Strings

Q1) what is string in Java?,

Ans) A string is a sequence of characters. It is a data type that represents a collection of characters that can be used to store and manipulate textual data.

Q2) Types of string in Java are?.

Ans) There are two types of strings.

1) String literals

strings that are defined directly

String ~~mor~~ name = " This is Zenul";

2) String objects

Created using 'new' keyword

String name = new String("Zenul");

Q3) In how many ways can you create string objects in Java?

Ans)
1) using string literals
2) using new keyword
3) using character array
4) byte array
5) using String Builder or String Buffer.

Q4) What is a string constant pool?

Ans) The "String Constant pool" is a special area of memory in the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) that is used to store String objects. The JVM tries to optimize memory usage by reusing the same string objects, rather than creating new ones every time they are needed.

Q5) What to do you mean by mutable and immutable objects?

Ans) mutable — whose value can be changed after initialisation. by using String Builder, String Buffer.

obj

Immutable — whose value can not be changed after initialisation.

eg — primitive object such as int, long float, double, all legacy class, wrapper class, String class, etc.

Q6) where exactly is the string constant pool located in the memory?

Ans)

native

In the heap memory space.