

StringBuilder方法

创建对象

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

后加上字符串之类

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

返回当前容量

```
1 System.out.println(sb1.capacity());
2 System.out.println(stringBuilder.capacity());
```

查找指定的位置

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

删除指定位置

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

复制到目标char类型的数组中

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

查找出现

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

插入字符

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

查询长度

```
1 System.out.println(sb1.length());
2 System.out.println(stringBuilder.length());
```

指定位置替换成字符串类型

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

反向输出

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

指定一段输出

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

变成String类型

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