-| Using Method of String Class |-

How to make object in Java String |-

```
class Student
{
    public static void main (String [] args)
    {
        int rool;
        char grade;
        float per;

        get ();
        show ();
    }

    Student S ;
    S = new Student ();
    S. get ();
    S. show ();
}
```

object →

Student S = new Stud
                    9;

Example

```
class Test
{
        Public Static void main (String [] args)        → predefined class

            {
                                string → Reference
                String S1;

Object    ←    S1 : new String ("Bhopal");
                System. out. println (S1 );

            }

        }
```

```
Bhopal
```


Reference   Heap

```
1000
S1
```

```
Bhopal
```
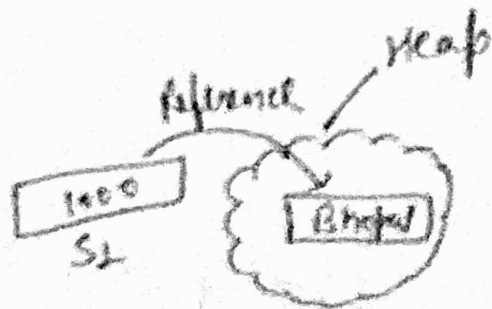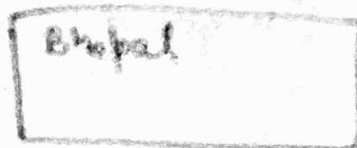
```
* Java does not show Address
```

Important String Method

1) length() :- It is an Instance Method (Non static) and return the length of String.

prototype :- public int length()

```
class Test
{
    public static void main (String [] args)
    {
        String name = new String ("Sachin")
        int x;
        x = name. length();
        System. out. println ("length of String is " + x);
    }
}
```
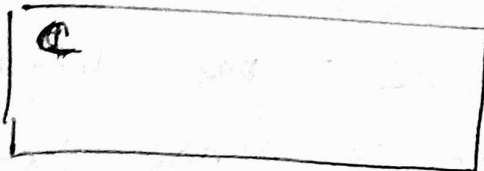
length of String is 6

2) charAt() :- This method is Instance Method (Non Static)
and it return the character present at the
index passed as argument.

prototype :- public char charAt (int)   ⟵ Index

Syntax :-

```
{
    String name = new String ("Sachin");
    int x = name.charAt (2);
    System.out.println (x)
}
}
```

3) equals () :- This method is Instance method (Non Static) and it Compare two Strings and return true or false

prototype :- public boolean equals (String)

Syntax :-

```
class Test
{
    public static void main (String [] args)
    {
        String S1 = new String ("Bhopal");
        String S2 = new String ("Bhopal");
        String S3 = new String ("bhopal");

        System.out. println (S1.equal (S2));
        System.out. println (S2.equal (S3));
    }
}
```

True
False.

4). equalIgnoreCase () :-

This is Instance Method (Non Static) and Compare to two String but it ignore Case Sensetivity.

Prototype:- public boolean equalIgnorCase (String)

```
String S1 = new String (" Bhopal ");
String S2 = new String ( "bhopal ");
String S3 = new String (" BHOPAL ");

System.out. println ( S1. equalIgnore case (S2));
System.out. println ( S2. equalIgnore Case (S3));
   }
}
```

↓

If ignore the Case Sensitive

```
True
True.
```