

String :-

String str = " ";

user-defined input :-

↳ `scanf()`  
↳ `scanfline()`

String str1 = `scanf()`; → Navgurukul → Stop & reading the IP when it encounters with space.

String str2 = `scanfline()`; → Navgurukul Bootcamp

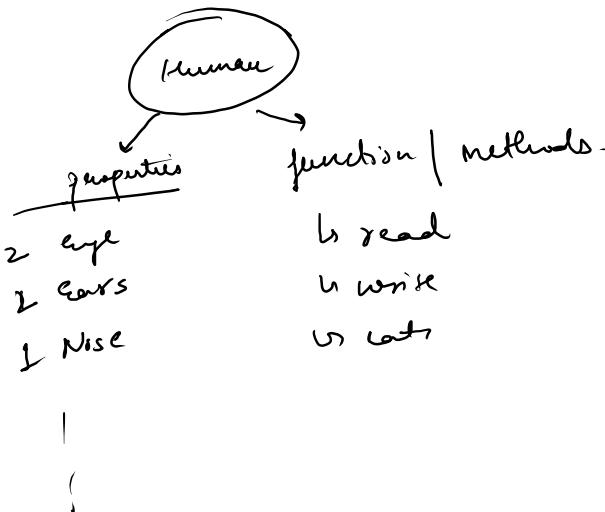
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→ length of string → function / method.

↳ str.length()

→ array → length → property.

↳ arr.length



substring  
↳ "Coding" →

C o d i n g .  
co od di in g .  
cod ud i n ing .  
codi odin ing .  
codin oding .  
Coding .

subarray



1            2            3  
2            2 3  
↓ 2 3

Syntax:-

string-name.substring(starting index, ending index)  
[starting index, ending index)

Ex:- str = "Coding"

str.substring(2, 4) → 2, 3, 4

Coding  
0 1 2 3 4 5

di  
t t  
2 3 ✗

str.substring(2, 5);

to din

```

public static void main(String[] args) {
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    String str = "Coding";
    System.out.println("Length of String is: " + str.length());
    System.out.println(str.substring(2,4));
    System.out.println(str.substring(2,5));
}

```

Your Output

```

Length of String is: 6
di
din

```

$\text{str} = \text{"Coding"}$

$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{ding}}$

$\text{str.substring}(2, 6) \rightarrow 2, 3, 4, 5 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{ding}}$

or

$\text{str.substring}(2) \rightarrow 2, 3, 4, 5$

System.out.println(str.substring(2,6));  
System.out.println(str.substring(2));

Your Output

```

ding
ding

```

$\text{str} = \text{"Coding"}$

$\text{String str2} = \text{str.substring}(3, 3); \rightarrow ?$

$\rightarrow$  Note:- When starting and ending index is same, then highest priority is of "ending index"

$\rightarrow$  Max interval  
 $\rightarrow$  null

$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \underline{\text{null}}$

$\text{String str3} = \text{str.substring}(5, 5); \rightarrow \boxed{\text{null}}$

$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \underline{\text{ding}}$

$\text{String str4} = \text{str.substring}(6, 6); \rightarrow \boxed{\text{null}}$

$\begin{matrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{null}}$

$\text{String str5} = \text{str.substring}(10, 10)$

$\begin{matrix} 10 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{null}}$

g is not the valid index

↓

error

$(10, 10) \rightarrow 10, 9 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{null}}$

$(6, 6) \rightarrow 6, 5 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{null}}$

```

String str1 = "Hello";
String str2 = "Hello";
String str3 = new String("Hello");
String str4 = new String("Hello");
str3 = new String("Hello");
str1 = "Hello";
str2 = "Hello";

```

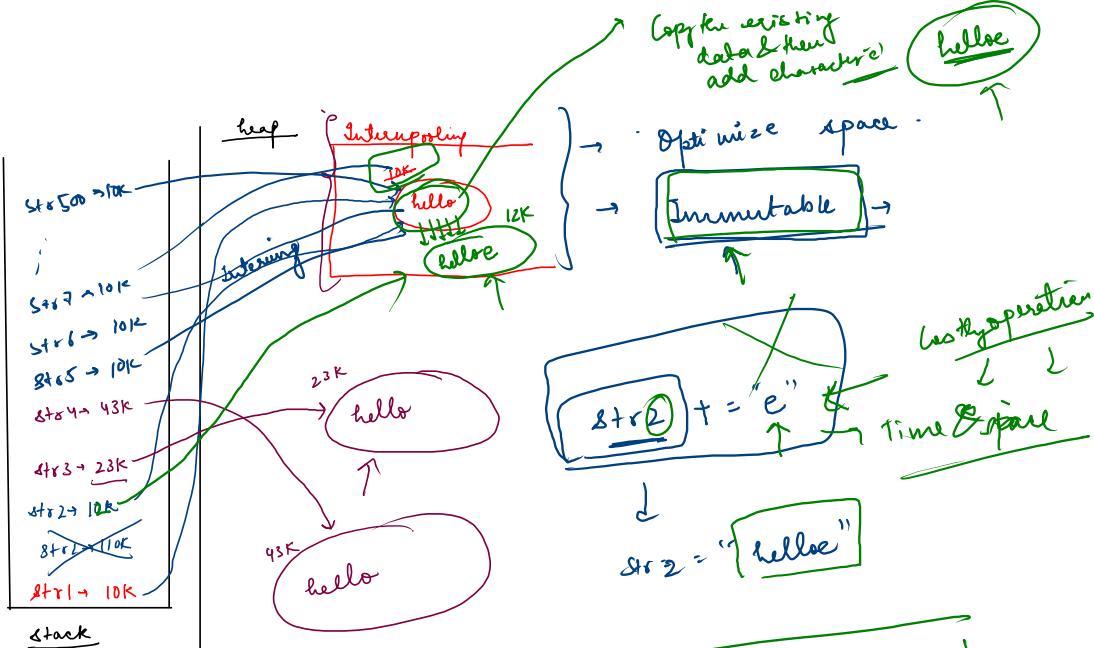
↳ if the given string is present  
in intern pool, then ~~assign the same address~~

```

String str5 = "Hello";
String str6 = "Hello";
String str7 = "Hello";
String str8 = "Hello";
;

```

→  $\text{String } \&\text{str5} = \text{"Hello";}$



500 strings → Helloe

→ How to compare two strings in Java?

```
int a=10;  
int b=10;
```

$a == b$  X

String str1 = "Hello";  
String str2 = "Hello";  
String str3 = new String("Hello");

10k

20k

```
if (str1 == str3)  
{  
    System.out.println("Good");  
}  
else  
{  
    System.out.println("Bad");  
}
```

DIP

Bad

$str1 == str3$

↓

Evaluate "Address of both the string"

.equals → checks characters by character

```
if (str1.equals(str2))  
    System.out.println("Good");  
else  
    System.out.println("Bad");
```

```
Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
String str1 = "Coding";

String str2 = "Coding";

String str3 = new String("Coding");

if(str1.equals(str3)){
    System.out.println("Good");
}else{
    System.out.println("Bad");
}
```

→ .equals → check data

```
String str1 = "Coding";
String str2 = "Coding";
String str3 = new String("Coding");

if(str1 == str3){
    System.out.println("Good");
}else{
    System.out.println("Bad");
}
```

== → check address

# Print Indices of Vowels (22 July)

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Take a string from the user and print the indices of vowels in a string.

aqua  
^ 1 2 3

str = "aqua"

a, e, i, o, u

```
for(int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {  
    char ch = str.charAt(i);  
    if given character is vowel  
        → print(index);
```

)

ch = 'a'

Sample Input 0

aqua

Sample Output 0

0 2 3

i = 0 < 4 (T)

ch = 'a'  
 ↳ 0

i = 1 < 4 (T)  
ch = 'q' → X

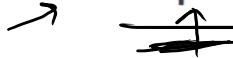
i = 2 < 4  
ch = 'u' → 2

i = 3 < 4  
ch = 'a' → 3  
i = 4 < 4 (F) X

```
public static void printVowelsIndex(String str){  
    for(int i=0;i<str.length();i++){  
        char ch = str.charAt(i);  
        if(ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'o' || ch == 'u'){  
            System.out.print(i + " ");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class should be  
        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);  
        String str = scn.nextLine();  
  
        printVowelsIndex(str);  
    }  
}
```

→ 5 min

Is Equal? (23 july)



Language: Java 8

---

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Solution {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args) {
7         /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT. Your class
8            Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
9            String str1 = scn.next();
10           String str2 = scn.next();
11
12           System.out.println(str1.equals(str2));
13     }
14 }
```

# Search Character (23 july)

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Given a small case character ch and a sorted array containing only the small case alphabets, you have to print the alphabet just greater than the character ch present in array. If no such character found print -1.

**Input Format**

An Character ch An integer value representing size of array n character value representing elements of array.

**Constraints**

'a'<=ch<='z' 1<=n<=100000 'a'<=arr[i]<='z'

**Output Format**

A Character value

**Sample Input 0**

c  
5  
a b c d e

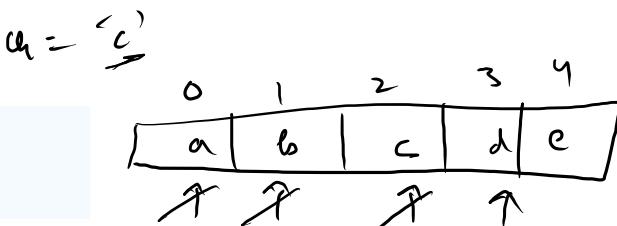
**Sample Output 0**

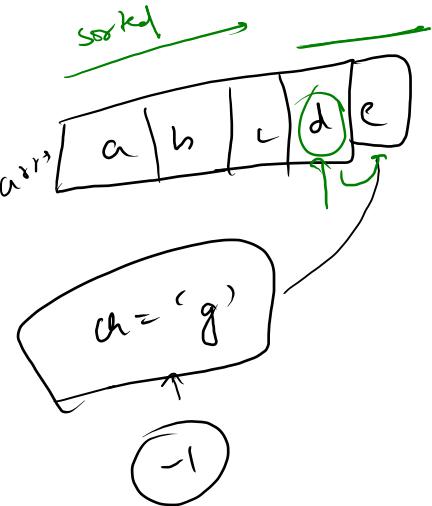
d

→ 5 min

if (do)

u





```

public static String searchCharacter(char arr[], char ch, int n){
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        char c = arr[i];
        if (c>ch){
            return c+"";
        }
    }
    return "-1";
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    /* Enter your code here. Read input from STDIN. Print output to STDOUT.
    Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
    char ch = scn.next().charAt(0);
    int n =scn.nextInt();
    char arr[] = new char[n];
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        arr[i] = scn.next().charAt(0);
    }

    System.out.println(searchCharacter(arr,ch,n));
}

```

-1 → 2 characters

10 - 1  
↓

10 - 12 → 8 string  
12 - 1 → remaining