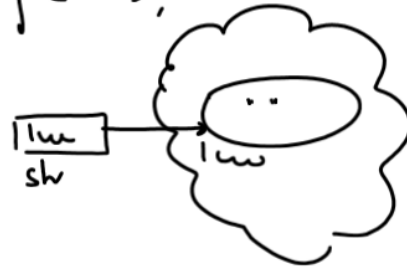


① public String ()

String sh = new String ();

sup (sh.length ());

↳ 0



② public String (String)

String city = new String ("Bhopal");

Heap

new
city



TWO WAYS OF CREATING STRINGS IN JAVA

String s1 = new String("Bhupul");



String s1 = "Bhupul";

String literal



String s1 = new String("Bhupul");

String s2 = new String("Bhupul");

SCP (s1 == s2);

↳ false

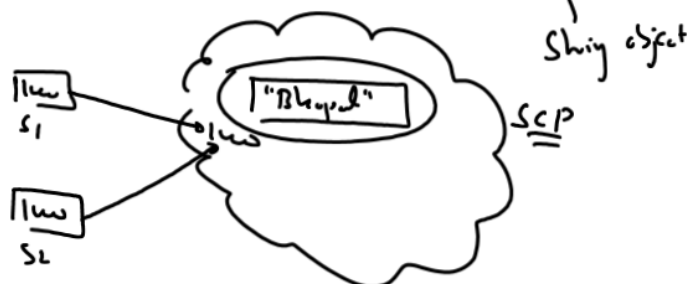


String s1 = "Bhupul";

String s2 = "Bhupul";

SCP (s1 == s2)

↳ true



③ public String (char [])

char [] name = {'s', 'a', 'c', 'h', 'i', 'n'};

X String sh = name;

String sh = new String(name);

SOP (sh); → Sachin

④ public String (char [], int, int)

char [] name = {'s', 'a', 'c', 'h', 'i', 'n'};

String sh = new String(name, 0, 3);

SOP (sh); Sac

Methods of "String" class

① public char charAt(int)

```
String city = "Bhopal";  
char ch = city[0]; X  
char ch = city.charAt(0);  
SOP(ch); B
```

② public int length()

```
String city = "Bhopal";  
int x = city.length();  
SOP(x); 6
```

③ public boolean equals (Object)

```
String s1 = new String ("Let us continue");  
String s2 = new String ("Let us continue");  
System.out.println ( s1.equals(s2) ); → true
```

④ public boolean equalsIgnoreCase (String)

```
String s1 = new String ("Hello");  
String s2 = new String ("hello");  
System.out.println ( s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2) ); → true
```

⑤ public String substring (int, int)

↓ ↓
start index end index

```
String s1 = "INDUSTRY";  
System.out.println ( s1.substring(2,6) ); DUST
```

⑥ public String subseq (int)

```
String s1 = "INDUSTRY";  
System.out.println ( s1.subseq(2) ); DUSTRY
```

⑦ public int indexOf (String)

String s1 = "Sunday";

System.out.println(s1.indexOf("day")); 3

String s1 = "Sunday";

System.out.println(s1.indexOf("night")); -1

⑧ public int lastIndexOf (String)

String s1 = "SundayMonday";

System.out.println(s1.lastIndexOf("day")); 9