

BJP5 Self-Check 4.24: secondHalfLetters



Language/Type: Java [char](#) [method basics](#) [String](#)
Author: Marty Stepp (on 2019/09/19)

Write a method named `secondHalfLetters` that accepts a string as its parameter and returns an integer representing letters in the string come from the second half of the alphabet (that is, have values of 'n' through 'z' inclusive). Compute this count case insensitively, such that uppercase values of 'N' through 'Z' also count. For example, the call `secondHalfLetters("ruminates")` should return 5 because the 'r', 'u', 'n', 't', and 's' come from the second half of the alphabet. You may assume that every character in the string is a letter.

Type your solution here:

```
1 public int secondHalfLetters(String a){
2     int count = 0;
3     int amount = 0;
4
5     while (count < a.length()){
6         if (Character.toLowerCase(a.charAt(count)) >= 'n') {
7             amount ++;
8         }
9         count++;
10    }
11    return amount;
12 }
```

This is a **method problem**. Write a Java method as described. Do not write a complete program or class; just the method(s) above.

Submit

✔ You passed 7 of 7 tests.

[Go to the next problem: printTriangleTypePreconditions](#)

test #1: secondHalfLetters("ruminates") return: 5 result: ✔ pass
test #2: secondHalfLetters("mississippi") return: 6 result: ✔ pass

BJP5 Exercise 5.3: toBinary

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Language/Type: [Java](#) [binary numbers](#) [method basics](#) [mod](#) [while](#)

Author: Leslie Ferguson (on 2019/09/19)

Write a method named `toBinary` that accepts an integer as a parameter and returns a string of that number's representation in binary. For example, the call of `toBinary(42)` should return `"101010"`.

Type your solution here:

```
1 public static String toBinary(int num){
2     String result = "";
3     String binary = "";
4
5     if (num == 0)
6         result = result + 0;
7
8     while (num != 0){
9         result = result + (num % 2);
10        num = num/2;
11    }
12
13    for (int i = result.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--){
14        binary = binary + result.charAt(i);
15    }
16
17    return binary;
18 }
```

This is a **method problem**. Write a Java method as described. Do not write a complete program or class; just the method(s) above.

 **Submit**

 4 Indent

☒ Sound F/X
☒ Highlighting

✔ You passed 5 of 5 tests.

[Go to the next problem: randomX](#)

```
test #1: toBinary(44)
return:  "101100"
result:  ✔ pass
```

```
test #2: toBinary(0)
```

BJP5 Self-Check 5.1: whileLoops

Language/Type:  Java [basics](#) [while loops](#)

Author: Will Beebe (on 2019/09/19)

For each of the following while loops, how many times will the loop execute its body? Remember that "unknown" are legal answers.

1.

```
int x = 1;
while (x < 100) {
    System.out.print(x + " ");
    x += 10;
}
```
2.

```
int max = 10;
while (max < 10) {
    System.out.println("count down: " + max);
    max--;
}
```
3.

```
int x = 250;
while (x % 3 != 0) {
    System.out.println(x);
}
```
4.

```
int x = 2;
while (x < 200) {
    System.out.print(x + " ");
    x *= x;
}
```
5.

```
String word = "a";
while (word.length() < 10) {
    word = "b" + word + "b";
}
System.out.println(word);
```
6.


```
int x = 100;
while (x > 0) {
    System.out.println(x / 10);
    x = x / 2;
}
```

- | | |
|----|----------|
| 1. | 10 |
| 2. | 8 |
| 3. | infinity |
| 4. | 3 |
| 5. | 5 |
| 6. | 7 |

 Submit

 You passed 6 of 6 tests.

[Go to the next problem: forToWhile](#)

#	question	your answer	result
1	1.	10	 pass

○ BJP5 Self-Check 5.3: whileLoopMystery1


Language/Type: [Java basics](#) [mystery](#) [while loops](#)
Author: Marty Stepp (on 2019/09/19)

Given the following method:

```
public static void mystery(int x) {
    int y = 1;
    int z = 0;
    while (2 * y <= x) {
        y = y * 2;
        z++;
    }
    System.out.println(y + " " + z);
}
```

Write the output of each of the following calls.

mystery(1);	1 0
mystery(6);	4 2
mystery(19);	16 4
mystery(39);	32 5
mystery(74);	64 6

 Submit

✔ You passed 5 of 5 tests.

[Go to the next problem: whileLoopMystery2](#)

#	question	your answer	result
1	mystery(1);	1 0	✔ pass
2	mystery(6);	4 2	✔ pass

○ BJP5 Self-Check 5.4: whileLoopMystery2

Language/Type: [Java](#) [mystery](#) [while loops](#)
Author: Leslie Ferguson (on 2019/09/19)

Given the following method:

```
public static void mystery(int x) {
    int y = 0;
    while (x % 2 == 0) {
        y++;
        x = x / 2;
    }
    System.out.println(x + " " + y);
}
```

Write the output of each of the following calls.

mystery(19);	19 0
mystery(42);	21 1
mystery(48);	3 4
mystery(40);	5 3
mystery(64);	1 6

 Submit

✔ You passed 5 of 5 tests.

[Go to the next problem: randomRangeABCDE](#)

#	question	your answer	result
1	mystery(19);	19 0	✔ pass
2	mystery(42);	21 1	✔ pass

○ BJP5 Exercise 5.18: digitSum

Language/Type: [Java](#) [method basics](#) [mod](#)
Author: Marty Stepp (on 2019/09/19)

Write a method named `digitSum` that accepts an integer as a parameter and returns the sum of its digits. For example, `digitSum(29107)` returns `2+9+1+0+7` or `19`. For negative numbers, return the same value as if they were positive. For example, `digitSum(-456)` returns `4+5+6` or `15`.

Type your solution here:

```
1 public static int digitSum(int x){
2     x = Math.abs(x);
3     int sum = 0;
4
5     while (x > 0){
6         sum = sum + (x%10);
7         x = x/10;
8     }
9
10    return sum;
11 }
```

This is a **method problem**. Write a Java method as described. Do not write a complete program or class; just the method.

 Submit

✔ You passed 11 of 11 tests.

[Go to the next problem: firstDigit](#)

```
test #1: digitSum(29107)
return: 19
result: ✔ pass
```