



STRING CLASS

What is String?

- String is basically an object that represents sequence of char values.
- String class is Immutable, it cannot be modified
- There are two ways to create String object.
 - By string literal
 - By new keyword

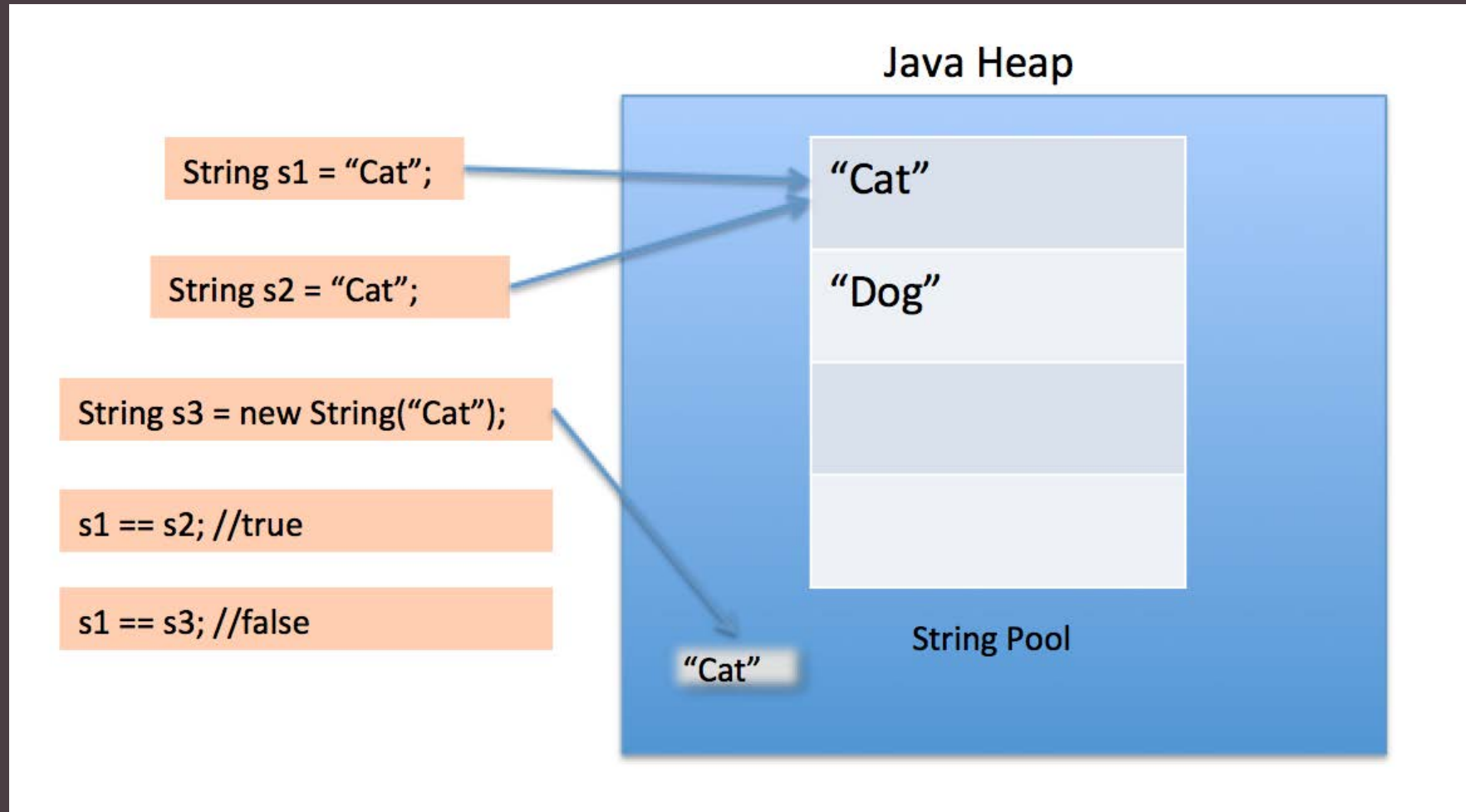
String Literal

- Java String literal is created by using double quotes.

```
String str = "Java";
```

- Each time you create a string literal, the JVM checks the “string pool” first. If the string already exists in the pool, a reference to the pooled instance is returned. If the string does not exist in the pool, a new string instance is created and placed in the pool.

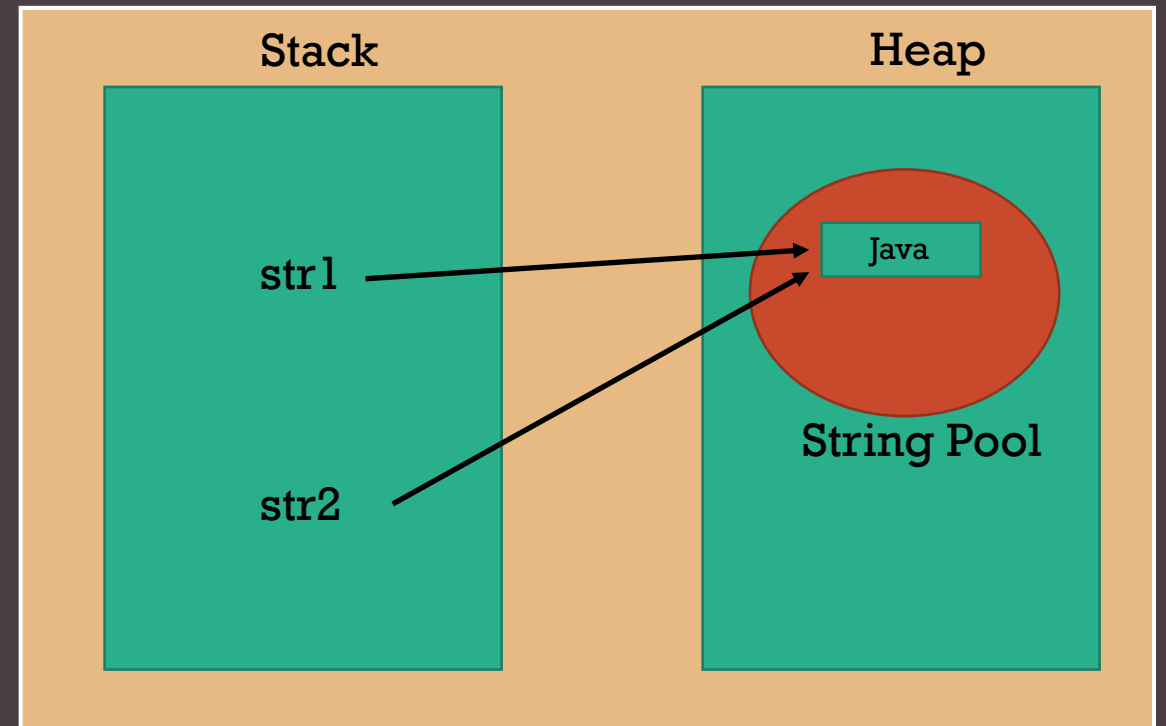
By new keyword



String Pool

- String Pool in Java corresponds to an allocation of memory in Java heap memory. It consists of a collection of String objects, which are shared and reused among several String object references for same String content.

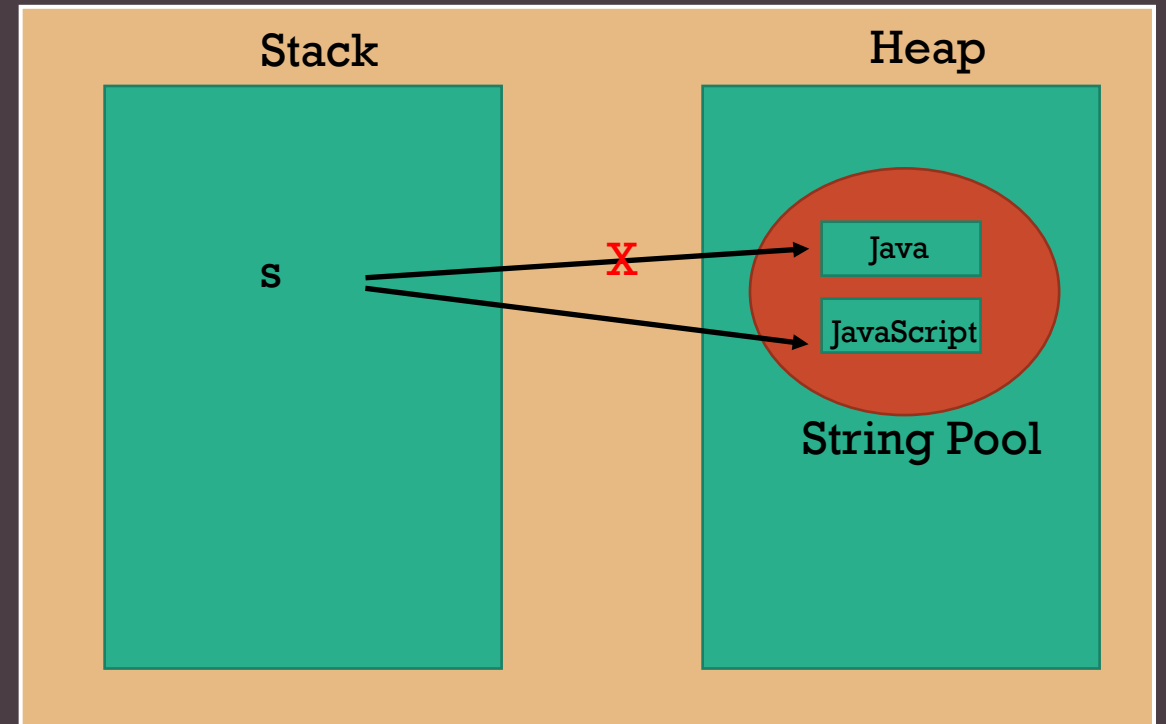
```
String str1 = "Java";  
String str2 = "Java";
```



Immutable String

- In Java, string objects are **immutable**. Immutable simply means unmodifiable or unchangeable.
- Once string object is created its data or state can not be changed but a new string object is created.

```
String s = "Java";  
s = "JavaScript";
```



String Class Methods

charAt()	length()	concat()
toLowerCase()	toUpperCase()	trim()
substring()	replace()	replaceFirst()
indexOf()	lastIndexOf()	isEmpty()
equals()	equalsIgnoreCase()	contains()
startsWith()	endsWith()	