

Arrays (Continued)

Two Dimensional Array

- 'length' predefined variable of Arrays - Demonstrate [here](#)
- Using for loop with two dimensional arrays - Demonstrate [here](#)

- **Arrays and Object Class**

- Object Class is the parent class of all the classes in Java and is the top most class of Java
- As Object Class is the parent class of all the Classes in Java, we can assign any type of data into the variable which is declared as Object Arrays type. - Demonstrate [here](#)

- **Disadvantages of Arrays**

- Arrays are fixed in size. Once the Array is created, there is no chance of decreasing or increasing the size of the array.
- Collections are used to overcome the above disadvantages, which will be explained in the future sessions.

String

String is not a data type, instead it is a predefined class in Java Class Library

- Google "Java 8 API" and find the **String** class in the Java Class Library
- Actual Representation of String - String s = new String("Sample Text"); - Demonstrate [here](#)
- Shortcut Representation of String - String s = "Sample Text"; - Demonstrate [here](#)
- Concatenate two strings
 - using '+' operator - Demonstrate [here](#)
- Predefined methods of String class - Out of all the predefined methods of Strings, the below are the methods which are useful as part of Selenium Automation:
 - Using **equals()** method to compare two strings - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Using **length()** method to find the length of String literal text - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Using **substring()** method to retrieve the portion from the actual String text - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Using **trim()** to remove the spaces before and after the string text - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Using **indexOf()** to check whether the provided text is in the provided paragraph. - Demonstrate [here](#)
 - Returns -1 in case the provided text is not available
 - Using **split()** method to split the text into different parts based on the provided text, symbol or space.