

Tender Heart Hight School
Computer Application

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Class: x

String handling in java

5. indexOf()

Return type: int

Eg. `int i = "Student".indexOf('d');`
`i = 3`

`int i = "internet".indexOf('n');`

`i = 1`

`int i = "internet".indexOf('n', 3);`

`i = 5`

index start
from 3.

6. lastIndexOf()

Return type: int

Eg. `int i = "Student".lastIndexOf('t');`

7. equals()

[ignoring length]

Return type: boolean

Eg. `boolean a = "WIN".equals("WON");`
`a = false`

`boolean a = "BOOK".equals("book");`
`a = false`

`boolean a = "Book".equals("Book");`
`a = true`

String handling in java

8. equalsIgnoreCase() [Ignoring case]

Return - boolean

Eg. `boolean a = "WIN".equalsIgnoreCase("WON");`
`a = false`

`boolean a = "Book".equalsIgnoreCase("book");`
`a = true`

`boolean a = "Book".equalsIgnoreCase("Book");`
`a = true`

9. compareTo()

return type - int;

`Str1 = Str2 = 0`

`Str1 > Str2 = > 0`

`Str1 < Str2 = < 0`

Eg. `int n = "Book".compareTo("Apple");`
`n = 1 (66-65)`

A-Z-65-90

a-z-97-122

`int n = "book".compareTo("book");`

`n = 0`

98-98,

`int n = "DISK".compareTo("DEL");`

`n = 4`

`int n = "MAN".compareTo("MEN");`

65

69

`n = -4`

Compare ASCII value of each character and if any character either less or high value, subtract them and get the answer. if 1st string is smaller and second is larger in such cases you get -ve answer like eg. 4 and if `Str1 > Str2` then get +ve answer like eg. 1 and in last if you get equal then answer 0

String handling in java

10. compareToIgnoreCase()
return type - int

0 string1 = string2
> 0 string1 > string2
< 0 string1 < string2

int n = "Book".compareToIgnoreCase("book")
n = 0;

A-Z → 65-90
a-z → 97-122

because case has to ignore in this

Programs on the bases of these functions:

* WAP to enter a string and check it is palindrome or not

```
import java.util.*;  
class palin  
{
```

```
    public static void main()  
    {
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in)
```

```
        String s1, s2 = "";
```

```
        System.out.println("Enter the string:");
```

```
        s1 = sc.nextLine();
```

```
        int l = s1.length(); // to find length and  
                               store in variable
```

```
        for (int i = l-1; i >= 0; i--)  
        {  
            s2 = s2 + s1.charAt(i);  
        }
```

```
        if (s1.compareTo(s2) == 0) // if (s1.equals(s2))
```

```
            System.out.println("Palindrome");  
        else
```

```
            System.out.println("Not palindrome");  
    } }
```

String handling in java

- WAP to enter a String in UpperCase and display the new string after removing all vowels from it.

```
import java.util.*;
class vow
{
```

```
    public static void main()
    {
```

```
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in)
```

```
        String s1, s2 = ""
```

```
        System.out.println("Enter upper case String");
```

```
        s1 = sc.nextLine();
```

```
        int l = s1.length();
```

```
        s1 = s1.toUpperCase(); // change in upper case
```

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

```
        {
            ch = s1.charAt(i);
```

```
            if (ch != 'A' || ch != 'E' || ch != 'I' || ch != 'O'
                || ch != 'U')
                s2 = s2 + ch;
```

```
        }
```

```
        System.out.println("String is" + s2);
```

```
    }
```