String Introduction

Strings:

Strings can be defined as Array of characters or group of characters enclosed within ""

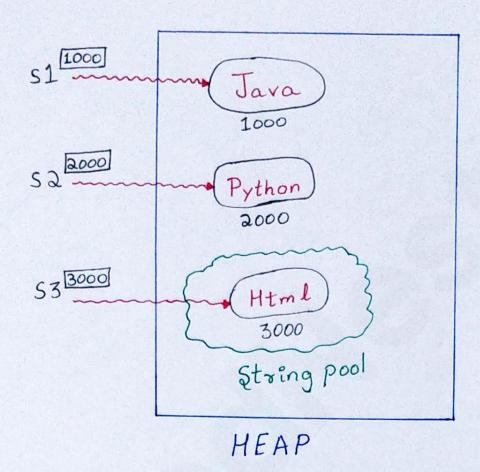
For example:

"Deep"

"Deep123"

Different ways to create Strings

```
class String Demo
  public static void main (String args (3)
    String S1 = new String ("Java");
   System.out. prent In ("s1:"+s1);
    char ch[] = & p; y; t; h; o; n's;
   String sa = new String (sa);
   System.out.println("sa:"+sa);
   String S3 = "Html";
   System.out. println ("53:"+53);
```



Output :-

S1: Java

Sa: Python

S3: Html



Specification of String Pool

Major difference between String Pool area and outside of String Pool area

string Pool area	Outside string bool area
i. Duplicate values are not allowed ii. String literals created "without using new keyword" are stored in String Pool iii. Before storing any string value inside string Pool whether that value already	i. Duplicate values are allowed ii. String literals creat ed using new keyword are stored outside string Pool. iii. If the string literal already present outside string pool then also same string literal is
present or not will be checked	allowed

Note: If the String literal already present in String Pool then the copy of the address will be returned.



```
Eig:
class StringDemo
     public static void main (String [Jargs)
     String s2=new String ("Java");
    string s3 = "Python"; // creating a string object 
// without using new keyword.
   String sh = "Python";
11 For comparing 2 string address (reference)
"==" operator is used and it returns boolean
11 result
   System.out. println (s1==s2); //checking is
       laddress of s1 = 52
   System.oud. println (s3 = = s4); // checking is
 //address of s3=s4
```

Out but: false true

Memory Mapping:

