

# String Methods

## length() String Method in Java

In Java, the `length()` string method returns the total number of characters – the length – of a `String`.

```
String str = "Codecademy";
```

```
System.out.println(str.length());  
// prints 10
```

## concat() String Method in Java

In Java, the `concat()` string method is used to append one `String` to the end of another `String`. This method returns a `String` representing the text of the combined strings.

```
String s1 = "Hello";  
String s2 = " World!";
```

```
String s3 = s1.concat(s2);  
// concatenates strings s1 and s2
```

```
System.out.println(s3);  
// prints "Hello World!"
```

## String Method equals() in Java

In Java, the `equals()` string method tests for equality between two `String`s.

`equals()` compares the contents of each `String`. If all of the characters between the two match, the method returns `true`. If any of the characters do not match, it returns `false`.

Additionally, if you want to compare two strings without considering upper/lower cases, you can use

`.equalsIgnoreCase()`.

```
String s1 = "Hello";  
String s2 = "World";
```

```
System.out.println(s1.equals("Hello"));  
// prints true
```

```
System.out.println(s2.equals("Hello"));  
// prints false
```

```
System.out.println(s2.equalsIgnoreCase("world")  
));  
// prints true
```

## indexOf() String Method in Java

In Java, the `indexOf()` string method returns the first occurrence of a character or a substring in a `String`. The character/substring that you want to find the index of goes inside of the `()`.

If `indexOf()` cannot find the character or substring, it will return `-1`.

```
String str = "Hello World!";

System.out.println(str.indexOf("l"));
// prints 2

System.out.println(str.indexOf("Wor"));
// prints 6

System.out.println(str.indexOf("z"));
// prints -1
```

## charAt() String Method in Java

In Java, the `charAt()` string method returns the character of a `String` at a specified index. The index value is passed inside of the `()`, and should lie between `0` and `length()-1`.

```
String str = "This is a string";

System.out.println(str.charAt(0));
// prints 'T'

System.out.println(str.charAt(15));
// prints 'g'
```

## toUpperCase() and toLowerCase() String Methods

In Java, we can easily convert a `String` to upper and lower case with the help of a few string methods:

- `toUpperCase()` returns the string value converted to uppercase.
- `toLowerCase()` returns the string value converted to lowercase.

```
String str = "Hello World!";

String uppercase = str.toUpperCase();
// uppercase = "HELLO WORLD!"

String lowercase = str.toLowerCase();
// lowercase = "hello world!"
```