Java's String class provides a wide range of inbuilt methods to manipulate and work with strings. Below are some commonly used String methods with small examples:

**1. length()**

* **Description**: Returns the length of the string (number of characters).
* **Example**:

**String str = "Hello";**

**System.out.println(str.length()); // Output: 5**

**2. charAt(int index)**

* **Description**: Returns the character at the specified index.
* **Example**:

**String str = "Hello";**

**System.out.println(str.charAt(1)); // Output: e**

**3. substring(int beginIndex)**

* **Description**: Returns a new string that is a substring starting from the specified index to the end of the string.
* **Example**

**String str = "HelloWorld";**

**System.out.println(str.substring(5)); // Output: World**

**4. substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)**

* **Description**: Returns a substring starting from beginIndex to endIndex (exclusive).
* **Example**:

**String str = "HelloWorld";**

**System.out.println(str.substring(0, 5)); // Output: Hello**

**5. toLowerCase()**

* **Description**: Converts all characters of the string to lowercase.
* **Example**:

**String str = "HELLO";**

**System.out.println(str.toLowerCase()); // Output: hello**

**6. toUpperCase()**

* **Description**: Converts all characters of the string to uppercase.
* **Example**

**String str = "hello";**

**System.out.println(str.toUpperCase()); // Output: HELLO**

**7. trim()**

* **Description**: Removes leading and trailing whitespace from the string.
* **Example**:

**String str = " Hello World ";**

**System.out.println(str.trim()); // Output: Hello World**

**8. replace(char oldChar, char newChar)**

* **Description**: Replaces all occurrences of oldChar with newChar in the string.
* **Example**:

**String str = "Hello";**

**System.out.println(str.replace('l', 'p')); // Output: Heppo**

**9. equals(Object anotherString)**

* **Description**: Compares the content of the string with another string for equality.
* **Example**

**String str1 = "Hello";**

**String str2 = "Hello";**

**System.out.println(str1.equals(str2)); // Output: true**

**10. equalsIgnoreCase(String anotherString)**

* **Description**: Compares the content of the string with another string, ignoring case.
* **Example**:

**String str1 = "Hello";**

**String str2 = "hello";**

**System.out.println(str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2)); // Output: true**

**11. startsWith(String prefix)**

* **Description**: Checks if the string starts with the specified prefix.
* **Example**:

**String str = "HelloWorld";**

**System.out.println(str.startsWith("Hello")); // Output: true**

**12. endsWith(String suffix)**

* **Description**: Checks if the string ends with the specified suffix.
* **Example**:

**String str = "HelloWorld";**

**System.out.println(str.endsWith("World")); // Output: true**

**13. indexOf(char ch)**

* **Description**: Returns the index of the first occurrence of the specified character.
* **Example**:

**String str = "HelloWorld";**

**System.out.println(str.indexOf('o')); // Output: 4**

**14. lastIndexOf(char ch)**

* **Description**: Returns the index of the last occurrence of the specified character.
* **Example**:

**String str = "HelloWorld";**

**System.out.println(str.lastIndexOf('o')); // Output: 7**

**15. contains(CharSequence s)**

* **Description**: Checks if the string contains the specified sequence of characters.
* **Example**:

**String str = "HelloWorld";**

**System.out.println(str.contains("World")); // Output: true**

**16. split(String regex)**

* **Description**: Splits the string around matches of the given regular expression.
* **Example**:

**String str = "apple,banana,orange";**

**String[] fruits = str.split(",");**

**for (String fruit : fruits) {**

**System.out.println(fruit); // Output: apple banana orange**

**}**

**17. concat(String str)**

* **Description**: Concatenates the specified string to the end of this string.

**String str1 = "Hello";**

**String str2 = "World";**

**System.out.println(str1.concat(str2)); // Output: HelloWorld**

**18. isEmpty()**

* **Description**: Checks if the string is empty (length is 0).
* **Example**:

**String str = "";**

**System.out.println(str.isEmpty()); // Output: true**

**19. join(CharSequence delimiter, CharSequence... elements)**

* **Description**: Joins the given elements with the specified delimiter.
* **Example**:

**String result = String.join("-", "2024", "10", "03");**

**System.out.println(result); // Output: 2024-10-03**

**20. toCharArray()**

* **Description**: Converts the string into a character array.
* **Example**:

**String str = "Hello";**

**char[] charArray = str.toCharArray();**

**for (char c : charArray) {**

**System.out.print(c + " "); // Output: H e l l o**

**}**