

A string is a form of reference data that can store one or more characters. The `.equals` method is accessible to reference data types. The `.equals` method compares two strings to determine if they are identical and returns a Boolean value for use in an if statement or elsewhere. The `.equals` method evaluates the equality of two string variables. If they match, then `true` will be returned. If case-sensitive variables are to be ignored, the `.equalsIgnoreCase` method can be used.

Arrays are also a basic feature of Java. `asList` is a method that can be utilized. This function accepts an array and returns it as a list. A list is a data structure from the Java collections class that offers greater capability and flexibility than an array when working with a list of elements. This is important since it eliminates the need to invoke arrays via an arrays object. `Arrays.asList(arr)` is used to pass the `asList` array.

Sited Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/java/java_methods.asp