创建对象

StringBuilder stringBuilder = new StringBuilder("这是一个字符串");

后加上字符串之类

StringBuilder sb1 =new StringBuilder("11");
char[] cArr = new char[]{'t','u','t','o','r','i','a','l','s'};
System.out.println(stringBuilder.append(sb1));
System.out.println(sb1.append(1.2));

返回当前容量

System.out.println(sb1.capacity());
System.out.println(stringBuilder.capacity());

查找指定的位置

System.out.println(stringBuilder.charAt(2));

删除指定位置

System.out.println(stringBuilder.delete(2,4));
System.out.println(stringBuilder.deleteCharAt(2));

复制到目标char类型的数组中

stringBuilder.getChars(1,3,cArr,2);
System.out.println(cArr);

查找出现

System.out.println(stringBuilder.indexOf("字符"));
System.out.println(stringBuilder.indexOf("1",3));
System.out.println(stringBuilder.lastIndexOf("1"));

插入字符

System.out.println(stringBuilder.insert(2,"en"));

查询长度

System.out.println(sb1.length());
System.out.println(stringBuilder.length());

指定位置替换成字符串类型

String s = "额？";
System.out.println(stringBuilder.replace(1,3,s));

反向输出

System.out.println(stringBuilder.reverse());

指定一段输出

System.out.println(stringBuilder.subSequence(1,4));

变成String类型

String s1 =stringBuilder.toString();
System.out.println(s1);