Q1. Write a simple String program to take input from the user?

Ans.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SringInput {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
      Scanner scan= new Scanner(System.in);
      System.out.println("Write your full name: ");
      String str;
    str=scan.nextLine();

      System.out.println(str);
    }

}
Output:
Write your full name:
Mohit Jangid
Mohit Jangid
```

Q2. How do you concatenate two strings in java? Give an example?

Ans. **For Immutable String:** we can concatenate two immutable string using inbuilt method known as **concat( );**

For Mutable String: we can concatenate two mutable string using inbuilt method known as **append( );**

```
public class Concatenate {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("For Immutable Strings:");
        String str1="Mohit";
        String str2= "Jangid";
        System.out.println(str1.concat(str2));//Concatenated using
//concat()


        System.out.println("\n\nFor Mutable Strings:");
        StringBuffer str3=new StringBuffer("PW");
        StringBuffer str4= new StringBuffer("Skills");
```

```
        System.out.println(str3.append(str4));//Concatenated using
//append()
    }

}
Output:
For Immutable Strings:
MohitJangid


For Mutable Strings:
PWSkills
```

Q3. How do you find the length of a string in java? Explain with an example?

Ans. We can find the length of a string using an inbuilt method known as **length( ).** This method is used to return the integer value i.e. the number of characters present within the string.

Syntax: String_Object_Name.length();

```
public class length_string {
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String str="Mohit Jangid";
        int i;
        i=str.length();
        System.out.println("Length: "+i);
    }

}
Output:
Length: 12
```

Q4. How do you compare two strings in java? Give an example?

Ans. We can compare string in two ways:

1. **'==' operator:**This relational operator is used to compare the references of two objects.Here we can check that the two string objects are having the same address location or not. It returns the boolean value true or false.

2. **‘equals()’ method:** This is the inbuilt method of string class. Here we compare the contents of two string objects. It returns the boolean value(true/false).

```
public class Comparison {
    //done by using == and equals()
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        System.out.println("FOR String Constant Pool");
        String str1=("s");//Allocated in SCP
        String str2=("s");//Allocated in SCP
        System.out.println(str2==str1);//References of objects
        System.out.println(str1.equals(str2));//content of objects
        System.out.println("\n\nFOR Heap Area");
        String str3=new String("h");//Allocated in Heap
        String str4=new String("h");//Allocated in Heap
        System.out.println(str3==str4);//References of objects
        System.out.println(str3.equals(str4));//content of objects
     System.out.println("\n\nFOR Heap Area And String Constant Pool");
    String str5=new String("h");//Allocated in Heap
    String str6="h";//Allocated in SCP
    System.out.println(str5==str6);//References of objects
    System.out.println(str5.equals(str6));//content of objects


     }

}
Output:
FOR String Constant Pool
true
true


FOR Heap Area
false
true

FOR Heap Area And String Constant Pool
false
true
```

Q5. WAP to find the length of the string “refrigerator”.

Ans.

```
public class length_string {
public static void main(String args[])
    {
        String str="refrigerator";
        int i;
        i=str.length();
        System.out.println("Length: "+i);
    }

}
Output:
Length: 12
```

Q6. WAP to check if the letter ‘e’ is present in the word ‘Umbrella’.

Ans.

```
public class Identifyelement {
public static void main(String args[])
    {int flag=0;
        String str="Umbrella";
        for(int i=0;i<str.length();i++)
        {
            if(str.charAt(i)=='e')
            {

                flag=1;
            }
        }
        if(flag==1)
        System.out.println("'e' is present");
        else
        System.out.println("Not present");
    }

}
Output:
‘e’ is present
```

Q7. WAP to delete all the consonants from the string “Hello, have a good day”.

Ans.

```
public class Consonantsdelete {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int i = 0;
        String str = "Hello, have a good day";
        String str1 = new String();
        str1 = str;
        System.out.println(str1);
        for (i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
            if (str.charAt(i) == 'a' || str.charAt(i) == 'e' ||
str.charAt(i) == 'i' || str.charAt(i) == 'o'
                    || str.charAt(i) == 'u') {
                str1 = str1.replace(str.charAt(i), ' ');

            }
        }
        System.out.println(str1);
    }

}
OUTPUT:
Hello, have a good day
H ll , h v    g  d d y
```