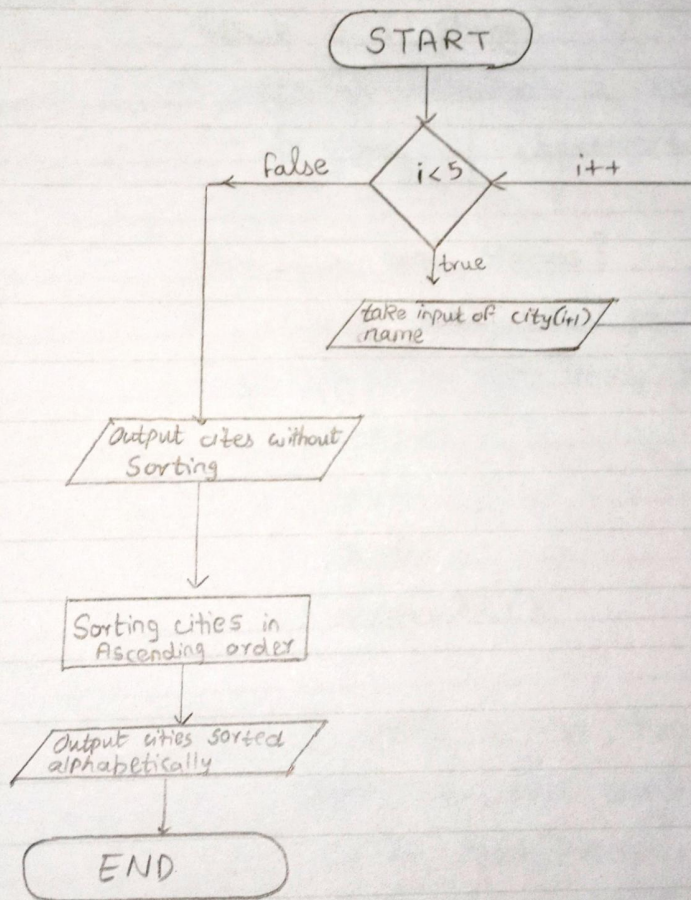


Practical No. 04

Aim : Create, debug and run programs based on String and StringBuffer.

Flow chart :



Code 1



Aim: Create, debug and run programs based on String and StringBuffer.

Theory:

What is a String?

- • Strings represent a sequence of characters.
- An array of characters works same as Java string.

Why use Java Strings?

- Java String class provides a lot of methods to perform operations on ~~str~~ string such as: `compare()`,
 

• <code>compare()</code>	• <code>equals()</code>
• <code>concat()</code>	• <code>split()</code>
• <code>length()</code>	• <code>replace()</code>
• <code>compareTo()</code>	• <code>substring()</code>

How to create a new String object?

- There are two ways to create String object:
  - i) By string literal
  - ii) By new keyword.

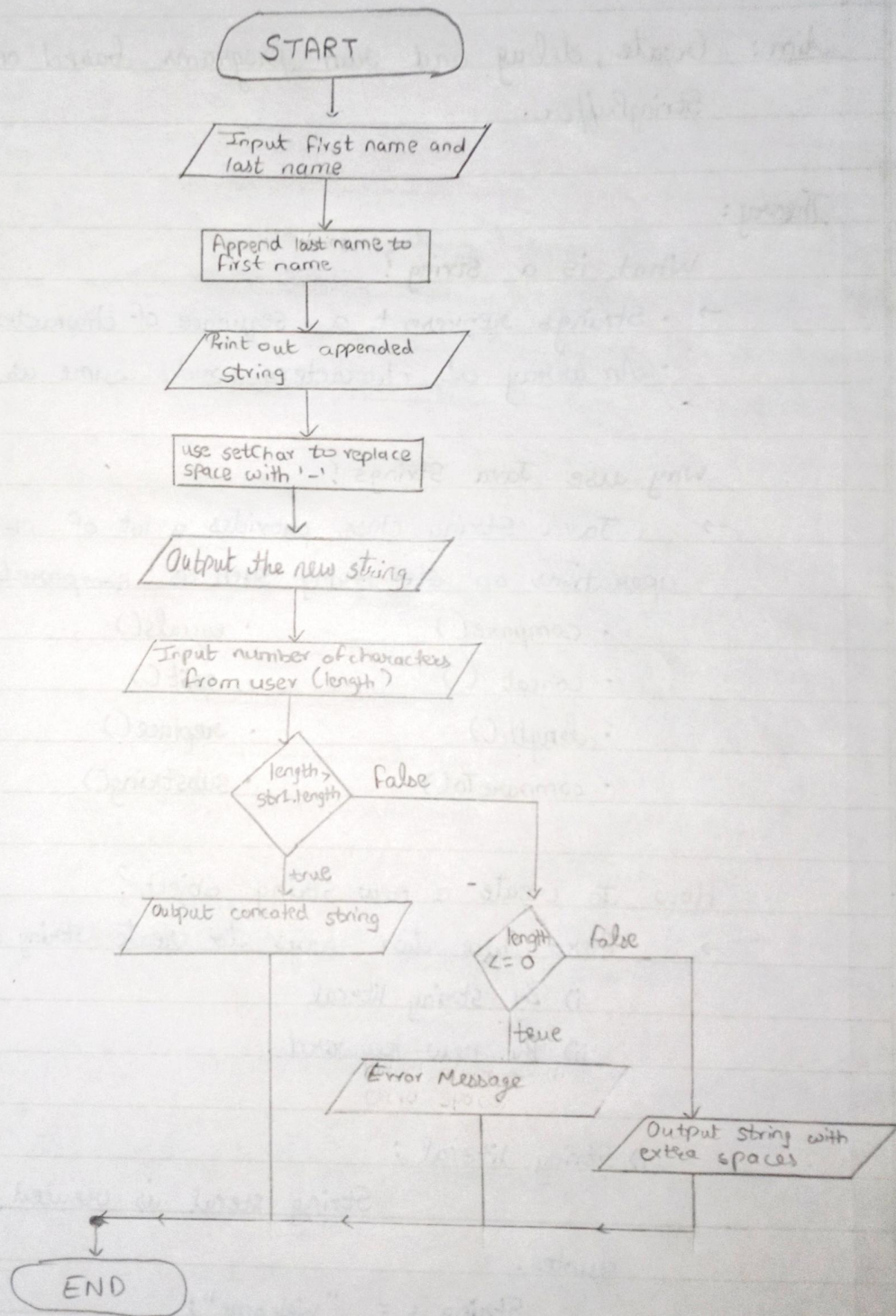
i) String literal:

String literal is created by using double quotes.

`String s = "Welcome";`

`String str = "Pratibha";`





Code 2



ii) By new keyword :

```
String s = new String("Pratyay");
```

In this case, the Java Virtual Machine will create a new ~~string~~ string object in ~~normal~~ normal heap memory, and the literal "Welcome" "Pratyay" will be placed in the string constant pool. The variable s will refer to the object in a heap.

StringBuffer class :

- StringBuffer is a peer class of String.
- While String creates of Fixed-length, StringBuffer creates String of flexing Flexible length that can be modified in terms of both length and content.

Constructor	Description
StringBuffer()	It creates an Empty String buffer with initial capacity of 16
StringBuffer(String)	It creates a String buffer with the specified string.
StringBuffer(int)	It creates an empty String buffer with the specified capacity as length



### Conclusion:

Hence, I created, debugged and executed programs based on String and StringBuffer. I also learnt about the concepts of Strings and StringBuffer.