

# Difference between String, StringBuilder, and StringBuffer

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## Overview

This document is intended to provide difference between String, StringBuilder and StringBuffer in java.

## Difference between String , StringBuilder and StringBuffer

| Feature       | String   | StringBuilder   | StringBuffer   |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| Mutability    | <b>Immutable</b> (cannot change once created)  | <b>Mutable</b> (can be modified)                                | <b>Mutable</b>   |
| Thread Safety | Not thread-safe                                | Not thread-safe   | Thread-safe (synchronized)                                   |
| Performance   | Slower for modifications (creates new objects) | Faster (no synchronization overhead)                            | Slower than StringBuilder (due to sync)                      |
| Use Case      | Use when string won't change                   | Use in single-threaded environment with frequent string changes | Use in multi-threaded environment needing safe modifications |

### Mutability Explanation

- String:

```
String s = "Hello";  
s = s + " World"; // Creates a new object
```

- StringBuilder / StringBuffer:

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("Hello");  
sb.append(" World"); // Modifies the existing object
```

### Thread Safety

- String: Safe to use as it's immutable, but changes always create new objects.
- StringBuilder: Not thread-safe — not synchronized, so faster but not safe for multiple threads.
- StringBuffer: Synchronized methods make it thread-safe, but slower due to locking.

### Performance

For repeated string operations (like in a loop):

- String is **slowest**.
- StringBuilder is **fastest** in **single-threaded** apps.
- StringBuffer is **safer but slower** in **multi-threaded** apps.

## When to use

| Situation                                 | Best Choice                |
|---|----------------------------|
| Constant string values                    | <code>String</code>        |
| Frequent string changes in 1 thread       | <code>StringBuilder</code> |
| Frequent changes + multi-threaded program | <code>StringBuffer</code>  |

## Summary

- Use `String` for simple, constant text.
- Use `StringBuilder` for high-performance string operations in single-threaded scenarios.
- Use `StringBuffer` when thread safety is important and multiple threads might modify the string.