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# StringBuffer, StringBuilder & StringTokenizer class methods in Java

## => What is difference between equals() and == ?

## -> **NOTE**:

- equals() method is the "Object" class method.
  Object class equals() method compare the reference of 2 objects (address comparison)
- String class overrides the equals() method of Object class

- → == operator is used for reference comparison or address comparison
- → equals() method is used for content comparison

## => StringBuffer class :-

- → In some cases using String objects is not helpful because String objects are immutable but we want to update the same string object. If we want to update the string object again and again then java has provided one class i.e. StringBuffer class
- → NOTE: In case of StringBuffer string mutable object is created
- → StringBuffer is the class thus it has some constructors and methods

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## => StringBuilder class :-

→ StringBuilder is same as StringBuffer but one difference is that all the methods of StringBuilder are non-synchronized but all the methods of StringBuffer are synchronized

# => What is difference between StringBuffer & StringBuilder :-

- StringBuffer methods are synchronized
  StringBuilder methods are non-synchronized
- 1. StringBuffer follows the sequential execution StringBuilder follows the parallel execution

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2. StringBuffer will take more execution time StringBuilder will take less execution time

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- In case of StringBuffer application performance is slow In case of StringBuilder application performance is fast
- StringBuffer is threadsafe
  StringBuilder is not threadsafe
- StringBuffer provides the guarantee for data consistency
   StringBuilder does not provides the guarantee for data consistency
- 6. StringBuffer came in JDK 1.0 version StringBuilder came in JDK 1.5 version

## => StringTokenizer :-

- → StringTokenizer is the class which is used to divide the strings into tokens
- → Methods :-
  - 1. hasMoreTokens()
  - 2. nextToken()
  - 3. countTokens()
  - 4. hasMoreElements()
  - 5. nextElement()

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