STRING HANDELING

ICSE Questions

Q. Define a class to accept a String and Print if it is a Super String or not. A String is a Super if the number of upper case letters are equal to the lower case letters. [ICSE 2025]

```
import java.util.*;
class Superstring
{
    public static void main()
    {
    Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
    int uppercaseCount = 0;
    int lowercaseCount = 0;
    int i, l
    for(i=0;i < String str

    System.out.println("Enter a string");
        str = in.nextLine();
        l = str.length();
        for(i=0; i < l; i++)
        {
        char ch = str.charAt(i);
```

```
if(Character.isUpperCase(ch))
{
    uppercaseCount = uppercaseCount + 1;
}
else if(Character.isLowerCase(ch))
{
    lowercaseCount = lowercaseCount + 1;
}
System.out.println("Number of uppercase
                    letters =" + uppercaseCount);
System.out.println("Number of lowercase
                    letters =" + lowercaseCount);
if(uppercaseCount == lowercaseCount)
{
    System.out.println("The String is a
                        super String");
}
else {
    System.out.println("The String is not
                        a super String");
}
}
```

Q2. Define a class to accept 10 characters from a user. Using bubble sort technique arrange them in ascending order. Display the sorted array and original array.
[ICSE 2023] [ICSE 2019]

```
import java.util.*;
class Stringsorting
{
    public static void main()
    {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        char ch[] = new char[10];
        int i, j;
        System.out.println("Enter 10
                characters in the array");

        for(i=0; i<10; i++)
        {
            ch[i] = in.next().charAt(0);
        }
        System.out.println("Original array");
        for(i=0; i<10; i++)
        {
            for(j=0; j<10; j++)
            {
                if(ch[j] < ch[j+1]
                {
```

```
char temp = ch[j]
    ch[j] = ch[j+1];
    ch[j+1] = char temp;
}
}
}
System.out.println("Sorted Array");
for(i=0;j<10;i++)
{
    System.out.println(ch[i]+"  ");
}
}
}
```

Q3. Define a class to declare a character array of size 10. Accept the characters into the array and display the characters with highest and lowest ASCII value.

Example:

INPUT:

'R', 'Z', 'q', 'A', 'N', 'p', 'm', 'U' 'Q' 'F'

OUTPUT

Character with highest ASCII value = Z

Character with lowest ASCII value = A

```
import java.util.*;
class Stringarray
{
    public static void main()
    {
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        char ch[] = new char[10];
        int i;

        System.out.println("Enter 10 characters
                            in the array");
        for(i=0; i<10; i++)
        {
            ch[i] = in.next~~line~~().charAt(0);
        }
        if.charh = ch[0]
          char l = ch[0]
        for(i=0; i< len; i++)
        {
            if(ch[i]>h)
            {
                h = ch[i];
            }
            if(ch[i]<l)
            {
```

```
            l = ch[i];
        }
    }
    System.out.println(" Character with highest ASCII value : " + h);
    System.out.println(" Character with lowest ASCII value : " + l);
    }
}
```

Q4. Define a class and store the given cities names in single dimensional array. Sort these names in alphabetical order using bubble sort technique only. [2008]

```
import java.util.*;
class alphabetical order
{
    public static void main()
    {
        String city[ ] = {"Delhi", "Bangalore", "Agra", "Mumbai", "Kolkata"};
        String temp;
        int i, j, n = 5;

        for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        {
            for (j = 0; j < 5; j++)
            {
                if ((city[j].compareTo(city[j+1])) > 0)
                {
                    temp = city[j];
                    city[j] = city[j+1];
                    city[j+1] = temp;
                }
            }
        }
    }
```

```
for (i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    System.out.println(city[i]);
}
}
```