Accept a name and print it.

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

str

Raj

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

stack

heap

String str=sc.next();

***out***.print(str);

}

}

import static java.lang.System.out;

import java.util.\*;

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String str=sc.nextLine();

out.print(str);

}

}

In java string is immutable ie. You can not modify original string.

Public final clas sString

{

Public string toUpperCase(){}

}

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

str

raj

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

RAJ

String str=sc.next();//raj

ss

***out***.print(str);

String ss=str.toUpperCase()

***out***.print(ss);

New string get created and return reference , since we have not given any handle it is hanging in air

***out***.print(str);

str=ss;

}

}

In java string is immutable ie. You can not modify original string.

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

str

raj

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

RAJ

String str=sc.next();//raj

***out***.print(str);

str=str.toUpperCase()

***out***.print(str);

}

}

How to check both string are equal or not ?We can not use == to check value

as it check reference ie [arrow]. To check value use “equals()” method which will return Boolean.

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

Str1

raj

**import** java.util.\*;

equals check

value

== checks

reference

[Arrow]

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();

Str2

raj

String str2=sc.next();

***out***.print(str1.equals(str2));

***out***.println(str1==str2); //false

}

}

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

Str1

raj

**import** java.util.\*;

equals check

value

== checks

reference

[Arrow]

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();

Str2

raj

String str2=sc.next();

***out***.print(str1.equals(str2));//T

str1=str2;

String pool

It can not have duplicate value

***out***.print(str1.equals(str2));//T

***out***.print(str1== str2);//T

raj

***out***.print(str1==”raj”)//F

s

***String s=”raj”;***

***String ss=”raj”;***

ss

}

}

To solve all logical program without library function we will convert string to Array.

How to convert string to array

Str1

raj

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| r | a | j |

//string to Array

ch

**char**[] ch=str1.toCharArray();

**for**(**char** c**:**ch)

***out***.println(c);

//char array to string(static method)

ss

raj

String ss=String.*valueOf*(ch);

***out***.println(ss);

}

}

How to convert string to array using your own logic

import static java.lang.System.out;

import java.util.\*;

Raj

Str1

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

String str1=sc.next();//Raj

//string to Array

ch

char[] ch=toCharArraymy(str1);

Raj

for(char c:ch)

ss

out.println(c);

//char array to string(static method)

String ss=String.valueOf(ch);

Str1

out.println(ss);

}

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R | a | j |  |  |  |  |  |  |

public static char[] toCharArraymy(String str1)

{

ch

char[] ch=new char[10];

int i;

for(i=0;i<str1.**length()**;i++)

ch[i]=str1.charAt(i);

return ch;

}

}

How to convert Array to string using your own logic

“”

s

public static String valueOfmy(char[] ch)

{ String s="";

“r”

int i;

“ra”

for(i=0;i<ch.length;i++)

s+=ch[i];

“raj”

return s;

}

Copy string

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

raj

Str1

**import** java.util.\*;

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

ch

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 |
| r | a | j |

String str1=sc.next();//raj

**int** j=0;

**char**[] ch=str1.toCharArray();

**char** [] cpy=**new** **char**[10];

cpy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| r | a | j |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**for**(**char** c**:**ch)

cpy[j++]=c;//3

raj

String ss=String.*valueOf*(cpy);

ss

***out***.println(ss);

}

}

string length

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();//vita

**char**[] ch1=str1.toCharArray();

**int** len=0;

**for**(**char** c:ch1)

{

len++;

}

***out***.print(len);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 3 |
|  |  |  |

int l= str1.length();

for(int i=0;i<l; i++)

***out***.print(str1.charAt(i));//v

//calling method in loop condition is not a good practice

}

}

String s1=”Vidya”;

String s2=”Nidhi”;

String s3=s1+s2;

join two string. Eg. Input1= Vidya input2=nidhi

O/P Vidyanidhi

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

Ch1

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| V | I | D | Y | a |

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();

String str2=sc.next();

**int** i,j,k;

j=k=0;

Ch2

**char**[] ch3=**new** **char**[20];

**char**[] ch1=str1.toCharArray();

**char** [] ch2=str2.toCharArray();

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| N | I | D | H | i |

**for**(i=0;i<ch1.length;i++)

ch3[k++]=ch1[i];

ch3[k++]=’ ‘;

**for**(j=0;j<ch2.length;j++)

Ch3

ch3[k++]=ch2[j];

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| V | I | D | Y | a |  | N | I | D | H | i |

String ss=String.*valueOf*(ch3);

***out***.println(ss);

}

**Compare two string and check both are same or not.**

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();

String str2=sc.next();

**int** i,j,flag=0;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| V | I | T | a |

**char**[] ch1=str1.toCharArray();

**char** [] ch2=str2.toCharArray();

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| V | I | T | o |

**if**(ch1.length==ch2.length)

{

**for**(i=0;i<ch1.length;i++)

{ **if**(ch1[i]!=ch2[i])

{

flag=1;

**break**;

}

}

**if**(flag==1)

***out***.println("string are not same");

**else**

***out***.println("string == same");

}

**else**

***out***.println("string ---are not same");

}

}

Reverse string

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

Str1

Vita

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();

String str2;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| V a | i t | t i | a v |

**int** i;

**char** t;

**char**[] ch1=str1.toCharArray();

**int** l=ch1.length;

**for**(i=0;i<l/2;i++)

v

{

t=ch1[i];

ch1[i]=ch1[l-1-i];

ch1[l-1-i]=t;

String s=””;

**char**[] ch1=str1.toCharArray();

**int** l=ch1.length;

for(i=l-1; i>=0;i--)

s+=ch[i];

}

str2=String.*valueOf*(ch1);

***out***.print(str2);

}

}

**Accept a string and check if it is palindrome or not**

**import** **static** java.lang.System.***out***;

**import** java.util.\*;

**public** **class** Myclass {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=**new** Scanner(System.***in***);

String str1=sc.next();

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| N | I | T | I | N |

**int** i,flag=0;;

**char**[] ch1=str1.toCharArray();

**int** l=ch1.length;

**for**(i=0;i<l/2;i++)

{

**if**(ch1[i]!=ch1[l-1-i])

{ flag=1;

**break**;

}

}

**if**(flag==1)

***out***.print("not a lalindrome");

**else**

***out***.print("lalindrome string");

}

}

**Q🡺Accept 3 words from user [“Truck”,”CAR”,”Train”]**

**String[] s={“Truck”, “Car”,”train”}**

**Accept a paragraph having these words and count occurrence of each word.**

**Q🡺 Accept a sentence from user , accept a word from user and count occurrence of that word**

**Test1 welcome to VITA. VITA is CDAC centre. Savitama’m is director🡺Vita 3 time**

**Q🡺 Accept a word from user accept a character from user and count occurrence of that character**

**Q🡺 Accept a word from user accept a character from user and delete occurrence of that character**

**Input vidyanidhi 🡺i O/P vdyandh**

**Q🡺 Accept a word and print unique character**

**Inpu vidyanidhi🡺vidyanh**

**Q🡺 Accept a sentences from user and count the words.**

public class Myclass {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int a,b;

        a=5;

        b=2;

     float c=( float)a/b;

        System.out.println(c);//2.5

        System.out.println(count("welcome to  DAC DBDA"));

    }

public static int count(String word)

 {

    if (word == null || word.isEmpty())

    { return 0;

    }

    int wordCount = 0;

    boolean isWord = false;

    int endOfLine = word.length() - 1;

     char[] characters = word.toCharArray();

      for (int i = 0; i < characters.length; i++)

       { // if the char is a letter, word = true.

         if (Character.isLetter(characters[i]) && i != endOfLine)

          { isWord = true;

            // if char isn't a letter and there have been letters before, // counter goes up.

         }

         else if (!Character.isLetter(characters[i]) && isWord)

          { wordCount++; isWord = false;

             // last word of String; if it doesn't end with a non letter, it // wouldn't count without this.

            }

            else if (Character.isLetter(characters[i]) && i == endOfLine)

            { wordCount++;

            }

        }

        return wordCount;

    }

}