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CORE JAVA PROGRAMMING STRINGBUILDER CLASS AND ARRAY (SPECIAL CLASS) (1Z0-808)

By www.HadoopExam.com

Note: These instructions should be used with the HadoopExam Apache Oozie: Professional Trainings. Where it is executed and you can do hands on with trainer.

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StringBuilder Class:

```
public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String webName = new String("Hadoop");
        webName = webName+"Exam";
        webName = webName+".com";
        System.out.println(webName);

        StringBuilder webName1 = new StringBuilder("Hadoop");
        webName1 = webName1.append("Exam");
        webName1 = webName1.append(".com");
        System.out.println(webName1);

        StringBuilder a = new StringBuilder("Had");
        StringBuilder b = a.append("oo");
        b = b.append("p").append("Exam");
        System.out.println("a=" + a);
        System.out.println("b=" + b);
    }
}
```

- When we chained String method calls, the result was a new String with the answer. Chaining StringBuilder objects doesn't work this way. Instead, the StringBuilder changes its own state and returns a reference to itself.
- Size is the number of characters currently in the sequence, and capacity is the number of characters the sequence can currently hold. Since a String is immutable, the size and capacity are the same. The number of characters appearing in the String is both the size and capacity.
- Do hands On your own with all the StringBuilder methods (Which is quite similar to String methods)

equal method and == operator

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

        String name;
        Welcome t1 = new Welcome();
        Welcome t2 = new Welcome();
    }
}
```

```
Welcome t3 = t1;  
System.out.println(t1 == t1); // true  
System.out.println(t1 == t2); // false  
System.out.println(t1.equals(t2)); // false  
  
}  
}
```

Arrays in Java:

```
public class Welcome {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String[] str = new String[]{"Hadoop", "Exam", ".com"}; //String array  
        System.out.println("Length of str array : "+ str.length);  
  
        String[] str1 = new String[5];  
        System.out.println("Default values in String array : "+ str1[3]);  
  
        int[] values = new int[10];  
        System.out.println("Length of int array : "+ values.length);  
        System.out.println("Default values in int array : "+ values[5]);  
  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Welcome {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int[] values = {1,2,3}; //anonymous array  
  
        //Below all 4 are equals  
        int[] val1;  
        int [] val2;  
        int val3[];  
        int val4 [];  
  
        //Another way  
        int val5[] , val6; //Here val5 is integer array and val6 is int variable  
  
    }  
}
```

```
}  
  
public class Welcome {  
  
    String welcomeMessage;  
  
    Welcome(String message){  
        welcomeMessage=message;  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Welcome[] welcomeArray = new Welcome[]{ new Welcome("HadoopExam"), new Welcome("QuickTechie")  
};  
  
        System.out.println(welcomeArray.length);  
        System.out.println(welcomeArray[0].welcomeMessage);  
        System.out.println(welcomeArray[1].welcomeMessage);  
  
        for(int i=0;i<welcomeArray.length;i++){  
            System.out.println("Welcome to "+welcomeArray[i].welcomeMessage);  
        }  
  
    }  
}
```

Sorting Array Elements

```
import java.util.Arrays;  
public class Welcome {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        int[] values = new int[]{6,3,7,1,4};  
        Arrays.sort(values);  
        for(int i=0;i<values.length;i++){  
            System.out.println(values[i]);  
        }  
  
        String[] str = new String[]{"100" , "102" ,"10", "91"};  
        Arrays.sort(str);  
        for(int i=0;i<str.length;i++){  
            System.out.println(str[i]);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

    }
  }
}

```

Element Searching: Java also provides a convenient way to search - but only if the array is already sorted.

Binary search rules:

Scenario	Result
Target element found in sorted	Index of match
Target element not found in sorted array	Negative value showing one smaller than the negative of index, where a match needs to be inserted to preserve sorted order
Unsorted array	A surprise—this result isn't predictable

```

import java.util.Arrays;
public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int[] numbers = {2,4,6,8};
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(numbers, 2)); // 0
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(numbers, 4)); // 1
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(numbers, 1)); // -1
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(numbers, 3)); // -2
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(numbers, 9)); // -5

        int[] numbers1 = new int[] {3,2,1};
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(numbers1, 2));
        System.out.println(Arrays.binarySearch(numbers1, 3));
    }
}

```

Multidimensional Array: Array of Array

```

public class Welcome {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int[][] intArray1; // 2D array
        int intArray2 [][]; // 2D array
        int[] intArray3[]; // 2D array
        int[] intArray4 [], space [][]; // a 2D AND a 3D array
    }
}

```

```
int[][] value1 = new int[][]{{1,2,3} , {4,5,6} , {7,8}};  
for(int i=0;i<value1.length ; i++){  
    for(int j=0;j<value1[i].length ; j++){  
        System.out.println(value1[i][j]);  
    }  
}
```

```
//Another way to declare array  
int [][] values = new int[4][];  
values[0] = new int[5];  
values[1] = new int[3];
```

```
}  
}
```

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