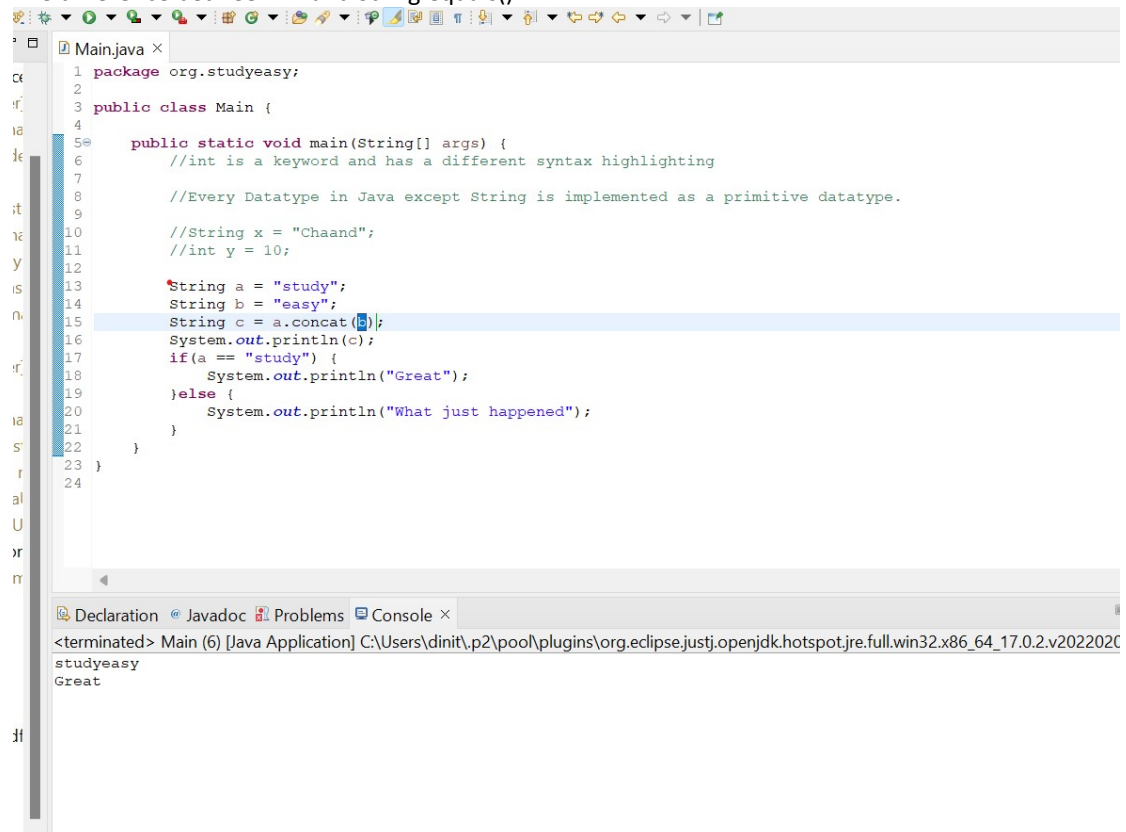


• Strings

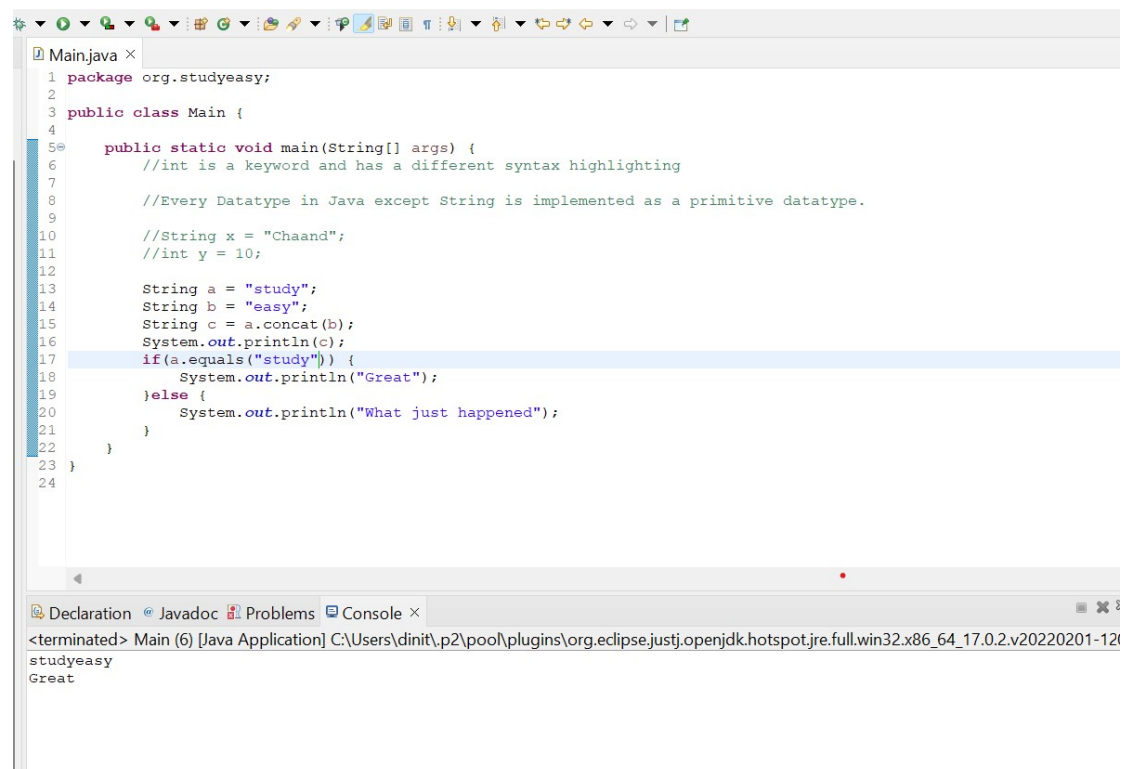
Let us try to use String Methods and see if we can fix the error. Actually it still doesn't get fixed. The difference between == and String.equals()



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a Java file named Main.java. The code defines a package org.studyeasy and a public class Main. Inside the main method, it declares variables x and y as primitives, and a, b, and c as Strings. String c is created by concatenating a and b. The program then checks if a == "study". Since a is "study", it prints "Great".

```
1 package org.studyeasy;
2
3 public class Main {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         //int is a keyword and has a different syntax highlighting
7
8         //Every Datatype in Java except String is implemented as a primitive datatype.
9
10        //String x = "Chaand";
11        //int y = 10;
12
13        String a = "study";
14        String b = "easy";
15        String c = a.concat(b);
16        System.out.println(c);
17        if(a == "study") {
18            System.out.println("Great");
19        }else {
20            System.out.println("What just happened");
21        }
22    }
23 }
24
```

The Console window at the bottom shows the output: studyeasy Great.

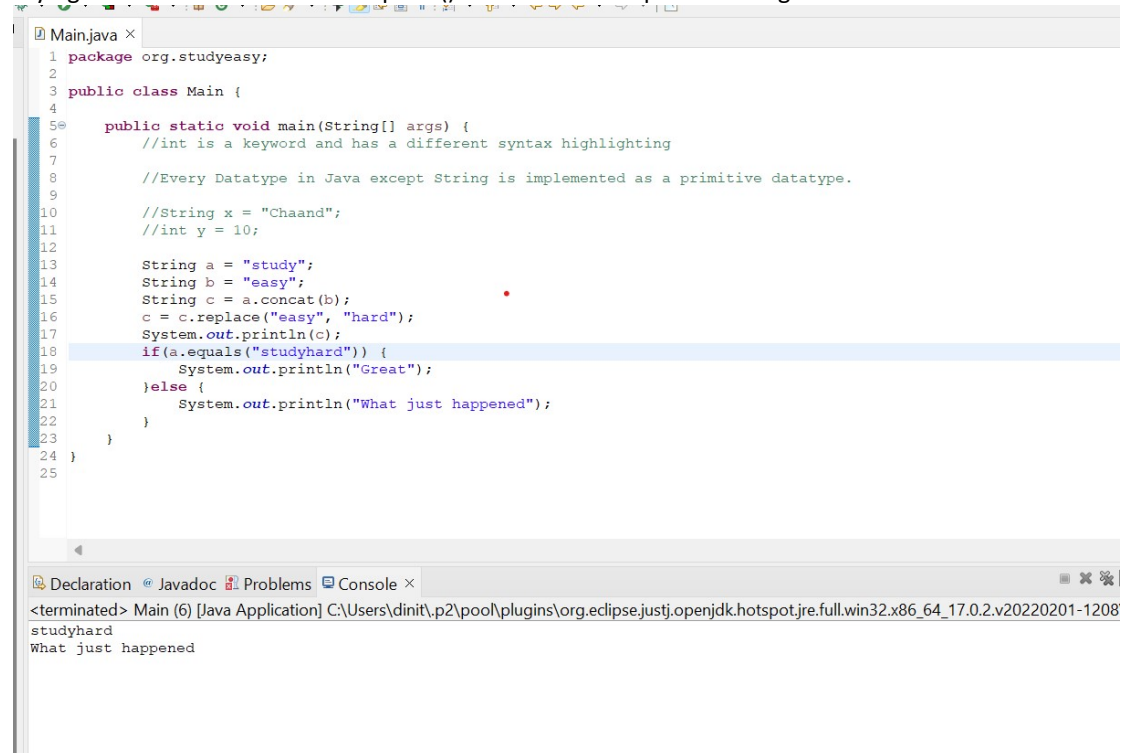


The screenshot shows the same Eclipse IDE with the same Main.java file, but the comparison operator has been changed from == to equals().

```
1 package org.studyeasy;
2
3 public class Main {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         //int is a keyword and has a different syntax highlighting
7
8         //Every Datatype in Java except String is implemented as a primitive datatype.
9
10        //String x = "Chaand";
11        //int y = 10;
12
13        String a = "study";
14        String b = "easy";
15        String c = a.concat(b);
16        System.out.println(c);
17        if(a.equals("study")) {
18            System.out.println("Great");
19        }else {
20            System.out.println("What just happened");
21        }
22    }
23 }
24
```

The Console window at the bottom shows the output: studyeasy Great.

Trying to use other method like replace(). Below is the output how we get it.



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with a Java file named `Main.java` open. The code defines a `Main` class with a `main` method. It demonstrates string concatenation and replacement. The console output shows the program's execution, including a termination message and the printed strings.

```
1 package org.studyeasy;
2
3 public class Main {
4
5     public static void main(String[] args) {
6         //int is a keyword and has a different syntax highlighting
7
8         //Every Datatype in Java except String is implemented as a primitive datatype.
9
10        //String x = "Chaand";
11        //int y = 10;
12
13        String a = "study";
14        String b = "easy";
15        String c = a.concat(b);
16        c = c.replace("easy", "hard");
17        System.out.println(c);
18        if(a.equals("studyhard")) {
19            System.out.println("Great");
20        } else {
21            System.out.println("What just happened");
22        }
23    }
24 }
25
```

Console Output:

```
<terminated> Main (6) [Java Application] C:\Users\dinit\p2\pool\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_17.0.2.v20220201-1208
studyhard
What just happened
```