**TextBlock**

In Java, TextBlock is a feature introduced in Java 13 as a preview feature and then standardized in Java 15. It provides a way to represent multi-line string literals more concisely and with better readability compared to traditional string concatenation or escaped newlines.

**Syntax:**

A TextBlock is defined using triple double quotes ("""). The content of a Text block is automatically formatted to include newlines and indentation

**Basic Syntax:**

*String textBlock = """*

*Your multi-line*

*text goes here.*

*It preserves line breaks and indentation.*

*""";*

**Key Methods and Properties :**

Text block are essentially String objects, so all methos to string in java can be used with text blocks.

• length(): Returns the length of the TextBlock string.

• substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex): Extracts a substring from the TextBlock.

• equals(Object obj): Compares the TextBlock with another object for equality.

• formatted(Object... args): Allows you to format the TextBlock using placeholders (e.g., %s for strings, %d for integers)

**Example :**

public class TextBlockExample {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// Defining a TextBlock

String textBlock = """

Hello, World!

This is an example of a TextBlock.

You can use it to represent multi-line strings.

""";

// Printing the TextBlock

System.out.println("TextBlock content:");

System.out.println(textBlock);

// Using formatted TextBlock

String name = "Sam";

int age = 25;

String formattedTextBlock = """

Name: %s

Age: %d

""".formatted(name, age);

System.out.println("Formatted TextBlock:");

System.out.println(formattedTextBlock);

// Comparing TextBlocks and string literal

String htmlBlock ="""

<html>

<body>

<p>Hello, world</p>

</body>

</html>

""";

String html = "<html>\n" +

" <body>\n" +

" <p>Hello, world</p>\n" +

" </body>\n" +

"</html>\n";

System.out.println("TextBlock comparison:");

System.out.println(htmlBlock.equals(html)); // Should print true

// Getting length of the TextBlock

System.out.println("Length of TextBlock:");

System.out.println(textBlock.length());

// Using TextBlock with substring

System.out.println("Substring of TextBlock:");

System.out.println(textBlock.substring(0, 5)); // Should print "Hello"

// Concatenating TextBlocks

String part1 = """

This is the first part

""";

String part2 = """

This is the second part

""";

String combined = part1 + part2;

System.out.println("Concatenated TextBlock:");

System.out.println(combined);

}

}

**Reference link:**

https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/22/text-blocks/index.html

https://openjdk.org/jeps/378