**Assignment -2**

**Java Programing language**

2. No-Arg Constructor
3. Parameterized Constructor
4. Default Constructor

Then instantiate the class in another driver/main class to test the above features of the class.

1. Write a program in Java to show the usage of the following String class methods -

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| contains() | checks whether the string contains a substring |
| substring() | returns the substring of the string |
| join() | join the given strings using the delimiter |
| replace() | replaces the specified old character with the specified new character |
| replaceAll() | replaces all substrings matching the regex pattern |
| replaceFirst() | replace the first matching substring |
| charAt() | returns the character present in the specified location |
| getBytes() | converts the string to an array of bytes |
| indexOf() | returns the position of the specified character in the string |
| compareTo() | compares two strings in the dictionary order |
| compareToIgnoreCase() | compares two strings ignoring case differences |
| trim() | removes any leading and trailing whitespaces |
| format() | returns a formatted string |
| split() | breaks the string into an array of strings |
| toLowerCase() | converts the string to lowercase |
| toUpperCase() | converts the string to uppercase |
| valueOf() | returns the string representation of the specified argument |
|  |  |
| matches() | checks whether the string matches the given regex |
| startsWith() | checks if the string begins with the given string |
| endsWith() | checks if the string ends with the given string |
| isEmpty() | checks whether a string is empty of not |
| intern() | returns the canonical representation of the string |
| hashCode() | returns a hash code for the string |
| subSequence() | returns a subsequence from the string |

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