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

String s1 = new String();
String s2 = new String("abc");
String s3 = "";
String s4 = "abc";

2.字符串长度：

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

3.获取字符串中的字符

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

4. 字符串中的比较

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

5.字符串的转换（大小写）

String s6 = "AbC";
System.out.println(s6.toLowerCase());
System.out.println(s5.toUpperCase());

字符串转字符数组

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

6. 字符串包含

System.out.println(s4.contains("ab"));
System.out.println(s4.contains("ba"));
返回字符串出现的位置没有就返回-1
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

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

倒查

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

7.字符串的替换

String s8 = "瘦是什么？刮风都要扶电线杆";
String s9 =s8.replace("刮风","放屁");

```
System.out.println(s9);
```

8.字符串的分割

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

9.转字符串

其他类型转字符串

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

字符串转其他类型

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

字符串数组 转 字符串

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

10.字符串处理

```
String s15 = "  哈 哈  哈   ";
System.out.println(s15);
System.out.println(s15.trim());
```

11.字符串判断

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

12.字符串的截取

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