Program to convert word to pdf in java

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In this section, we will create a Java program that converts the given number into words. For example, if the given number is 54,297 then the output should be Fifty-Four Thousand Two Hundred Ninety-Seven. Let's create a Java program for the same. NumberToWordExample1.java class NumberToWordExample1 { //user-defined static method that converts a number into words static void numberToWords(char num[]) { //determines the number of digits in the given number int len = num.length; //checks the given number has number or not if (len == 0) { //if the given number is empty prints the following statement System.out.println("The string is empty."); return; } //here, we have specified the length of the number to 4 //it means that the number (that you want to convert) should be four or less than four digits if (len > 4) { //if the given number is more than four-digit number, it prints the following statement System.out.println(" The given number has more than 4 digits."); return; } //string type array for one-digit numbers String[] onedigit = new String[] {"Zero", "One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five", "Six", "Seven", "Eight", "Nine"}; //string type array for two digits numbers //the first index is empty because it makes indexing easy String[] twodigits = new String[] {"", "Ten", "Eleven", "Twelve", "Thirteen", "Fourteen", "Fifteen", "Sixteen", "Seventeen", "Eighteen", "Nineteen"}; //string type array of tens multiples //the first two indexes are empty because it makes indexing easy String[] multipleoftens = new String[] {"", "", "Twenty", "Thirty", "Forty", "Fifty", "Sixty", "Seventy", "Eighty", "Ninety"}; //string type array of power of tens String[] poweroftens = new String[] {"Hundred", "Thousand"}; //Used for debugging purpose only //the valueOf() method returns the string representation of the character array argument System.out.print(String.valueOf(num) + ": "); //checks whether the length of the given string is one or not if (len == 1) { //if the above condition returns true, it accesses the corresponding index and prints the value of that index //[num[0]-'0']: getting the number equal the decimal value of the character (assuming the char is the digit) System.out.println(onedigit[num[0]-'0']); return; } int x = 0; //executes until num does not become not '\0' while (x < num.length) { //executes if the length of the string is greater than equal to three if (len >= 3) { if (num[x] - '0' != 0) { System.out.print(onedigit[num[x] - '0'] + " "); //here length can be 3 or 4 System.out.print(poweroftens[len - 3]+ " "); } //decrements the length of the string by 1 --len; } //executes if the given number has two digits else { //the if-statement handles the numbers from 10 to 19 only if (num[x] - '0' == 1) { //adding the digits of the given number //the logic behind sum up the digits is that we will use the sum for accessing the index of the array //for example: 17, sum of digits = 8 //we will access the 8th index in twodigits[] array i.e. Seventeen int sum = num[x] - '0' + num[x + 1] - '0'; System.out.println(twodigits[sum]); return; } //the else-if statement handles the number 20 only //compares the tens and unit place with 2 and 0 respectively else if (num[x] - '0' == 2 && num[x + 1] - '0' == 0) { //executes if the above else-if condition returns true System.out.println("Twenty"); return; } //the else block handles the numbers from 21 to 100 else { int i = (num[x] - '0'); if (i > 0) //prints the ith index element of the array multipleoftens[] System.out.print(multipleoftens[i]+ " "); else //prints space System.out.print(""); //increments the variable i by 1 ++x; //checks whether the number is not equal to zero, it means the number has only a digit if (num[x] - '0' != 0) //prints the ith index element of the array onedigit[] System.out.println(onedigit[num[x] - '0']); } } //increments the variable i by 1 ++x; } } //main() method public static void main(String args[]) { //calling the user-defined method and that invokes another predefined method toCharArray() //the method toCharArray() converts the given number into character array numberToWords("1111".toCharArray()); numberToWords("673".toCharArray()); numberToWords("85".toCharArray()); numberToWords("5".toCharArray()); numberToWords("0".toCharArray()); numberToWords("20".toCharArray()); numberToWords("1000".toCharArray()); numberToWords("12345".toCharArray()); //passing empty string numberToWords("".toCharArray()); } } Output: The number is not limited to four digits. Then what if the user enters more than 5 five digits numbers. The above program does not work for large digit numbers. Converting Large Numbers into Words The logic for converting the large digit numbers is quite different. Let's see the approach to convert large digits numbers. NumberToWordExample2.java import java.text.DecimalFormat; public class NumberToWordExample2 { //string type array for one digit numbers private static final String[] twodigits = {"", " Ten", " Twenty", " Thirty", " Forty", " Fifty", " Sixty", " Seventy", " Eighty", " Ninety"}; //string type array for two digits numbers private static final String[] onedigit = {"", " One", " Two", " Three", " Four", " Five", " Six", " Seven", " Eight", " Nine", " Ten", " Eleven", " Twelve", " Thirteen", " Fourteen", " Fifteen", " Sixteen", " Seventeen", " Eighteen", " Nineteen"}; //defining constructor of the class private NumberToWordExample2() { } //user-defined method that converts a number to words (up to 1000) private static String convertUptoThousand(int number) { String soFar; if (number % 100 < 20) { soFar = onedigit[number % 100]; number = number/ 100; } else { soFar = onedigit[number % 10]; number = number/ 10; soFar = twodigits[number % 10] + soFar; number = number/ 10; } if (number == 0) return soFar; return onedigit[number] + " Hundred " + soFar; } //user-defined method that converts a long number (0 to 999999999) to string public static String convertNumberToWord(long number) { //checks whether the number is zero or not if (number == 0) { //if the given number is zero it returns zero return "zero"; } //the toString() method returns a String object that represents the specified long String num = Long.toString(number); //for creating a mask padding with "0" String pattern = "000000000000"; //creates a DecimalFormat using the specified pattern and also provides the symbols for the default locale DecimalFormat decimalFormat = new DecimalFormat(pattern); //format a number of the DecimalFormat instance num = decimalFormat.format(number); //format: XXXnnnnnnnnn //the subString() method returns a new string that is a substring of this string //the substring begins at the specified beginIndex and extends to the character at index endIndex - 1 //the parseInt() method converts the string into integer int billions = Integer.parseInt(num.substring(0,3)); //format: nnnXXXnnnnnn int millions = Integer.parseInt(num.substring(3,6)); //format: nnnnnnXXXnnn int hundredThousands = Integer.parseInt(num.substring(6,9)); //format: nnnnnnnnnXXX int thousands = Integer.parseInt(num.substring(9,12)); String tradBillions; switch (billions) { case 0: tradBillions = ""; break; case 1 : tradBillions = convertUptoThousand(billions)+ " Billion "; break; default : tradBillions = convertUptoThousand(billions)+ " Billion "; } String result = tradBillions; String tradMillions; switch (millions) { case 0: tradMillions = ""; break; case 1 : tradMillions = convertUptoThousand(millions)+ " Million "; break; default : tradMillions = convertUptoThousand(millions)+ " Million "; } result = result + tradMillions; String tradHundredThousands; switch (hundredThousands) { case 0: tradHundredThousands = ""; break; case 1 : tradHundredThousands = "One Thousand "; break; default : tradHundredThousands = convertUptoThousand(hundredThousands)+ " Thousand "; } result = result + tradHundredThousands; String tradThousand; tradThousand = convertUptoThousand(thousands); result = result + tradThousand; //removing extra space if any return result.replaceAll("^\\s+", "").replaceAll("\\b\\s{2,}\\b", " "); } //main() method public static void main(String args[]) { //calling the user-defined method that converts the parsed number into words System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(2)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(99)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(456)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(1101)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(19812)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(674319)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(909087531)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(1000000000)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(359999999)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(1213000000L)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(1000000)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(1111111111)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(3000200)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(700000)); System.out.println(convertNumberToWord(9000000)); } } Output: Converting Very Long Numbers into Words The logic for the conversion of very long numbers into words is different from the previous one. Before moving ahead, it is important to learn the name of large numbers. The following table describes the name of the larger numbers. Name Short Scale (US, English Canada, modern British, Australia, and Eastern Europe) Long Scale (French Canada, older British, Western & Central Europe) Million 106 106 Milliard Not used 109 Billion 109 1012 Billiard Not used 1015 Trillion 1012 1018 Quadrillion 1015 1024 Quintillion 1018 1030 Sextillion 1021 1036 Septillion 1024 1042 Octillion 1027 1048 Nonillion 1030 1054 Decillion 1033 1060 Undecillion 1036 1066 Duodecillion 1039 1072 Tredecillion 1042 1078 Quattuordecillion 1045 1084 Quindecillion 1048 1090 Sexdecillion 1051 1096 Septendecillion 1054 10102 Octodecillion 1057 10108 Novemdecillion 1060 10114 Vigintillion 1063 10120 Centillion 10303 10600 Let's create a Java program that converts very long numbers into words. The following Java program also converts the negative and decimal numbers into words. NumberToWordExample3.java import java.util.*; public class NumberToWordExample3 { static public class ScaleUnit { private int exponent; private String[] names; private ScaleUnit(int exponent, String...names) { this.exponent = exponent; this.names = names; } public int getExponent() { return exponent; } public String getName(int index) { return names[index]; } } static private ScaleUnit[] SCALE_UNITS = new ScaleUnit[] { new ScaleUnit(63, "vigintillion", "decilliard"), new ScaleUnit(60, "novemdecillion", "decillion"), new ScaleUnit(57, "octodecillion", "nonilliard"), new ScaleUnit(54, "septendecillion", "nonillion"), new ScaleUnit(51, "sexdecillion", "octilliard"), new ScaleUnit(48, "quindecillion", "octillion"), new ScaleUnit(45, "quattuordecillion", "septilliard"), new ScaleUnit(42, "tredecillion", "septillion"), new ScaleUnit(39, "duodecillion", "sextilliard"), new ScaleUnit(36, "undecillion", "sextillion"), new ScaleUnit(33, "decillion", "quintilliard"), new ScaleUnit(30, "nonillion", "quintillion"), new ScaleUnit(27, "octillion", "quadrilliard"), new ScaleUnit(24, "septillion", "quadrillion"), new ScaleUnit(21, "sextillion", "trilliard"), new ScaleUnit(18, "quintillion", "trillion"), new ScaleUnit(15, "quadrillion", "billiard"), new ScaleUnit(12, "trillion", "billion"), new ScaleUnit(9, "billion", "milliard"), new ScaleUnit(6, "million", "million"), new ScaleUnit(3, "thousand", "thousand"), new ScaleUnit(2, "hundred", "hundred"), //new ScaleUnit(1, "ten", "ten"), //new ScaleUnit(0, "one", "one"), new ScaleUnit(-1, "tenth", "tenth"), new ScaleUnit(-2, "hundredth", "hundredth"), new ScaleUnit(-3, "thousandth", "thousandth"), new ScaleUnit(-4, "ten-thousandth", "ten-thousandth"), new ScaleUnit(-5, "hundred-thousandth", "hundred-thousandth"), new ScaleUnit(-6, "millionth", "millionth"), new ScaleUnit(-7, "ten-millionth", "ten-millionth"), new ScaleUnit(-8, "hundred-millionth", "hundred-millionth"), new ScaleUnit(-9, "billionth", "milliardth"), new ScaleUnit(-10, "ten-billionth", "ten-milliardth"), new ScaleUnit(-11, "hundred-billionth", "hundred-milliardth"), new ScaleUnit(-12, "trillionth", "billionth"), new ScaleUnit(-13, "ten-trillionth", "ten-billionth"), new ScaleUnit(-14, "hundred-trillionth", "hundred-billionth"), new ScaleUnit(-15, "quadrillionth", "billiardth"), new ScaleUnit(-16, "ten-quadrillionth", "ten-billiardth"), new ScaleUnit(-17, "hundred-quadrillionth", "hundred-billiardth"), new ScaleUnit(-18, "quintillionth", "trillionth"), new ScaleUnit(-19, "ten-quintillionth", "ten-trillionth"), new ScaleUnit(-20, "hundred-quintillionth", "hundred-trillionth"), new ScaleUnit(-21, "sextillionth", "trilliardth"), new ScaleUnit(-22, "ten-sextillionth", "ten-trilliardth"), new ScaleUnit(-23, "hundred-sextillionth", "hundred-trilliardth"), new ScaleUnit(-24, "septillionth","quadrillionth"), new ScaleUnit(-25, "ten-septillionth","ten-quadrillionth"), new ScaleUnit(-26, "hundred-septillionth","hundred-quadrillionth"); static public enum Scale { SHORT, LONG; public String getName(int exponent) { for (ScaleUnit unit : SCALE_UNITS) { if (unit.getExponent() == exponent) { return unit.getName(this.ordinal()); } } return ""; } } /** * Change this scale to support American and modern British value (short scale) * or Traditional British value (long scale) */ static public Scale SCALE = Scale.SHORT; static abstract public class AbstractProcessor { static protected final String SEPARATOR = " "; static protected final int NO_VALUE = -1; protected List getDigits(long value) { ArrayList digits = new ArrayList(); if (value == 0) { digits.add(0); } else { while (value > 0) { digits.add(0, (int) value % 10); value /= 10; } } return digits; } public String getName(long value) { return getName(Long.toString(value)); } public String getName(double value) { return getName(Double.toString(value)); } abstract public String getName(String value); } static public class UnitProcessor extends AbstractProcessor { static private final String[] TOKENS = new String[] { "one", "two", "three", "four", "five", "six", "seven", "eight", "nine", "ten", "eleven", "twelve", "thirteen", "fourteen", "fifteen", "sixteen", "seventeen", "eighteen", "nineteen" }; @Override public String getName(String value) { StringBuilder buffer = new StringBuilder(); int offset = NO_VALUE; int number; if (value.length() > 3) { number = Integer.valueOf(value.substring(value.length() - 3), 10); } else { number = Integer.valueOf(value, 10); } number %= 100; if (number < 10) { offset = (number % 10) - 1; //number /= 10; } else if (number < 20) { offset = (number % 20) - 1; //number /= 100; } if (offset != NO_VALUE && offset < TOKENS.length) { buffer.append(TOKENS[offset]); } return buffer.toString(); } } static public class TensProcessor extends AbstractProcessor { static private final String[] TOKENS = new String[] { "twenty", "thirty", "forty", "fifty", "sixty", "seventy", "eighty", "ninety" }; static private final String UNION_SEPARATOR = "-"; private UnitProcessor unitProcessor = new UnitProcessor(); @Override public String getName(String value) { StringBuilder buffer = new StringBuilder(); boolean tensFound = false; int number; if (value.length() > 3) { number = Integer.valueOf(value.substring(value.length() - 3), 10); } else { number = Integer.valueOf(value, 10); } number %= 100; // keep only two digits if (number >= 20) { buffer.append(TOKENS[(number / 10) - 2]); number %= 10; tensFound = true; } else { number %= 20; } if (number != 0) { if (tensFound) { buffer.append(UNION_SEPARATOR); } buffer.append(unitProcessor.getName(number)); } return buffer.toString(); } } static public class HundredProcessor extends AbstractProcessor { private int EXPONENT = 2; private UnitProcessor unitProcessor = new UnitProcessor(); private TensProcessor tensProcessor = new TensProcessor(); @Override public String getName(String value) { StringBuilder buffer = new StringBuilder(); int number; if (value.isEmpty()) { number = 0; } else if (value.length() > 4) { number = Integer.valueOf(value.substring(value.length() - 4), 10); } else { number = Integer.valueOf(value, 10); } number %= 1000; // keep at least three digits if (number >= 100) { buffer.append(unitProcessor.getName(number / 100)); buffer.append(SEPARATOR); buffer.append(SCALE.getName(EXPONENT)); } String tensName = tensProcessor.getName(number % 100); if (!tensName.isEmpty() && (number >= 100)) { buffer.append(SEPARATOR); } buffer.append(tensName); return buffer.toString(); } } static public class CompositeBigProcessor extends AbstractProcessor { private HundredProcessor hundredProcessor = new HundredProcessor(); private AbstractProcessor lowProcessor; private int exponent; public CompositeBigProcessor(int exponent) { if (exponent 0 = zero 4 = four 10 = ten 12 = twelve 100 = one hundred 108 = one hundred eight 299 = two hundred ninety-nine 1000 = one thousand 1003 = one thousand three 2040 = two thousand forty 45213 = forty-five thousand two hundred thirteen 100000 = one hundred thousand 100005 = one hundred thousand five 100010 = one hundred thousand ten 202020 = two hundred two thousand twenty 202022 = two hundred two thousand twenty-two 999999 = nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine 1000000 = one million 1000001 = one million one 10000000 = ten million 10000007 = ten million seven 99999999 = ninety-nine million nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine 9223372036854775807 = nine quintillion two hundred twenty-three quadrillion three hundred seventy-two trillion thirty-six billion eight hundred fifty-four million seven hundred seventy-five thousand eight hundred seven -9223372036854775808 = minus nine quintillion two hundred twenty-three quadrillion three hundred seventy-two trillion thirty-six billion eight hundred fifty-four million seven hundred seventy-five thousand eight hundred eight 0001.2 = one and two tenth 3.141592 = three and one hundred forty-one thousand five hundred ninety-two millionth Even, we can convert 100 digits long number with the help of the above program. Next TopicTypes of Garbage Collector in Java

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