

Java String

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Java String

In Java, String is basically an object that represents a sequence of char values.

→ An array of characters works same as Java String.

literal
→ String name = "Ram";

→ char c[] = {'R', 'a', 'm'};

↑

'c' 'R'

How to create Java String

- 1. By string literal
- 2. By new keyword

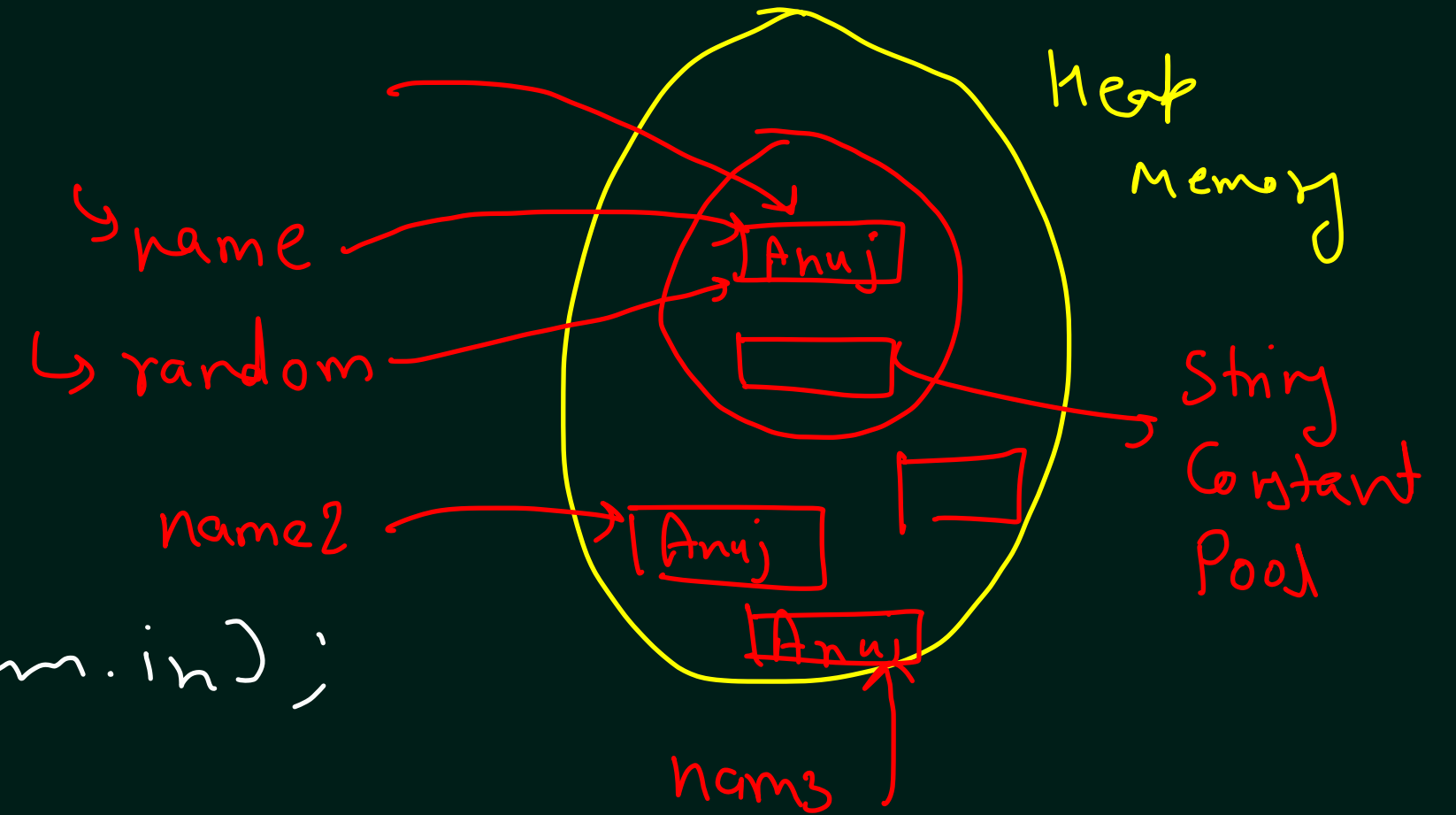
Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

→ String name2 = new String("Anuj");

→ [String name = "Anuj";
String random = "Anuj";

Stack
Memory
References

==



Immutable String in Java

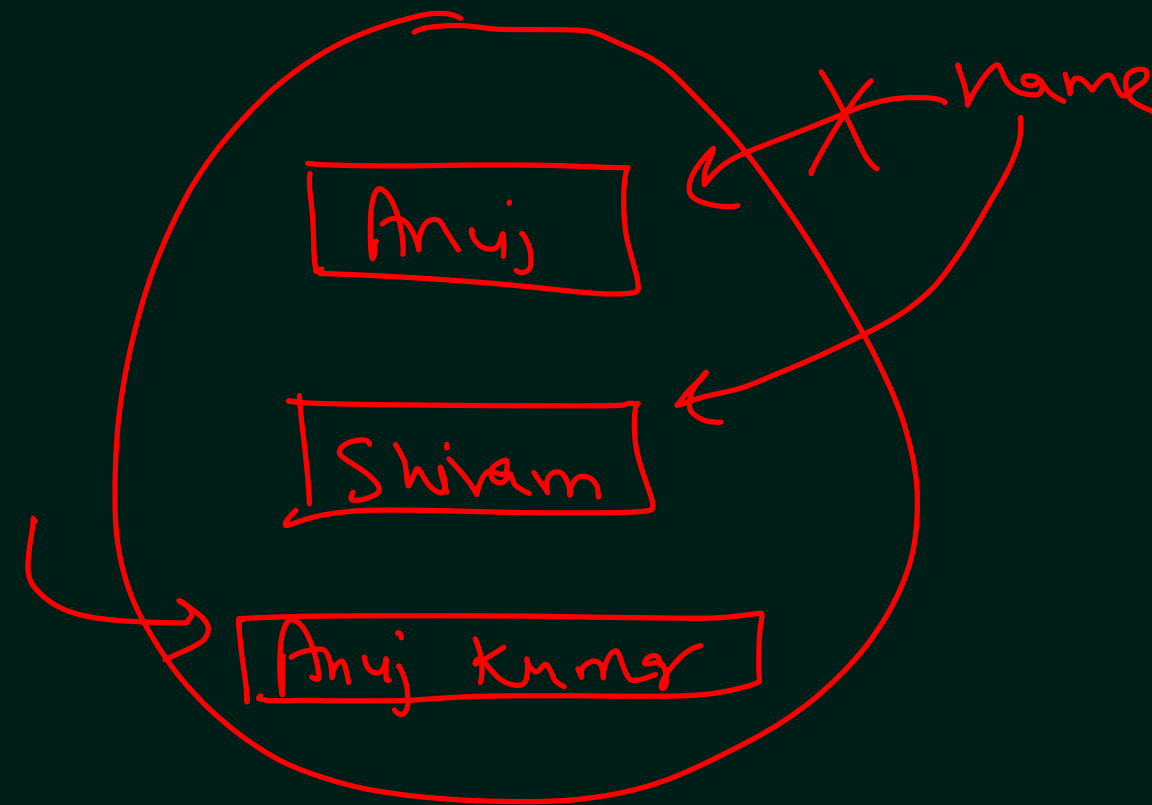
✓
String objects are immutable. Immutable simply means unmodifiable or unchangeable.

→ Once a String object is created its data or state can't be changed

String name = "Anuj",

→ name = "Shivam"

name = name + "Kumar"
^



Comparing Two Strings in Java

The String class **equals()** method compares the original content of the string. It compares values of string for equality. String class provides the following two methods:

- ↳ • public boolean **equals**(Object another) compares this string to the specified object.
- public boolean **equalsIgnoreCase**(String another) compares this string to another string, ignoring case.

Java String Methods

1. toUpperCase()

2. toLowerCase()

3. trim()

4. startsWith()

5. endsWith()

6. equals()

7. equalsIgnoreCase()

8. charAt()

9. valueOf()

6. replace()

7. contains()

8. substring()

9. split()

10. toCharArray()

11. isEmpty()

