

Chapter 3 introduction to Strings by Munawar

Strings

A string is a sequence of characters. A string is instantiated as follows:

```
String name;
```

```
name = new string ("Munawar");
```

String is a class but can be used like a data type.

```
String name="Munawar"
```

```
| ..... object
```

Reference

Different ways to print in java.

We can use the following ways to print in java.

1. System. out. print() ----- > no new line at the end
2. System. out. println() ----- > add new line at the end
3. System .out. printf()
4. System . out.formate()

```
System. out. Printf ("%c",ch)
```

%d for decimal

%f for float

%c for char

%s for string

Source Code

```
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        String name= new String("Munawar Hussain");
        System.out.println(name);
        //another method to declare string
        String myname="Muanwar Johar";
        System.out.println(myname);
        //strings are immutable
        System.out.print(name);
        System.out.print("ALi");

        //two another method in a java.
        int a=5;
        float b=10;
        System.out.println();
        System.out.printf("The value of a is %d and value of b is %f ",a,b);
        System.out.println();
        //for string
        System.out.printf("what is you name my name is %s",name);
        System.out.println();
        //printf() and printformate is same
        String newname="Munawar johar";

    }
}
```

Thank You