

Homework: Strings and Text Processing

This document defines the homework assignments from the ["Advanced C#" Course @ Software University](#). Please submit as homework a single **zip / rar / 7z** archive holding the solutions (source code) of all below described problems.

Note: You are **NOT** allowed to use regular expressions in this homework assignment.

Problem 1. Reverse String

Write a program that reads a string from the console, reverses it and prints the result back at the console.

Input	Output
sample	elpmas
24tvcoi92	29iocvt42

Problem 2. String Length

Write a program that reads from the console a string of maximum 20 characters. If the length of the string is less than 20, the rest of the characters should be filled with *. Print the resulting string on the console.

Examples:

Input	Output
Welcome to SoftUni!	Welcome to SoftUni!*
a regular expression (abbreviated regex or regexp and sometimes called a rational expression) is a sequence of characters that forms a search pattern	a regular expression
C#	C#*****

Problem 3. Count Substring Occurrences

Write a program to **find how many times a given string appears in a given text as substring**. The text is given at the first input line. The search string is given at the second input line. The output is an integer number. Please ignore the **character casing**. **Overlapping** between occurrences is **allowed**. Examples:

Input	Output
Welcome to the Software University (SoftUni)! Welcome to programming. Programming is wellness for developers, said Maxwell. wel	4
aaaaaa aa	5
ababa caba aba	3
Welcome to SoftUni Java	0

Problem 4. Text Filter

Write a program that takes a **text** and a **string of banned words**. All words included in the ban list should be replaced with **asterisks** "*", equal to the word's length. The entries in the ban list will be separated by a **comma and space** ", ".

The ban list should be entered on the first input line and the text on the second input line. Example:

Input	Output
Linux, Windows It is not Linux , it is GNU/ Linux . Linux is merely the kernel, while GNU adds the functionality. Therefore we owe it to them by calling the OS GNU/ Linux ! Sincerely, a Windows client	It is not *****, it is GNU/*****. ***** is merely the kernel, while GNU adds the functionality. Therefore we owe it to them by calling the OS GNU/*****! Sincerely, a ***** client

Problem 5. Unicode Characters

Write a program that converts a string to a sequence of C# Unicode character literals. Examples:

Input	Output
Hi!	\u0048\u0069\u0021
What?!?	\u0057\u0068\u0061\u0074\u003f\u0021\u003f
SoftUni	\u0053\u0066\u0066\u0074\u0055\u006e\u0069

Problem 6. Palindromes

Write a program that extracts from a given text all palindromes, e.g. ABBA, lamal, exe and prints them on the console on a single line, separated by comma and space. Use spaces, commas, dots, question marks and exclamation marks as word delimiters. Print only **unique** palindromes, **sorted** lexicographically.

Example:

Input	Output
Hi,exe? ABBA! Hog fully a string. Bob	a, ABBA, exe

Problem 7. * Letters change Numbers

This problem is from the Java Basics exam (8 February 2015). You may check your solution [here](#).

Nakov likes Math. But he also likes the English alphabet a lot. He invented a game with numbers and letters from the **English** alphabet. The game was simple. You get a string consisting of a **number between two letters**. Depending on whether the letter was in front of the number or after it you would perform different mathematical operations on the number to achieve the result.

First you start with the letter **before** the number. If it's **Uppercase** you **divide** the number by the letter's **position** in the alphabet. If it's **lowercase** you **multiply** the number with the letter's position. **Then** you move to the **letter after** the number. If it's **Uppercase** you **subtract** its position from the resulted number. If it's **lowercase** you **add** its position to the resulted number. But the game became too easy for Nakov really quick. He decided to complicate it a bit by doing the same but with **multiple** strings keeping track of only the **total sum** of all results. Once he started to solve

this with more strings and bigger numbers it became quite hard to do it only in his mind. So he kindly asks you to write a program that **calculates the sum of all numbers after the operations on each number have been done**.

For example, you are given the sequence "A12b s17G". We have two strings – "A12b" and "s17G". We do the operations on each and sum them. We start with the letter before the number on the first string. **A is Uppercase** and its position in the alphabet is **1**. So we divide the number 12 with the position 1 ($12/1 = 12$). Then we move to the letter after the number. **b is lowercase** and its position is 2. So we add 2 to the resulted number ($12+2=14$). Similarly for the second string **s is lowercase** and its position is 19 so we multiply it with the number ($17*19 = 323$). Then we have Uppercase G with position 7, so we subtract it from the resulted number ($323 - 7 = 316$). Finally we sum the 2 results and we get $14 + 316=330$;

Input

The input comes from the console as a **single line, holding the sequence of strings**. Strings are separated by **one or more white spaces**.

The input data will always be valid and in the format described. There is no need to check it explicitly.

Output

Print at the console a single number: the **total sum of all processed numbers** rounded up to **two digits** after the decimal separator.

Constraints

- The **count** of the strings will be in the range [1 ... 10].
- The numbers between the letters will be integers in range [1 ... 2 147 483 647].
- Time limit: 0.3 sec. Memory limit: 16 MB.

Examples

Input	Output	Comment
A12b s17G	330.00	$12/1=12$, $12+2=14$, $17*19=323$, $323-7=316$, $14+316=330$
P34562Z q2576f H456z	46015.13	
a1A	0.00	