

Algorithms & Programming

Kotlin language
(p.9 – strings)



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Strings in Kotlin

- The String class represents character strings.
- All string literals in Kotlin programs, such as "abc", are implemented as instances of this class.
- In Kotlin, strings are represented by the String class, and they are immutable, which means their values cannot be changed after they are created.



Strings in Kotlin

Kotlin provides several ways to work with strings. Here are some common operations and examples:

- String Declaration:

```
val str: String = "Hello, Kotlin!"
```

- String Interpolation:

```
val name = "John"  
val greeting = "Hello, $name!"  
println(greeting) // Output: Hello, John!
```

Strings in Kotlin

- String concatenation is the operation of joining character strings end-to-end:

```
val str1 = "Hello"  
val str2 = "Kotlin"  
val result = str1 + ", " + str2  
println(result) // Output: Hello, Kotlin
```

Strings in Kotlin

- Multiline Strings:

```
val multilineString = """  
    Line 1  
    Line 2  
    Line 3  
""".trimIndent()  
println(multilineString)  
/*
```

Output:

```
Line 1  
Line 2  
Line 3
```

```
*/
```

Strings functions

- String Length and Indexing:

```
val str = "Kotlin"  
println(str.length)  
// Output: 6  
println(str[0])  
// Output: K
```

Strings have a "length" property - length

```
val s = "Admiral Makarov National University of Shipbuilding"  
val len = s.length  
println("String Length = $len")
```

String Length = 51

Strings functions

- String Comparison:

```
fun compareTo(other: String): Int
```

Compares this object to a display of strings:

- Returns zero if this series is equal to another series,
- a negative number if it is "less than" another,
- or a positive number if it is "greater than" another.

Strings functions

- String Comparison:

```
val str1 = "apple"  
val str2 = "banana"  
println(str1 == str2) // Output: false  
println(str1.compareTo(str2)) // Output: -1  
    (lexicographically smaller)
```


Strings functions

- Substring Extraction:

```
val str = "Hello, Kotlin!"  
val substr = str.substring(7, 13)  
println(substr) // Output: Kotlin
```

Strings functions

- String Conversion:

```
val number = 42  
val str = number.toString()
```



Strings functions

- String Conversion:

```
val number = 42  
val str = number.toString()
```

- These are just some of the common operations you can perform with strings in Kotlin.
- The **String** class provides many more functions for manipulating and working with strings.

Strings functions

Equals function:

```
fun equals(other: Any?): Boolean
```

Indicates whether any other object is equal to this.
For strings (most other objects in Kotlin) you can use ==



Strings functions

Get function:

```
fun get(index: Int): Char
```

Returns the character of this string at the specified index.
Throws an `IndexOutOfBoundsException` if the index is outside of this string

Can be used in the form [...]

String Templates

Let's say hello to the cat named "Peach"

```
val catName: String = "Peach"  
println("Hi $catName! How are you?")
```

Of course, you can also do this:

```
val catName = "Peach"
```



Extension functions

- The JetBrains developers have added many out-of-the-box extension functions for many classes, including strings. You can find them in the `String.kt` file (in IntelliJ IDEA, double-click the Shift key and type the name of this file in the search bar to view the source).
- Some examples of extension functions will be discussed below. In fact, there are many more, study them yourself.

String as an array

- A string can be thought of as an array of characters.

```
val cat = "Peach"  
val character = cat[2]  
println(character) // Output a
```



Walk along the string

- Loop through the entire string without using an index

```
val cat = "Peach"

for(char in cat){
    println(char)
}
```

- Loop through entire row using index

```
val cat = "Peach"

for (char in cat.indices) {
    print(cat[char] + "\n")
}
```

Walk along the string

- The string itself can be explicitly converted to an array first

```
val cat = "Peach"  
for(char in cat.toCharArray) {  
    println(char)  
}
```

- You can call `forEach`

```
cat.forEach { char -> println(char) }
```

- If you need not only the character of the string, but also its index, then call `forEachIndexed`

```
cat.forEachIndexed {  
    index, char -> println("Index $index Character $char")  
}
```

Built-in Functions

```
    val blank = "   ".isBlank()
// true if empty string or empty space characters,
// tabs, etc.

// index of the last character
    val lastIndex = "cat Peach".lastIndex // 8

// uppercase the first character of the string
// decapitalize() do the inverse
    val capitalize = "cat Peach".capitalize()

// add a space before the line
    val withSpaces = "1".padStart(2)

// "100" add zeros to the end
    val endZeros = "1".padEnd(3, '0')
```

Built-in Functions

```
    val dropStart = "Kotlin".drop(2) // "tlin"  
// remove the first characters in the specified number  
    val dropEnd = "Kotlin".dropLast(3) // "Kot"  
// remove the last characters in the specified amount  
  
// return the string without the first character,  
// which satisfies the condition  
    val string = "Peach"  
    val result = string.dropWhile{  
        it == 'P'  
    }  
    println(result) // each  
  
// return the string without the last character,  
// which satisfies the condition  
    val string = "Peachtt"  
    val result = string.dropLastWhile{  
        it == 't'  
    }  
    println(result) // Peach
```

Built-in Functions

```
// split into an array of strings
"A\nB\nC".lines() // [A, B, C]
"ABCD".zipWithNext() // [(A, B), (B, C), (C, D)]

// remove characters from the given range
val string = "The cat that walked by itself"
val result = string.removeRange(
    3..28 // range
)
```

Built-in Functions

```
// remove the prefix from the string
val string = "The cat that walked by itself"
val result = string.removePrefix("The")

// remove the suffix from the string
val string = "The cat that walked by itself"
val result = string.removeSuffix("itself")

// remove the specified separator, which should surround
// the string from the beginning and from the end
val string = "та, тра-та-та, мы везём с собой кота"

val result = string.removeSurrounding(
    "та" // delimiter
)

println(result) // , тра-та-та, мы везём с собой ко
```

Built-in Functions

```
// You can also specify different start and end,  
// which surround the string  
val string = "Тра-та-та, тра-та-та, мы везём с собой кота"  
  
val result = string.removeSurrounding(  
    "Тра-", // prefix  
    " кота" // suffix  
)  
  
println(result) // та-та, тра-та-та, мы везём с собой
```

Built-in Functions

```
// Add indents for explicit newline
val string =
    "Some long text, \n consisting of cat names: " +
        "\n Tom" +
        "\n Cat" +
        "\n Max"

val result = string.prependIndent(
    "    " // indent
)
```


Built-in Functions

```
// Divide characters into two groups.  
// Uppercase characters will fall into the first group,  
// second - lowercase characters  
val string = "Cat Apricot and cat Peach are Friends!"  
  
val result: Pair<String, String> = string.partition {  
    it.isUpperCase()  
}  
  
println(result.first + " : " + result.second)  
//CAPF : at pricot and cat each are riends!
```

Built-in Functions

```
// Split the string into a list of strings.  
// As a separator - newline  
val s1 = "Cat Apricot\nCatPeach\n Cat Peach"  
  
// Split string into lines (CRLF, LF or CR)  
val lines: List<String> = s1.lines()  
  
println("Number of lines: ${lines.size}")  
  
// Space as delimiter  
val s2 = " Cat Apricot Cat Peach Cat Peach"  
val lines2: List<String> = s2.split(" ")  
  
println("Number of lines: ${lines2.size}")
```

Using Predicates

```
// Whether the string contains only numbers
// (using a predicate)
val string = "09032020"

// Returns true if all characters match the given predicate
val result: Boolean = string.all{
    it.isDigit()
}
```

```
// Does the string contain at least one digit
// (use predicate)
val string = "3 cats"
// Returns true if at least one character matches the
// given predicate
val result: Boolean = string.any() {
    it.isDigit()
}
```

Built-in Functions

- To replace individual characters or strings, use the `replace()` function

```
val s1 = "Cot Cot"

val r1 = s1.replace(
    'o', // old char
    'a', // new char
    true // ignore case Boolean = false
)
```

```
val str = "Cat is man's best friend"
val res = string.replace(
    "Cat", // old value
    "Dog", // new value
    true // ignore case
)
```

Built-in Function

```
fun toDragonSpeak(phrase: String) =  
    phrase.replace(Regex("[aeiou]")) {  
        when (it.value) {  
            "a" -> "4"  
            "e" -> "3"  
            "i" -> "1"  
            "o" -> "0"  
            "u" -> "|_|"  
            else -> it.value  
        }  
    }
```

```
println(toDragonSpeak("Kitten")) // K1tt3n
```

Practical task

Practical task: Solve 16 problems from the competition “Strings”

<https://www.eolymp.com/uk/contests/37015>



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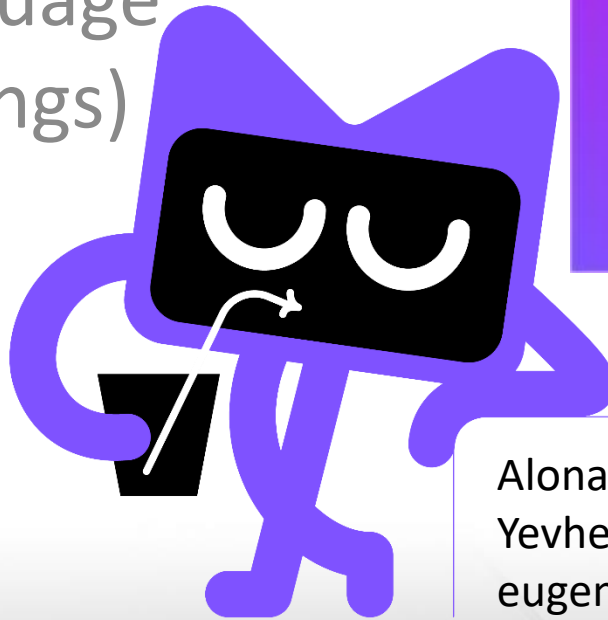




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