1. **Is String a keyword in java?**

No, String is final class in java

1. **What is String in Java? Primitive datatype?**

String is a Class in java and defined in java.lang package. It’s not a primitive data type like int and long. String class represents character Strings. String is used in almost all the Java applications and there are some interesting facts we should know about String. String in immutable and final in Java and JVM uses String Pool to store all the String objects.

1. **Other members of String Family?**

String, StringBuffer, StringBuilder

1. **Are String Objects Thread Safe in Java ? Yes/No, Give Reasons to support your answer?**

Strings are immutable, so we can’t change it’s value in program. Hence it’s thread-safe and can be safely used in multi-threaded environment.

1. **How String objects are different from objects of other classes.?**

* One special thing about string objects is that you can create string objects without using new operator i.e using string literals. This is not possible with other derived types (except wrapper classes).
* One more special thing about strings is that you can concatenate two string objects using ‘+’. This is the relaxation java gives to string objects as they will be used most of the time while coding.
* java provides string constant pool to store the string objects.
* String Objects are immutable unlike objects of other java classes

1. **What is preferred for string Password? Char array or String class ? Give reasons**

String is immutable in java and stored in String pool. Once it’s created it stays in the pool until unless garbage collected, so even though we are done with password it’s available in memory for longer duration and there is no way to avoid it. It’s a security risk because anyone having access to memory dump can find the password as clear text.  
If we use char array to store password, we can set it to blank once we are done with it. So we can control for how long it’s available in memory that avoids the security threat with String.

Moreover string is immutable so we can not change it, and we are required to change passwords time to time.

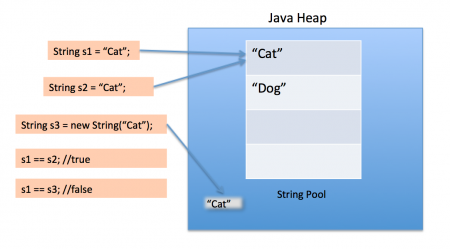
1. **Why String is Immutable in java ?**

There are several benefits of String because it’s immutable and final.

* String Pool is possible because String is immutable in java.
* It increases security because any hacker can’t change its value and it’s used for storing sensitive information such as database username, password etc.
* Since String is immutable, it’s safe to use in multi-threading and we don’t need any synchronization.
* Strings are used in java classloader and immutability provides security that correct class is getting loaded by Classloader.

1. **What is String pool?**

As the name suggests, String Pool is a pool of Strings stored in Java heap memory.



String pool helps in saving a lot of space for Java Runtime although it takes more time to create the String. When we use double quotes to create a String, it first looks for String with same value in the String pool, if found it just returns the reference else it creates a new String in the pool and then returns the reference. However using *new* operator, we force String class to create a new String object in heap space. We can use intern() method to put it into the pool or refer to other String object from string pool having same value.

1. **Is it possible to create mutable String objects. Yes/no ?**

Using StringBuffer and StringBuilder clases, these classes allow you to create mutable string objects.

1. **What is then difference between java String and C,C++ String ?**

In ca snd C++ String is terminated with null character, but in java string is not terminated with null character. Strings are treated as objects in java.

1. **What is String intern?**

Java's String class privately maintains a pool of strings, where String literals are automatically interned. When the intern() method is invoked on a String object it looks the string contained by this String object in the pool, if the string is found there then the string from the pool is returned.

1. **Is it possible to call string class methods with string Literals? Why?**

Yes, because string is treated as objects in java.

1. **Can we use String for switch statement?**

Yes, from JDK 7, onwards we can use String for switch statement. Before JDK 6, we can not use string for switch condition. We cannot use String in switch statement in JDK1.8.

1. **Can we convert string to int?**

Yes, we can using Integer.parseInt() method.

1. **Can we concert string to Date?**

Yes, we can convert string to date Date.parse();

1. **Is there any concept of string literal in java? Yes/No**

Yes

1. **Why java is introduced concept of String literals in java?**

To make java memory efficient, because no new objects are created if it exists already in string constant pool.

1. **How do you compare two string objects in java?**

Never use “==” operator to compare two string in java, always use:

String comparison using equals method

String comparison using equalsIgnoreCase method

String comparison using compareTo method

String comparison using compareToIgnoreCase method

1. **Why “==” operator is not used for string comparison?**

String can be compared using equality operator but it not suggested or advised because equality operator is used to compare primitives and equals() method should be used to compare objects.

String comparision means , comparison between the contents and equals() method is used to perform character based comparison. Equals() return true if two string points to same object or two strings have same content, while “==” operator return true if two string objects point to same object but return false if two different string objects contain same contents.

Difference between string and String Buffer

