**Strings:-**

Introduction to Strings:-

If we want to add the single char we use the char and add it if we want to add the collection of charecture then we need to use the string

We can store in the array as char arr[]={‘c’,’o’,’d’,’I’,’n’,’g’} and we can also add in the string str=”coding”; and String is the non-premitive data type.

-if we want to store array and their is two array so for adding them we have to no. of line code which is very simple in the String.

Overall String is easer then the array.

-but in the deep down string store things in array and we can call the String a wrapper.

-**length =str.length();**

**-str.charAt(2);** is give the seleceted array word.

Str[i] is not the correct syntacx in the java other than java laungaguge it is ok to show the char at I like this but not in java.

Empty string and the string with the one space will be two different things length of the empty string is 0 and length of the string with space is one.

More Functions on Strings:-

If there is two String str1 and str2 then we can concatenate them by the str1+str2.

**Concat()-**Also we concatenate them by the concat function str1.concat(str2). So its like similer two add function.

**Equals()-**str1.equals(str2); its check the both the string is equal or not.

**CompareTo()-**str1.CompareTo(str2). It give the difference the ascii value like str1=coding and str2=aoding then the compareTo function give the 2 vlaue the difference of the a and c bocs all are similer.

**Contains()-**it contains the that part of sub string in string or not. It give true or false.

Substring Function:-

Str1.substring(start Index) we take the index to start to end

Str1.substring(start Index,end index) we take substring from start index to the end index-1

Taking Starting Input:-

When we write the **s.next();**

It means it will take the input till the delimeter in delimeter the thing is come is “space”,’+’,’\n’

Scanner take the thing as the token and till one delimeter it will take as the one token before the delimeter it will take as the one token in **s.next();**

And **s.nextline();** give me the hole line it not take any delimeter.

So if their any sentence like a dog is sleep then if we have to write the s.next()=a and if again write the s.next()=dog and again call the s.next()=is and again call the s.next()=sleep.

s.next(); deals with the token and s.nextline(); deals with the entire line;

Code-print all chars of string in seprate lines:-

Reverse String:-

How String are Stored:-

We have to memory one is stack and second is heap every thing is put associated function and primitive data are stored in the stack so that is called the call stack.

In nonPremitive there is concept of reference so the reference will store in the stack and in heap which is Gernally big as compared to the stack so it stored the hole array and string nonpremitive grenally called the object .

New keyward is use in the case of the nonprimitive.

Here if the string there is special area in the heap called the string pool for the space optimization.

If we create the string without using the new keyward it is called create in the string pool not in the stack as reference and in heap the string

If in the string pool we create the string with same content with the different name then it will just return the old reference witht eh new string .

But if we create with the new keyward then it will create the new every time.

public static void main (String[] args) {

String str1="abc";

String str2=new String("abc");

System.out.println(str1==str2);

}

No bocs there references are different.

public static void main (String[] args) {

String str1="abc";

String str2=new String("abc");

System.out.println(str1.equals(str2));

}

Then it is true bocs here the only talking about the contain not about the reference.

String are Immutablitiy:-

If you once create the string you cant change the content of the sting.this is bocs the string is immutable. If we store the str,str1,str2 then there is the problem which is is all are store in the string pool then thir issue of shareing by the same srtring if change in one this change refelcect with the two if they want or not,not depend on this just change the string so its not possible in the java so in java string are immutable.

So we cant change the length and also the not change conatent.

But if we do the str1=”abc”;

And add the str1=str1+”def”;

It is also right but contradicating above bocs it store the updated string in different string so it will not show the any error

As here the string not detroeyd bocs it is immutable so it is update with the new referenc .

public static void main (String[] args) {

String str1="abc";

String str2=str1+" ";

System.out.println(str1==str2);

}

Flase bocs the str2 add the space so now its returning the new string we the different space so it is different with the str1

So we cant compae like that it showing the error so we need to do the

So we use this for that to comparision which compare with the contenct not the reference