



Strings

~~Array of Character~~

Example:

```
arr_size = 10
```

```
char str_char_arr[] = new char[arr_size];
```

```
str_char_arr[0] = 'R';
```

```
str_char_arr[1] = 'a';
```

```
str_char_arr[2] = 'm';
```

```
str_char_arr[3] = 'a';
```

```
str_size = 4;
```

Printing String

```
fSystem.out.print(str_char_arr);  
{  
    System.out.print(str_char_arr[idx]);  
}
```

Strings

```
String str = new String("Rama");  
System.out.print(str);
```

(OR)

```
String str = "Rama";  
System.out.print(str);
```

Strings – In Built Functions

Length

```
String str = "Rama";  
int str_len = str.length();  
System.out.print(str_len);
```

Index

```
String str = "Rama";  
char ch = str.charAt(2);  
System.out.print(ch);
```

Comparison

```
String str1 = "Rama";  
String str2 = "Ravan";  
if(str1.equals(str2) == true){  
    System.out.print("Matched");  
}  
else{  
    System.out.print("Don't match");  
}
```

Strings – In Built Functions

To Upper Case

```
String str1 = "rama";  
System.out.println(str1.toUpperCase());
```

To Lower Case

```
String str2 = "RAMA";  
System.out.println(str2.toLowerCase());
```

Remove leading and trailing spaces

```
String str = " Hello Folks ";  
System.out.println(str.trim());
```

Strings – In Built Functions

Sub-string

```
String str = "Rama";  
String sub_str = str.substring(1,2);  
System.out.print(sub_str);  
String sub_str = str.substring(2);  
System.out.print(sub_str);
```

Concatenation

```
String str1 = "Hello ";  
String str2 = "World";  
System.out.println(str1.concat(str2));  
(OR)  
System.out.println(str1 + str2);
```

“String” logical representation
char array[], str_len

Predict the Output

```
class Main{  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String str = new String("Welcome to Java Programming");  
        int str_len = str.length();  
        System.out.println(str_len);  
        System.out.println(str.substring(10));  
    }  
}
```

Output:

A. 27

Java Programming

B. 20

Java Programming



Strings – Concatenation

String str = "abc"

str = str + "def"

System.out.print(str);

~~Java "String" for
update/modification~~

For update/modification
"StringBuilder" /
"StringBuffer"

str 2000

...

...

abc

2500

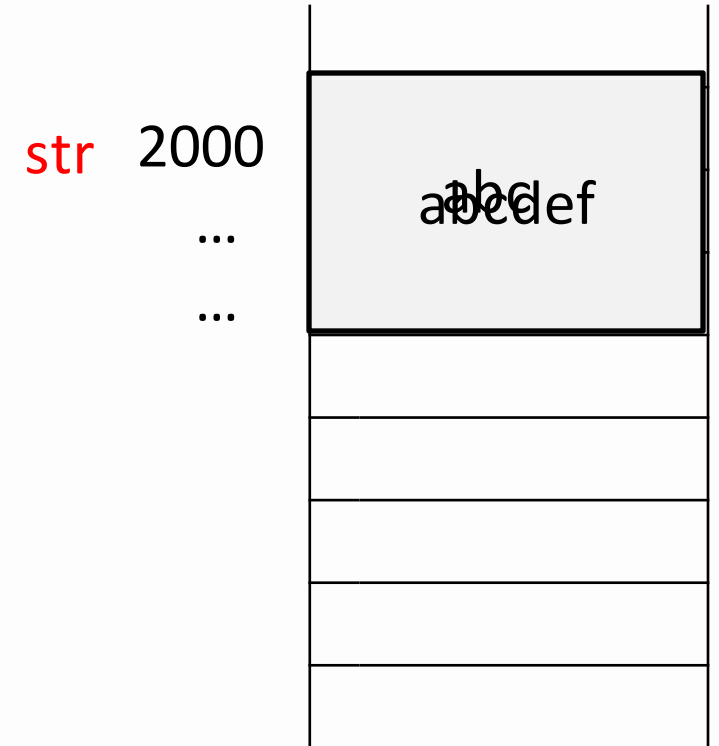
...

...

abcdef

StringBuilder

➔ `StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("abc");`
➔ `sb.append("def");`
➔ `System.out.print(sb);`



Print 2nd character alone

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("abc");
```

```
System.out.print(sb.charAt(1));
```

Change the first character as 'z'

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("abc");
```

```
System.out.print(sb.setcharAt(0, 'z'));
```

StringBuilder – In Built Functions

Length

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Rama");  
int str_len = sb.length();  
System.out.print(str_len);
```

Index

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Rama");  
char ch = sb.charAt(2);  
System.out.print(ch);
```

StringBuilder – In Built Functions

Sub-string

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Rama");
```

```
String sub_str = sb.substring(2,3);
```

```
System.out.println(sub_str);
```

```
sub_str = sb.substring(1);
```

```
System.out.println(sub_str);
```

Predict the Output

```
class Main{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        String s = 50 + 30 + "Sachin"+ 20 + " " + 30 + 40 + 40;  
        System.out.println(s);  
    }  
}
```

Output:

- A. 80Sachin20 304040
- B. 80Sachin20 110
- C. 80Sachin130



Predict the Output

```
class Main{  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Welcome");  
        sb.append(" to programming..");  
        sb.setCharAt(6, 'Z');  
        System.out.print(sb);  
    }  
}
```

Output:

- A. Welcome to programming..
- B. WelcomZ to programming.. ✓
- C. WelcomZ
- D. Error

Which of the following is not a method of Strings?

- A. CharAt()
- B. append()
- C. setCharAt()
- D. Both append() and setCharAt()





THANK YOU