Method	Return	Arguments	Example
concat	String	String	lorem.concat(“ipsum”)
isEmpty	boolean	void	word.isEmpty( )
replace	String	String, String	lorem.replace(“ipsum”,“lorem”)
startsWith	boolean	String	lorem.startsWith(“lor”)
endsWith	boolean	String	lorem.endsWith(“sum”)

AP 2014 FRQs

```
String wordA = “hello”;
String wordB = “world”;

String helloWorld = wordA.concat(wordB);
                        // wordA + wordB
String testAdd = wordA + 7 + 3;
                    // hello73

boolean wordEmpty = wordA.isEmpty();
                        // wordA.equals(“”);

boolean starts = wordA.startsWith(“he”); // equal to true
boolean ends = wordA.endsWith(“l”); // equal to false
```

```
wordA = wordA.replace(“ll”, “o”);
        // wordA will be “hello” ⇒ “heoo”
```

String scrambleWord(String word)

- Process word from left to right
- If there is an ‘A’ followed by a letter not an ‘A’ then swap the letters
- Once a letter has been swapped, it can’t be swapped again

```
String scrambleWord(String word) {
  String scrambled = “”;
  for(int i = 0; i < word.length() - 1; i++) {
    char firstLetter = word.charAt(i);
    char secondLetter = word.charAt(i + 1);

    if(firstLetter = ‘A’ && secondLetter != ‘A’) {
      // Swap the characters
      scrambled = scrambled + secondLetter + firstLetter;
      i++;
    } else {
      scrambled = scrambled + firstLetter + secondLetter;
    }
}
return scrambled;
```

```
}
```

ARRAYS

```
int[] array = new int[10];
int[] numbers = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
Truck[] trucks = new Truck[4];

for(int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {
  System.out.println(“Number: “ + array[i]);
}

array[0] = 6;
```

```
int[][] grid = new int[10][20];

// Assume that grid has been initialized

for(int i = 0; i < grid.length; i++) {
  for(int j = 0; j < grid[0].length; j++){
    System.out.print(grid[i][j] + " ");
  }
  System.out.println();
}
```