

String in Java



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Content

1. Intro to String
2. Methods of String class
3. Methods of StringBuffer class

Introduction

- String is an object.
- String is immutable, fixed-length character sequence.

```
String myst= new String();  
String mystring= "For testing";
```

```
System.out.println(mystring);
```

Example - str.java

Methods

- int length()
- int indexOf()
- char charAt()
- char[] toCharArray()
- String[] split()

Example - str.java
 str_demo.java

String comparision methods

- boolean equals(String)
- boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String)
- boolean startsWith(String)
- boolean endsWith(String)
- int compareTo(String)
- int compareToIgnoreCase(String)

Example - strComp.java

String modification methods

- String substring(int)
- String substring(int,int)
- String replace(char,char)
- String concat(String)
- String trim()
- String toLowerCase()
- String toUpperCase()

Example - strmod.java

String Buffer Class

- ✓ StringBuffer is growable and writable character sequence

Constructors -

StringBuffer(int)

StringBuffer(String)

- int capacity()
- void setLength(int)
- void ensureCapacity(int)

Example - strbuff.java

String Buffer Class

- ✓ StringBuffer is mutable.
- StringBuffer append(String)
- StringBuffer insert(int,String)
- StringBuffer reverse()
- StringBuffer delete(int, int)
- StringBuffer deleteCharAt(int)
- replace(int,int,String)

Example - strbuffmod.java



Thank you