

0. Summary

1. New Project

1.1. Create New Project

2. Program.cs

0. Summary

1.

System.String V.S. System.Text.StringBuilder

1.1.

System.Text.StringBuilder object is mutable
and good for performance,
but System.String is immutable.

Therefore, heavy string manipulation should
use System.Text.StringBuilder.

1.2.

System.String

```
//System.String  
//string str1 = "IT";  
//str1 += "Handy";  
//str1 += "Guy";  
//str1 += " Tutorial";  
//str1 += " is";  
//str1 += " awesome.";  
//Console.WriteLine(str1);
```

1.2.1.

RAM contains Stack and Heap area.

Stack is for storing object reference variable.

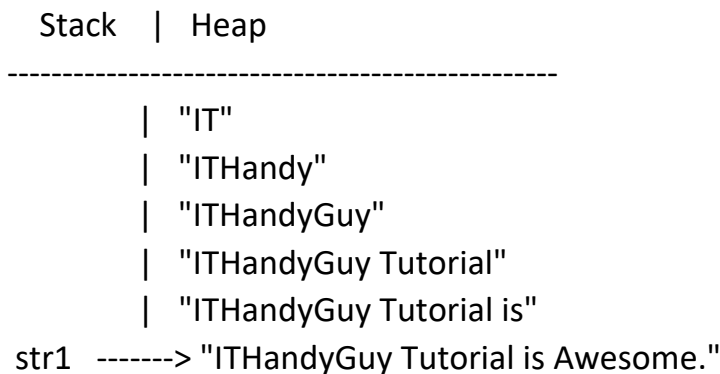
Heap is for storing the object.

* Firstly, str1 pointed "IT"

* Secondly, str1 pointed "ITHandy",

and "IT" became an orphaned object in heap until it is garbage collected.

* Thirdly, str1 pointed "ITHandyGuy",
 and "ITHandy" became an orphaned object in heap until it is garbage collected.
 * Do so until str1 finally is pointing "ITHandyGuy Tutorial is Awesome.",
 and rest of string objects became orphaned objects in heap until they are garbage collected.



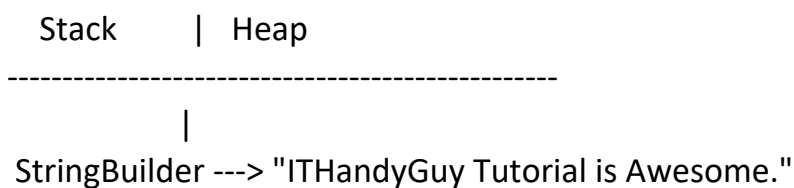
1.3.

```

System.Text.StringBuilder
//StringBuilder strBuilder =
//  new StringBuilder("IT");
//strBuilder.Append("Handy");
//strBuilder.Append("Guy");
//strBuilder.Append(" Tutorial");
//strBuilder.Append(" is");
//strBuilder.Append(" awesome.");
//Console.WriteLine(strBuilder.ToString());
  
```

1.3.1.

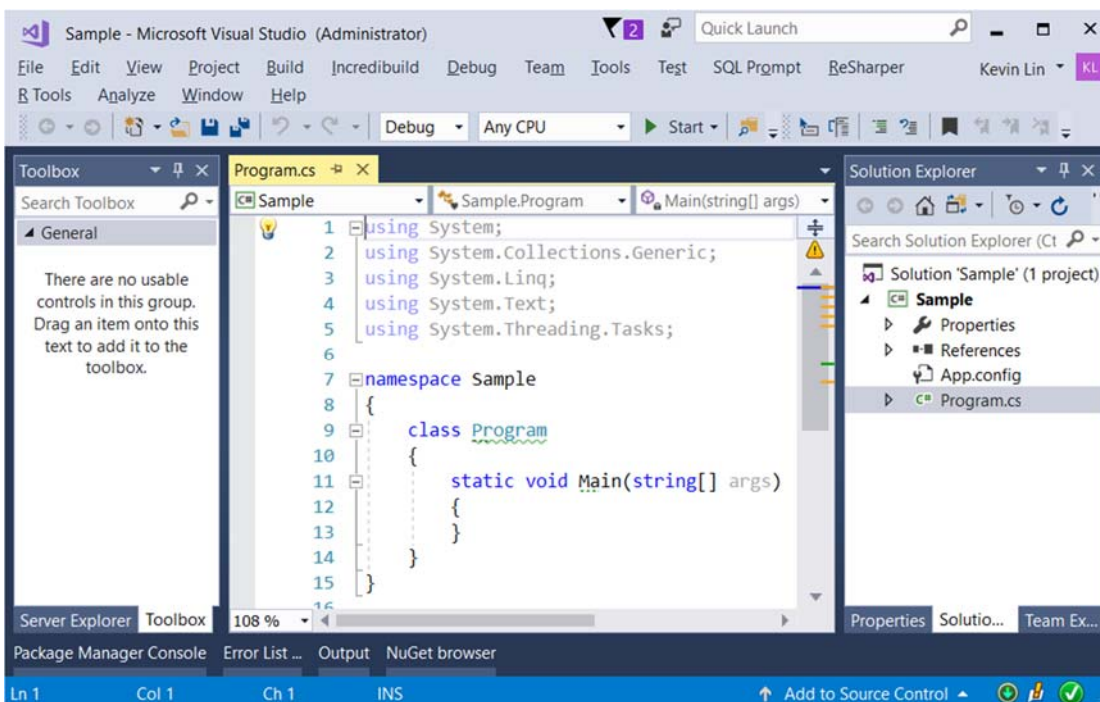
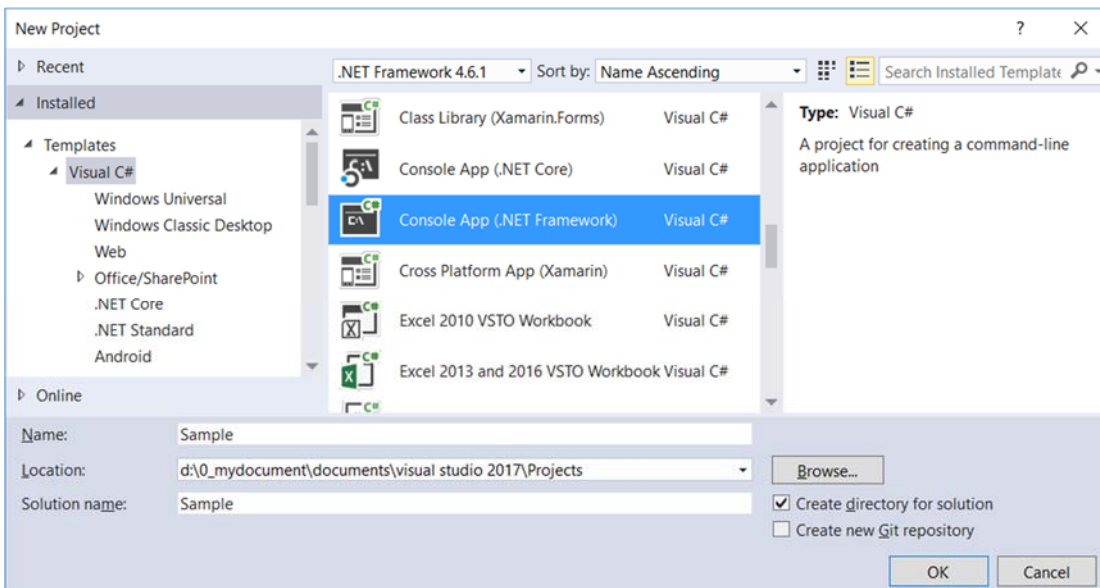
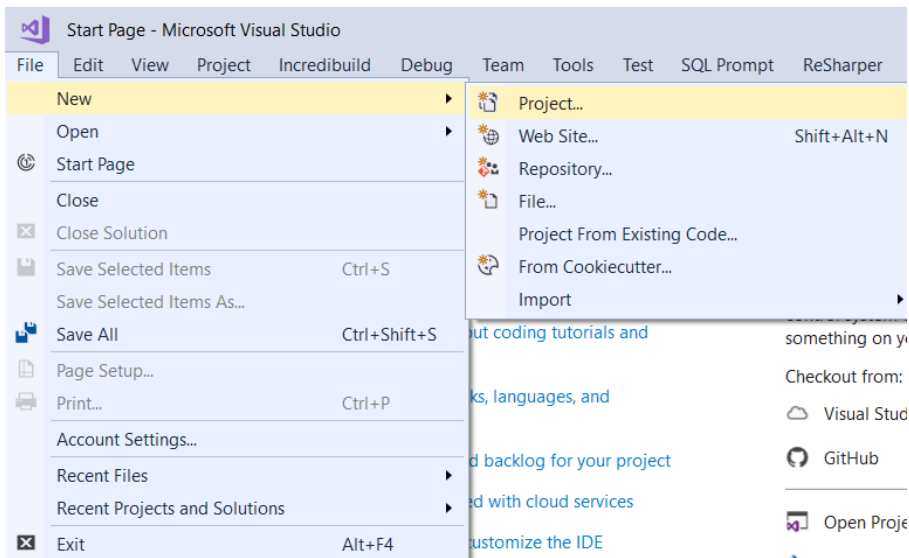
No matter how many times the string is manipulated,
 StringBuilder always points to the same object instance.



1. New Project

1.1. Create New Project

File --> New --> Project... -->
 Visual C# --> **Console App (.Net Framework)** -->
 Name: **Sample**



=====

2. Program.cs

```
using System;
using System.Text;
namespace Sample
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            // 1. System.string -----
            string str1 = "IT";
            str1 += "Handy";
            str1 += "Guy";
            str1 += " Tutorial";
            str1 += " is";
            str1 += " awesome.";
            Console.WriteLine(str1);
            // 2. System.Text.string -----
            StringBuilder strBuilder =
                new StringBuilder("IT");
            strBuilder.Append("Handy");
            strBuilder.Append("Guy");
            strBuilder.Append(" Tutorial");
            strBuilder.Append(" is");
            strBuilder.Append(" awesome.");
            Console.WriteLine(strBuilder.ToString());
            // 3. System.string -----
            string strInt = string.Empty;
            for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
            {
                strInt += i + " ";
            }
            Console.WriteLine(strInt);
            // The System.string is manipulated 100 times,
            // thus, it will create 99 orphaned objects
            // until they are garbage collected.
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

```

ITHandyGuy Tutorial is awesome.
ITHandyGuy Tutorial is awesome.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 5
9 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96
97 98 99

```

```

/*
1.
System.String V.S. System.Text.StringBuilder
-----
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and good for performance,
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System.String
//System.String
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//Console.WriteLine(str1);
1.2.1.
RAM contains Stack and Heap area.
Stack is for storing object reference variable.
Heap is for storing the object.
* Firstly, str1 pointed "IT"
* Secondly, str1 pointed "ITHandy",
and "IT" became an orphaned object in heap until it is garbage collected.
* Thirdly, str1 pointed "ITHandyGuy",
and "ITHandy" became an orphaned object in heap until it is garbage collected.
* Do so until str1 finally is pointing "ITHandyGuy Tutorial is Awesome.",
and rest of string objects became orphaned objects in heap until they are garbage collected.
    Stack    |    Heap
-----
            |    "IT"
            |    "ITHandy"
            |    "ITHandyGuy"
            |    "ITHandyGuy Tutorial"
            |    "ITHandyGuy Tutorial is"
str1  -----> "ITHandyGuy Tutorial is Awesome."
-----
1.3.
System.Text.StringBuilder
//StringBuilder strBuilder =
//    new StringBuilder("IT");
//strBuilder.Append("Handy");
//strBuilder.Append("Guy");
//strBuilder.Append(" Tutorial");
//strBuilder.Append(" is");
//strBuilder.Append(" awesome.");
//Console.WriteLine(strBuilder.ToString());
1.3.1.
No matter how many times the string is manipulated,
StringBuilder always points to the same object instance.
    Stack    |    Heap

```

```
-----  
    |  
    StringBuilder ----> "ITHandyGuy Tutorial is Awesome."  
*/
```