**4.4 PRACTICE**

M.Mahathi

192324098

TASK 1:

package string;

public class StringExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Method 1: Using a string literal

String myString1 = "abc";

// Method 2: Using the String constructor with a string literal

String myString2 = new String("abc");

// Method 3: Using the String constructor with a character array

char[] charArray = {'a', 'b', 'c'};

String myString3 = new String(charArray);

// Printing all strings to verify they contain "abc"

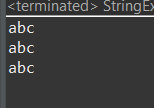
System.***out***.println(myString1);

System.***out***.println(myString2);

System.***out***.println(myString3);

}

}



TASK 2:

package stringcomparision;

public class StringComparison {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Given Strings

String s1 = "ABC";

String s2 = new String("DEF");

String s3 = "AB" + "C";

// a. s1.compareTo(s2);

int resultA = s1.compareTo(s2);

System.***out***.println("s1.compareTo(s2): " + resultA); // Returns a negative number because "ABC" is lexicographically less than "DEF"

// b. s2.equals(s3);

boolean resultB = s2.equals(s3);

System.***out***.println("s2.equals(s3): " + resultB); // Returns false because "DEF" is not equal to "ABC"

// c. s3 == s1;

boolean resultC = (s3 == s1);

System.***out***.println("s3 == s1: " + resultC); // Returns true because both refer to the same string literal "ABC" in the string pool

// d. s2.compareTo(s3);

int resultD = s2.compareTo(s3);

System.***out***.println("s2.compareTo(s3): " + resultD); // Returns a positive number because "DEF" is lexicographically greater than "ABC"

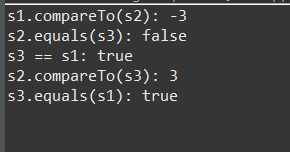
// e. s3.equals(s1);

boolean resultE = s3.equals(s1);

System.***out***.println("s3.equals(s1): " + resultE); // Returns true because the content of both strings is "ABC"

}

}



**TASK 3:**

package stringconcatination;

public class StringConcatenation {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Declare and instantiate two separate String objects

String string1 = "Hello, ";

String string2 = "World!";

// Concatenate the two strings and assign to a third String object

String concatenatedString = string1 + string2;

// Print the result to verify the concatenation

System.*out*.println(concatenatedString); // Output: "Hello, World!"

}

}

