

# String常用方法：

**String:不可变字符串类,内容不可变，字符串由多个字符组成的**

## 1.创建字符串对象

```
1 String s1 = new String();
2 String s2 = new String("abc");
3 String s3 = "";
4 String s4 = "abc";
```

## 2.字符串长度：

```
1 System.out.println(s1.length());
```

## 3.获取字符串中的字符

```
1 System.out.println(s2.charAt(0));
2 System.out.println(s2.charAt(1));
3 System.out.println(s2.charAt(2));
```

## 4.字符串中的比较

```
1 == 比较的是地址；equals比较的是内容
2 System.out.println(s2.equals(s4));
3 String s5 = "abc";
4 System.out.println(s4 == s5);
```

## 5.字符串的转换（大小写）

```
1 String s6 = "AbC";
2 System.out.println(s6.toLowerCase());
3 System.out.println(s5.toUpperCase());
```

### 字符串转字符数组

```
1 System.out.println(s6.toCharArray());
```

## 6. 字符串包含

```
1 System.out.println(s4.contains("ab"));
2 System.out.println(s4.contains("ba"));
3 返回字符串出现的位置没有就返回-1
4 String s7="曹操为什么欣赏关羽,因为关羽是第一个看到他就脸红的男人";
```

### 正查

```
1 System.out.println(s7.indexOf("关羽"));
2 System.out.println(s7.indexOf("嫂嫂"));
```

### 倒查

```
1 System.out.println(s7.lastIndexOf("关羽"));
```

```
2 System.out.println(s7.indexOf("关羽",8));
```

## 7.字符串的替换

```
1 String s8 = "瘦是什么？刮风都要扶电线杆";
2 String s9 =s8.replace("刮风","放屁");
3 System.out.println(s9);
```

## 8.字符串的分割

```
1 String s10 = "洪亮.avi";
2 String[] strings=s10.split("\\.");
3 System.out.println(Arrays.toString(strings));
4 String s11 ="353980895@qq.com";
5 String[] strings1 = s11.split("\\@|\\.");
6 System.out.println(Arrays.toString(strings1));
```

## 9.转字符串

### 其他类型转字符串

```
1 int a1 =10;
2 String s12 = String.valueOf(a1);
3 String s13 = a1+"";
```

### 字符串转其他类型

```
1 String s14 = "123";
2 int a2 = Integer.parseInt(s14);
3 int a3 = Integer.valueOf(s14);
```

### 字符串数组 转 字符串

```
1 String s = String.join(".",strings1);
2 System.out.println(s);
```

## 10.字符串处理

```
1 String s15 = " 哈哈  ";
2 System.out.println(s15);
3 System.out.println(s15.trim());
```

## 11.字符串判断

```
1 System.out.println(s10.endsWith(".avi"));
2 System.out.println(s10.startsWith("洪亮"));
```

## 12.字符串的截取

```
1 String s16 ="哈财哈色哈";
2 System.out.println(s16.substring(0, 1));
3 System.out.println(s16.substring(1, 2));
4 System.out.println(s16.substring(1));
```

