[tps://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/String.html](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/String.html" \t "_blank)

1. length(); - it return the number of characters(return type is int)

toUpperCase(); - makes string value to all upper cases and returns it (Stirng).

toLowerCase(); - makes string value to all lower cases and retunrs it (String).

String str = "apple";

str = str.toUpperCase();

System.out.println(str); // APPLE

indexOf(String) - return index position of passed string

indexOf(char) - returns index position of passed char

charAt(index) - returns char at specified index.

// 01234

String str = "apple";

char ch = str.charAt(4);

System.out.println(ch); // e

substring(start) - returns subtring of string based on indexes

- it will return the right side of the string starting(included) with start argument

// 01234

String str = "apple";

System.out.println(str.substring(2)); // ple

substring(start, end)

- it will return from start argument(included) till end argument(exluded).

// 01234

String str = "apple";

System.out.println(str.substring(2, 4)); // pl

replace(old, new) - it will replace the old values with new values.

String str = "apple";

str = str.replace("p", "a");

System.out.println(str); // aaale

equals() - we compare two String one content equality with this method. Return type is boolean.

String a = "abc";

String b = "abc";

if (a.equals(b)) {

System.out.println("Same!");

}

contains(string) - it checks if string contains another string.

startsWith(string) - it checks if string starts with another string.

endsWith(string) - it checks if string ends with another string.

trim() - removes white spaces around the string.