Sample Output

```
String: Welcome to HackerRank's Java tutorials!
Double: 3.1415
Int: 42
```

Answer

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);
        int i =scan.nextInt();
        double d = scan.nextDouble();
        scan.nextLine();
        String s = scan.nextLine();


        System.out.println("String: " + s);
        System.out.println("Double: " + d);
        System.out.println("Int: " + i);
    }
}

```

Line: 1 Col: 1

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Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

6. Question "Java Output Formatting

Output Format

In each line of output there should be two columns:

The first column contains the String and is left justified using exactly 15 characters.

The second column contains the integer, expressed in exactly 3 digits; if the original input has less than three digits, you must pad your output's leading digits with zeroes.

Sample Input

```
java 100
cpp 65
python 50
```

Sample Output

```
================================
java           100
cpp            065
python         050
================================
```

Answer

```java
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Solution {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
            Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
            System.out.println("================================");
            for(int i=0;i<3;i++){
                String s1=sc.next();
                int x=sc.nextInt();
                System.out.printf("%-15s%03d%n", s1, x);
                //Complete this line
            }
            System.out.println("================================");

    }
}
```

Line: 11 Col: 57

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7. Question Java Loops 1

Output Format

Print 10 lines of output; each line i (where $1 \leq i \leq 10$) contains the $result$ of $N \times i$ in the form:

`N x i = result.`

Sample Input

```
2
```

Sample Output

```
2 x 1 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
2 x 3 = 6
2 x 4 = 8
2 x 5 = 10
2 x 6 = 12
2 x 7 = 14
2 x 8 = 16
2 x 9 = 18
2 x 10 = 20
```

Answer

```
3  import java.security.*;
4  import java.text.*;
5  import java.util.*;
6  import java.util.concurrent.*;
7  import java.util.regex.*;
8
9  public class Solution {
10
11
12
13   public static void main(String[] args) {
14           Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
15           int N = in.nextInt();
16
17           for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++){
18
19               System.out.printf("%d x %d = %d%n", N, i, N*i);
20           }
21       }
22   }
```

Line: 22 Col: 2

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8. Question Java String Introduction

Input Format

The first line contains a string A. The second line contains another string B. The strings are comprised of only lowercase English letters.

Output Format

There are three lines of output:

For the first line, sum the lengths of A and B.

For the second line, write `Yes` if A is lexicographically greater than B otherwise print `No` instead.

For the third line, capitalize the first letter in both A and B and print them on a single line, separated by a space.

Sample Input 0

```
hello
java
```

Sample Output 0

```
9
No
Hello Java
```

Answer

```
3
4  public class Solution {
5
6      public static void main(String[] args) {
7
8          Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
9          String A=sc.next();
10         String B=sc.next();
11         System.out.println(A.length()+B.length());
12         System.out.println(A.compareTo(B)>0?"Yes":"No");
13         System.out.println(A.substring(0, 1).toUpperCase()+A.substring(1, A.length())+"
   "       +B.substring(0, 1).toUpperCase()+B.substring(1, B.length()));
14         /* Enter your code here. Print output to STDOUT. */
15
16     }
17 }
18
19
20
21
```

Line: 13 Col: 158

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Congratulations!

NAMA : JAMALUDIN

TYPE : MEDIUM

https://www.hackerrank.com/domains/java

1. Question “Can you acces?”

You are given a class Solution and an inner class Inner.Private. The main method of class Solution takes an integer num as input. The powerof2 in class Inner.Private checks whether a number is a power of 2. You have to call the method powerof2 of the class Inner.Private from the main method of the class Solution.

Constraints

$1 \leq num \leq 2^{30}$

Sample Input

```
8
```

Sample Output

```
8 is power of 2
An instance of class: Solution.Inner.Private has been created
```

Answer

```
7
8  public class Solution {
9
10     public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
11         DoNotTerminate.forbidExit();
12
13         try{
14             BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
15             int num = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine().trim());
16             Object o;// Must be used to hold the reference of the instance of the class
   Solution.Inner.Private
17 System.out.println(num + " is " + ((Inner.Private) (o = new Inner().new Private()))
   .powerof2(num));
18         System.out.println("An instance of class: " + o.getClass().getCanonicalName() +
   " has been created");
19
20         }//end of try
21
22         catch (DoNotTerminate.ExitTrappedException e) {
23             System.out.println("Unsuccessful Termination!!");
```