**ASSIGNMENT ON STRING CLASS:**

**1.Determine the length of the string:**

**public** **class** lengthofString {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

String str="Hello World";

**int** len=str.length();

System.***out***.println("Length of string is : " +len);

}

}

**Output:**

Length of string is : 11

**2.To join two string:**

**public** **class** JointwoString {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

String str1= "Hello";

String str2=" How are you";

String str3=str1.concat(str2);

System.***out***.println("After join two string :"+str3);

}

}

**Output:**

Hello How are you

**3. Java string pool refers to collection of string which are stored in heap memory.**

**public** **class** Lowecase {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

String str= "Java String refers to collection of String which are stored in heap memory";

//String str1=str.toLowerCase();

System.***out***.println(" 1. Lower case of given string will be : " +str.toLowerCase());

System.***out***.println("2. Upper case of given string will be : " +str.toUpperCase());

String str1=str.replace('a', '$');

System.***out***.println("3. After Replacement of 'a' to '$' will be : " +str1);

**boolean** str2=str.contains("collection");

System.***out***.println("4. Check if the given string contains the word collection :"+str2);

**boolean** str3=str1.equals("java string refers to collection of string which are stored in heap memory");

System.***out***.println("5. check the string :"+str3);

}

}

**Output:**

1. Lower case of given string will be : java string refers to collection of string which are stored in heap memory

2. Upper case of given string will be : JAVA STRING REFERS TO COLLECTION OF STRING WHICH ARE STORED IN HEAP MEMORY

3. After Replacement of 'a' to '$' will be : J$v$ String refers to collection of String which $re stored in he$p memory

4. Check if the given string contains the word collection :true

5. check the string :false

**ASSIGNMENT ON STRINGBUFFER CLASS:**

**1.**

**public** **class** Append {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args)

{

StringBuffer sb1= **new** StringBuffer("StringBuffer");

StringBuffer sb2=**new** StringBuffer(" is a peer class of String ");

StringBuffer sb3=**new** StringBuffer(" That provide much of ");

StringBuffer sb4=**new** StringBuffer(" the functionalities of strings.");

StringBuffer str1 = sb1.append(sb2);

StringBuffer str2 = str1.append(sb3);

StringBuffer str3 = str2.append(sb4);

System.***out***.println(str3);

}

}

**Output:**

StringBuffer is a peer class of String That provide much of the functionalities of strings.

**2. Insert the text:**

**public** **class** insert {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

StringBuffer sb = **new** StringBuffer("Insert Text");

StringBuffer sb1 = **new** StringBuffer("It is used to \_ at the specified index position.");

System.***out***.println("Before Insertion : " +sb1);

StringBuffer s = sb1.insert(15, sb);

System.***out***.println("After Insertion : " +s);

}

}

**Output:**

Before Insertion : It is used to \_ at the specified index position.

After Insertion : It is used to \_Insert Text at the specified index position.

**3. Reverse the string :**

**public** **class** reverse {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

StringBuffer sb= **new** StringBuffer("This method returns the reversed object on which it was called . ");

System.***out***.println("String : " +sb);

System.***out***.println( " After reverse : "+sb.reverse());

}

}

**Output:**

String : This method returns the reversed object on which it was called .

After reverse : . dellac saw ti hcihw no tcejbo desrever eht snruter dohtem sihT