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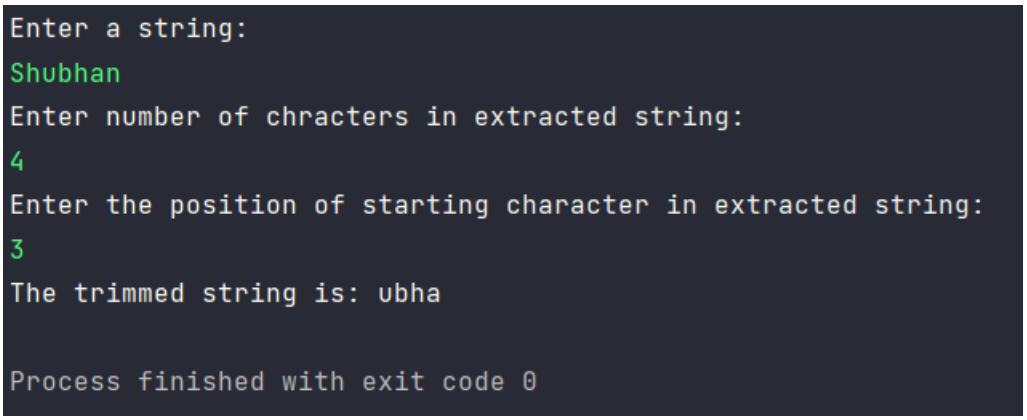
Experiment No.	6-B

PROBLEM STATEMENT :	**Write a program to extract a portion of character string and print the extracted string. Assume that m characters are extracted, starting with the n th character. so take m and n as user input. No use of inbuild functions.**
THEORY:	**STRING BUFFER IN JAVA:** In Java, the `StringBuffer` class is used to create mutable strings. It provides methods to modify and manipulate the content of a string. The `StringBuffer` class is part of the `java.lang` package and is similar to the `String` class, but with the ability to modify the content without creating a new object each time. Here are some important points to know about `StringBuffer`: **1. Creating a StringBuffer:** You can create a `StringBuffer` object using its constructor: ``` StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer(); // Creates an empty StringBuffer StringBuffer sb2 = new StringBuffer("Hello"); // Creates a StringBuffer with initial content "Hello" ``` **2. Modifying a StringBuffer:** The `StringBuffer` class provides methods to append, insert, replace, and delete characters in the buffer. Some commonly used methods are: - `append()`: Appends the specified string or other data types to the existing content. - `insert()`: Inserts the specified string or other data types at a specific position in the buffer. - `replace()`: Replaces a specific range of characters with the specified string. - `delete()`: Deletes a specific range of characters from the buffer. - `reverse()`: Reverses the order of characters in the buffer.

	Here's an example demonstrating some of these methods: ``` StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("Hello"); sb.append(" World"); // Appends " World" to the existing content sb.insert(5, " Java"); // Inserts " Java" at index 5 sb.replace(6, 11, "Coders"); // Replaces "World" with "Coders" starting from index 6 to 10 sb.delete(0, 5); // Deletes characters from index 0 to 4 sb.reverse(); // Reverses the content of the buffer System.out.println(sb.toString()); // Outputs "sredoC avaJ"
PROGRAM:	``` import java.util.Scanner; public class trimstr{ public static void main(String[] args) { Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in); System.out.println("Enter a string:"); String s=sc.nextLine(); int m,n; System.out.println("Enter number of chracters in extracted string:"); m=sc.nextInt(); System.out.println("Enter the position of starting character in extracted string:"); n=sc.nextInt(); String newstr=new String(); for(int i=0;i<m;i++){ newstr=newstr+s.charAt(i+n-1); } System.out.println("The trimmed string is: "+newstr); } } ```

RESULT:


Enter a string:
Shubhan
Enter number of chracters in extracted string:
4
Enter the position of starting character in extracted string:
3
The trimmed string is: ubha
Process finished with exit code 0