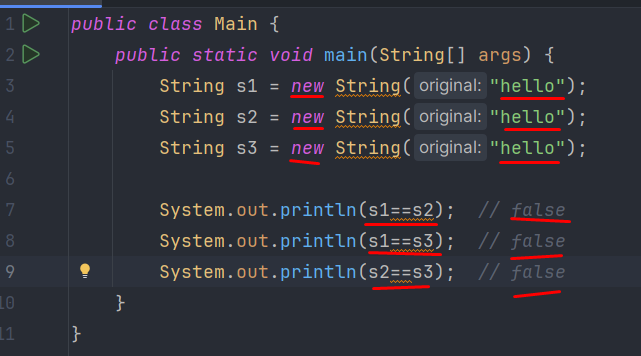
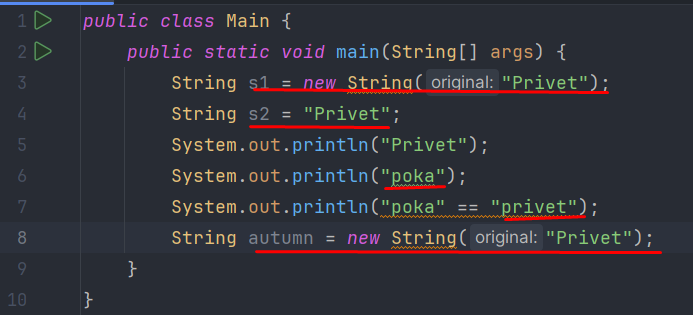
String da biz **new String(“something”);** deb **new** kalit so’zini ishlatsak, u holda har doim yangi object yaratiladi. Pastdagi misolda ham **3** ta contenti(**“hello”**) bir xil bo’lgan yangi objectlar yaratilyapti, lekin bu objectlarni addressi(**reference**) har xil bo’lgani uchun, **==** tenglikda doim **false** chiqadi:

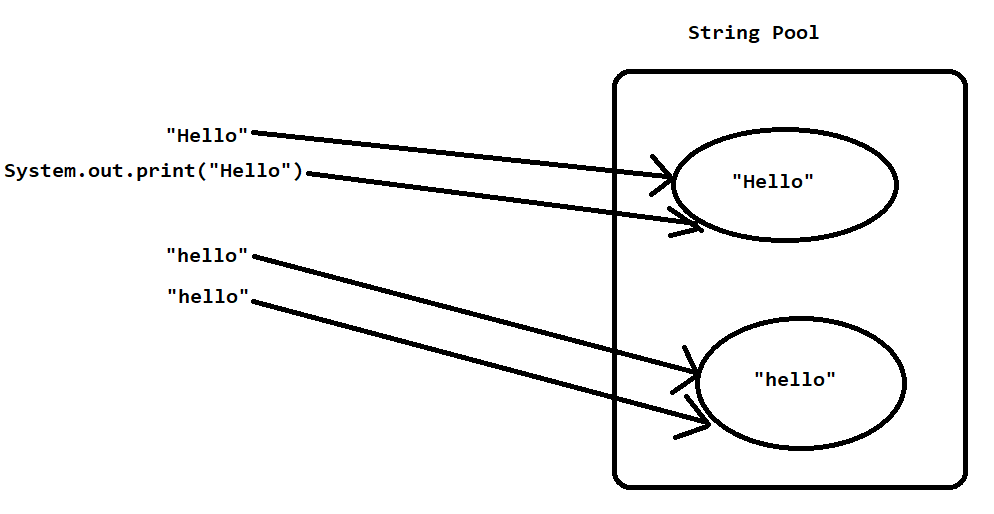


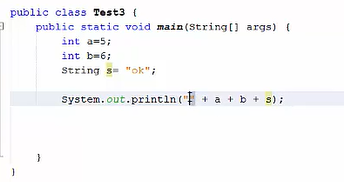


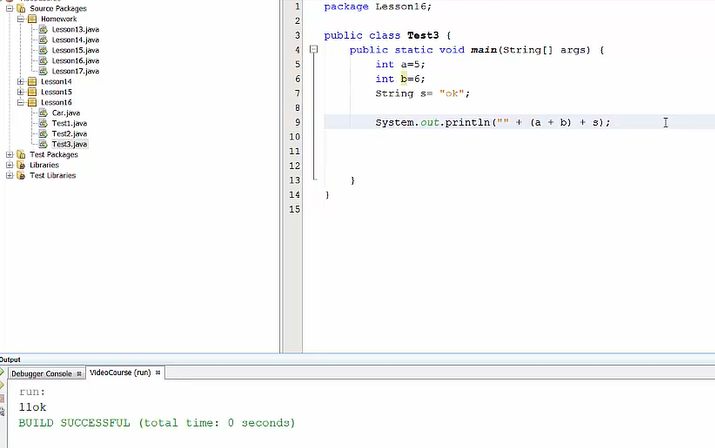
Pastdagi misolda bizda 5 ta yangi object yaratildi va shu yangi yaratilgan objectlarni tagiga chizib qo’ydik. 3-qatorda yangi object yaratildi, yana 4-qatorda yaratildi, 5-qatorda esa yaratilmadi, chunki 4-qatorda yaratilgan object bilan ikkalasi bitta string poolga murojaat qiladi, yana 6-qatorda yaratildi yangi object, 7-qatorda esa “privet” yangi object hisoblanadi, chunki “Privet” bilan farq qiladi. Ikkalasi alohida-alohida joyda joylashadi String poolda, va yana 8-qatorda yangi object yaratildi:

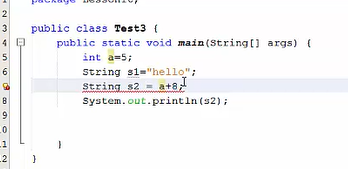


Demak, **new** kalit so’zini yozmasdan, yaratilgan **String** objectlar doim **String** **pool** ga kelib tushadi. String poolda **“Hello”** bilan **“hello”** ni farqi bor bo’lib, ular String poolda alohida-alohida joyda saqlanadi. Bu degani ular teng emasdir:

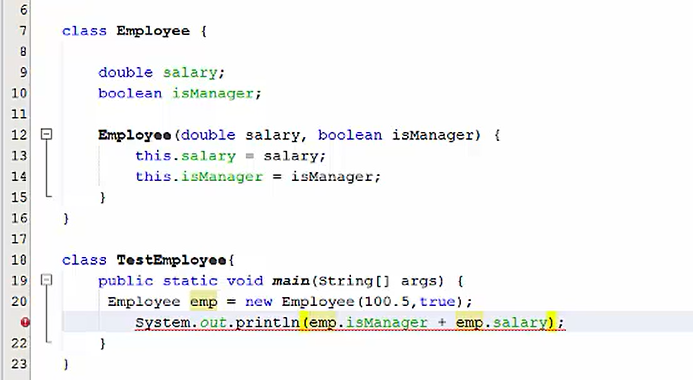






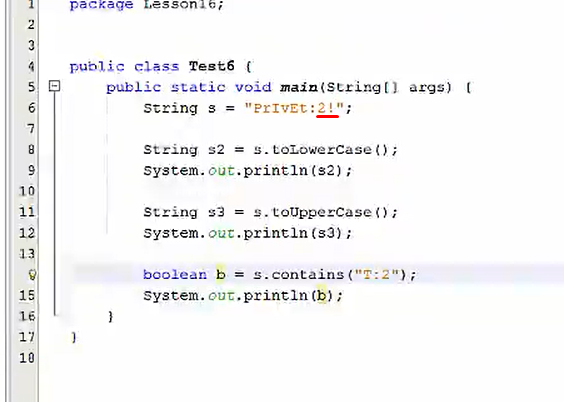


Javada umuman bir-biriga zid bo’lgan 2ta typeni matematik qo’shish amali bilan qo’sha olmaymiz, xatolik beradi bir-biriga mos typelar emas deb:



Null ga false(true) ni qo’shib ham bo’lmaydi:





<https://medium.com/nerd-for-tech/string-in-java-is-immutable-a90f97067bd>

