



Building Java Programs

Chapter 4
Lecture 4-3: Strings; `char`

reading: 3.3, 4.3

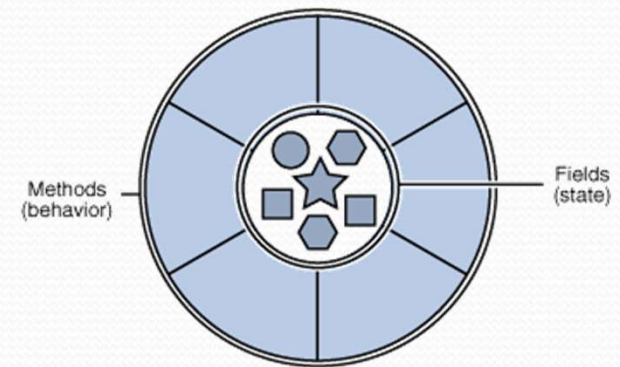


Strings

reading: 3.3

Objects

- **object:** An entity that contains data and behavior.
 - *data:* variables inside the object
 - *behavior:* methods inside the object
 - You interact with the methods; the data is hidden in the object.
 - A **class** is a *type* of objects.



- Constructing (creating) an object:
Type `objectName` = new Type (parameters) ;
- Calling an object's method:
`objectName.methodName` (parameters) ;

Strings

- **string**: An object storing a sequence of text characters.
 - Unlike most other objects, a `String` is not created with `new`.

```
String name = "text";
```

```
String name = expression (with String value);
```

- Examples:

```
String names = "Alice and Bob";
```

```
int x = 3;
```

```
int y = 5;
```

```
String point = "(" + x + ", " + y + ")";
```

Indexes

- Characters of a string are numbered with 0-based *indexes*:

```
String name = "M. Mouse";
```

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| index | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| character | M | . | | M | o | u | s | e |

- First character's index : 0
- Last character's index : 1 less than the string's length
- The individual characters are values of type `char` (seen later)

String methods

| Method name | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>indexOf(str)</code> | index where the start of the given string appears in this string (-1 if not found) |
| <code>length()</code> | number of characters in this string |
| <code>substring(index1, index2)</code> or <code>substring(index1)</code> | the characters in this string from <i>index1</i> (inclusive) to <i>index2</i> (<u>exclusive</u>); if <i>index2</i> is omitted, grabs till end of string |
| <code>toLowerCase()</code> | a new string with all lowercase letters |
| <code>toUpperCase()</code> | a new string with all uppercase letters |

- These methods are called using the dot notation:

```
String starz = "Prince vs. Michael";  
System.out.println(starz.length());    // 18
```

String method examples

```
// index      012345678901
String s1 = "Stuart Reges";
String s2 = "Marty Stepp";

System.out.println(s1.length());           // 12
System.out.println(s1.indexOf("e"));       // 8
System.out.println(s1.substring(7, 10));   // "Reg"

String s3 = s2.substring(1, 7);
System.out.println(s3.toLowerCase());     // "arty s"
```

- Given the following string:

```
// index      0123456789012345678901
String book = "Building Java Programs";
```

- How would you extract the word "Java" ?

Modifying strings

- Methods like `substring` and `toLowerCase` build and return a new string, rather than modifying the current string.

```
String s = "Mumford & Sons";  
s.toUpperCase();  
System.out.println(s);    // Mumford & Sons
```

- To modify a variable's value, you must reassign it:

```
String s = "Mumford & Sons";  
s = s.toUpperCase();  
System.out.println(s);    // MUMFORD & SONS
```


Strings as user input

- Scanner's `next` method reads a word of input as a `String`.

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("What is your name? ");
String name = console.next();
name = name.toUpperCase();
System.out.println(name + " has " + name.length() +
    " letters and starts with " + name.substring(0, 1));
```

Output:

```
What is your name? Bono
BONO has 4 letters and starts with B
```

- The `nextLine` method reads a line of input as a `String`.

```
System.out.print("What is your address? ");
String address = console.nextLine();
```

Name border

HELENE
HELEN
HELE
HEL
HE
H
HE
HEL
HELE
HELEN
HELENE
MARTIN
MARTI
MART
MAR
MA
M
MA
MAR
MART
MARTI
MARTIN

- Prompt the user for full name
- Draw out the pattern to the left
- This should be resizable. Size 1 is shown and size 2 would have the first name twice followed by last name twice

Strings question

- Write a program that outputs “The Name Game” with a person’s first and last name.

Example Output:

What is your name? **James Joyce**

James, James, bo-bames

Banana-fana fo-fames

Fee-fi-mo-mames

JAMES!

Joyce, Joyce, bo-boyce

Banana-fana fo-foyce

Fee-fi-mo-moyce

JOYCE!

Strings answer

```
// This program prints "The Name Game".
import java.util.*;

public class TheNameGame {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("What is your name? ");
        String name = console.nextLine();

        int spaceIndex = name.indexOf(" ");
        String firstName = name.substring(0, spaceIndex);
        String lastName = name.substring(spaceIndex + 1);

        singSong(firstName);
        singSong(lastName);
    }
}
```

Strings answer (cont.)

```
public static void singSong(String name) {  
    System.out.println();  
    String allButLast = name.substring(1);  
    System.out.println(name + ", " + name + ", bo-b" + allButLast);  
    System.out.println("Banana-fana fo-f" + allButLast);  
    System.out.println("Fee-fi-mo-m" + allButLast);  
    System.out.println(name.toUpperCase() + "!");  
}  
}
```

Comparing strings

- Relational operators such as `<` and `==` fail on objects.

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("What is your name? ");
String name = console.next();
if (name == "Barney") {
    System.out.println("I love you, you love me,");
    System.out.println("We're a happy family!");
}
```

- This code will compile, but it will not print the song.
- `==` compares objects by *references* (seen later), so it often gives `false` even when two `Strings` have the same letters.

The equals method

- Objects are compared using a method named `equals`.

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
System.out.print("What is your name? ");
String name = console.next();
if (name.equals("Barney")) {
    System.out.println("I love you, you love me,");
    System.out.println("We're a happy family!");
}
```

- Technically this is a method that returns a value of type `boolean`, the type used in logical tests.

String test methods

| Method | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <code>equals(str)</code> | whether two strings contain the same characters |
| <code>equalsIgnoreCase(str)</code> | whether two strings contain the same characters, ignoring upper vs. lower case |
| <code>startsWith(str)</code> | whether one contains other's characters at start |
| <code>endsWith(str)</code> | whether one contains other's characters at end |
| <code>contains(str)</code> | whether the given string is found within this one |

```
String name = console.nextLine();
if (name.startsWith("Dr. ")) {
    System.out.println("Will you marry me?");
} else if (name.equalsIgnoreCase("buTteRs")) {
    System.out.println("You're grounded, young man!");
}
```

String documentation: <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html>

Strings question

- Write a program that reads two people's first names and suggests a name for their child.
 - The suggestion is the concatenation of the first halves of both names.

Example Output:

Parent 1 first name? **Danielle**

Parent 2 first name? **John**

Child gender? **f**

Suggested baby name: JODANI

Parent 1 first name? **Danielle**

Parent 2 first name? **John**

Child gender? **Male**

Suggested baby name: DANIJO

Strings answer

```
// Suggests a baby name based on parents' names.
```

```
import java.util.*;
```

```
public class BabyNamer {
```

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

```
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
```

```
        System.out.print("Parent 1 first name? ");
```

```
        String name1 = s.next();
```

```
        System.out.print("Parent 2 first name? ");
```

```
        String name2 = s.next();
```

```
        System.out.print("Child gender? ");
```

```
        String gender = s.next();
```

```
        System.out.println("Suggested name: " +
```

```
            suggestChildName(gender, name1, name2).toUpperCase());
```

```
    }
```

```
    ...
```

Strings answer (cont.)

...

```
// Return the first half of the given name.
```

```
public static String getHalfName(String name) {  
    int halfIndex = name.length() / 2;  
    return name.substring(0, halfIndex);  
}
```

```
// Suggests a child's name (for a given gender) for parents with the given names.
```

```
public static String suggestChildName(String gender, String name1, String name2) {  
    String halfName1 = getHalfName(name1);  
    String halfName2 = getHalfName(name2);  
    String name;  
    if (gender.toLowerCase().startsWith("f")) {  
        name = halfName1 + halfName2;  
    } else {  
        name = halfName2 + halfName1;  
    }  
    return name;  
}
```

Another Strings question

- Prompt the user for two words and report whether they:
 - *"rhyme"* (end with the same last two letters)
 - *alliterate* (begin with the same letter)

- Example output: (run #1)

```
Type two words: car STAR  
They rhyme!
```

(run #2)

```
Type two words: bare bear  
They alliterate!
```

(run #3)

```
Type two words: sell shell  
They alliterate!  
They rhyme!
```

(run #4)

```
Type two words: extra strawberry
```

Another Strings answer

```
// Determines whether two words rhyme and/or alliterate.
import java.util.*;

public class Rhyme {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Type two words: ");
        String word1 = console.next().toLowerCase();
        String word2 = console.next().toLowerCase();
        printIfRhyme(word1, word2);
        printIfAlliterate(word1, word2);
    }

    // print if two words "rhyme" (i.e., end with the same two letters)
    public static void printIfRhyme(String word1, String word2) {
        if (word2.length() >= 2 &&
            word1.endsWith(word2.substring(word2.length() - 2))) {
            System.out.println("They rhyme!");
        }
    }

    // print if two alliterate
    public static void printIfAlliterate(String word1, String word2) {
        if (word1.startsWith(word2.substring(0, 1))) {
            System.out.println("They alliterate!");
        }
    }
}
```



char

reading: 4.3

Type char

- **char** : A primitive type representing single characters.
 - A `String` is stored internally as an array of `char`

```
String s = "nachos";
```

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>index</i> | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| <i>value</i> | 'n' | 'a' | 'c' | 'h' | 'o' | 's' |

- It is legal to have variables, parameters, returns of type `char`
 - surrounded with apostrophes: `'a'` or `'4'` or `'\n'` or `'\''`

```
char initial = 'J';  
System.out.println(initial);           // J  
System.out.println(initial + " Joyce"); // J Joyce
```

The charAt method

- The chars in a String can be accessed using the charAt method.
 - accepts an int index parameter and returns the char at that index

```
String food = "cookie";  
char firstLetter = food.charAt(0);    // 'c'  
System.out.println(firstLetter + " is for " + food);
```

- You can use a for loop to print or examine each character.

```
String major = "CSE";  
for (int i = 0; i < major.length(); i++) {    // output:  
    char c = major.charAt(i);              // C  
    System.out.println(c);                  // S  
}
```


Comparing char values

- You can compare char values with relational operators:

'a' < 'b' and 'X' == 'X' and 'Q' != 'q'

- An example that prints the alphabet:

```
for (char c = 'a'; c <= 'z'; c++) {  
    System.out.print(c);  
}
```

- You can test the value of a string's character:

```
String word = console.next();  
if (word.charAt(word.length() - 1) == 's') {  
    System.out.println(word + " is plural.");  
}
```

char VS. String

- "h" is a String, but 'h' is a char (they are different)
- A String is an object; it contains methods.

```
String s = "h";  
s = s.toUpperCase();           // "H"  
int len = s.length();         // 1  
char first = s.charAt(0);     // 'H'
```

- A char is primitive; you can't call methods on it.

```
char c = 'h';  
c = c.toUpperCase();          // ERROR  
s = s.charAt(0).toUpperCase(); // ERROR
```

- What is `s + 1`? What is `c + 1`?
- What is `s + s`? What is `c + c`?

char VS. int

- Each `char` is mapped to an integer value internally
 - Called an **ASCII value**

'A' is 65

'B' is 66


' ' is 32

'a' is 97

'b' is 98

'*' is 42

- Doing "math" on a `char` causes automatic conversion to `int`.
'a' + 10 is 107, 'A' + 'A' is 130
- To convert an `int` into the equivalent `char`, type-cast it.
(char) ('a' + 2) is 'c'



(Optional) `printf`

reading: 4.3

Formatting text with `printf`

```
System.out.printf("format string", parameters);
```

- A format string can contain *placeholders* to insert parameters:

- `%d` integer
- `%f` real number
- `%s` string

- these placeholders are used instead of `+` concatenation

- Example:

```
int x = 3;
int y = -17;
System.out.printf("x is %d and y is %d!\n", x, y);
// x is 3 and y is -17!
```

- `printf` does not drop to the next line unless you write `\n`

printf width

- `%Wd` integer, **W** characters wide, right-aligned
- `%-Wd` integer, **W** characters wide, *left*-aligned
- `%Wf` real number, **W** characters wide, right-aligned
- ...

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {  
    for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j++) {  
        System.out.printf("%4d", (i * j));  
    }  
    System.out.println();    // to end the line  
}
```

Output:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 |

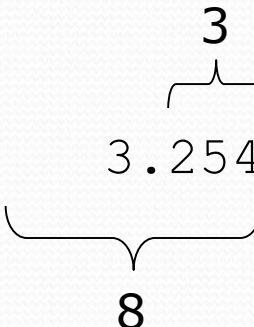
printf precision

- `%.Df` real number, rounded to **D** digits after decimal
- `%.W.Df` real number, **W** chars wide, **D** digits after decimal
- `%-W.Df` real number, **W** wide (left-align), **D** after decimal

```
double gpa = 3.253764;  
System.out.printf("your GPA is %.1f\n", gpa);  
System.out.printf("more precisely: %8.3f\n", gpa);
```

Output:

```
your GPA is 3.3  
more precisely: 3.254
```



printf question

- Modify our `Receipt` program to better format its output.
 - Display results in the format below, with 2 digits after .
- Example log of execution:

How many people ate? 4

Person #1: How much did your dinner cost? 20.00

Person #2: How much did your dinner cost? 15

Person #3: How much did your dinner cost? 25.0

Person #4: How much did your dinner cost? 10.00

Subtotal: \$70.00

Tax: \$5.60

Tip: \$10.50

Total: \$86.10

printf answer (partial)

...

```
// Calculates total owed, assuming 8% tax and 15% tip
```

```
public static void results(double subtotal) {  
    double tax = subtotal * .08;  
    double tip = subtotal * .15;  
    double total = subtotal + tax + tip;  
  
    // System.out.println("Subtotal: $" + subtotal);  
    // System.out.println("Tax: $" + tax);  
    // System.out.println("Tip: $" + tip);  
    // System.out.println("Total: $" + total);  
  
    System.out.printf("Subtotal: $%.2f\n", subtotal);  
    System.out.printf("Tax: $%.2f\n", tax);  
    System.out.printf("Tip: $%.2f\n", tip);  
    System.out.printf("Total: $%.2f\n", total);  
}  
}
```