

# **STRINGS SOLUTIONS**

### Solution 1:

```
import java.util.*;

public class Solution {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = new Scanner(System.in).next();
        int count = 0;

        for(int i=0; i<str.length(); i++) {
            char ch = str.charAt(i);
            if(ch == 'a' || ch == 'e' || ch == 'i' || ch == 'o' || ch == 'u') {
                 count++;
            }
        }
        System.out.println("count of vowels is :" + count);
    }
}</pre>
```

## Solution 2: Output will be:

false true

(If you need an explanation, please r-ewatch the video about how Strings work in memory?)

### Solution 3: Output will be:

ApnaCoege

Following are some methods in Java which are used to replace characters:

String	replace(char oldChar, char newChar) Returns a new string resulting from replacing all occurrences of oldChar in this string with newChar.
String	replace(CharSequence target, CharSequence replacement) Replaces each substring of this string that matches the literal target sequence with the specified literal replacement sequence.
String	replaceAll(String regex, String replacement) Replaces each substring of this string that matches the given regular expression with the given replacement.
String	replaceFirst(String regex, String replacement) Replaces the first substring of this string that matches the given regular expression with the given replacement.

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#### Solution 4:

```
import java.util.Arrays;
public class Solution {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
       str1 = str1.toLowerCase();
       str2 = str2.toLowerCase();
       if(str1.length() == str2.length()) {
            char[] strlcharArray = strl.toCharArray();
            char[] str2charArray = str2.toCharArray();
anagram
           boolean result = Arrays.equals(str1charArray, str2charArray);
other.");
each other.");
other.");
```