**Java String function !?**

Java String charAt()

The **java string charAt()** method returns *a char value at the given index number*.

The index number starts from 0 and goes to n-1, where n is length of the string. It returns **StringIndexOutOfBoundsException** if given index number is greater than or equal to this string length or a negative number.

### Internal implementation

1. **public** **char** charAt(**int** index) {
2. **if** ((index < 0) || (index >= value.length)) {
3. **throw** **new** StringIndexOutOfBoundsException(index);
4. }
5. **return** value[index];
6. }

## Java String charAt() method example

1. **public** **class** CharAtExample{
2. **public** **static** **void** main(String args[]){
3. String name="javatpoint";
4. **char** ch=name.charAt(4);//returns the char value at the 4th index
5. System.out.println(ch);
6. }}

# Java String compareTo()

The **java string compareTo()** method compares the given string with current string lexicographically. It returns positive number, negative number or 0.

It compares strings on the basis of Unicode value of each character in the strings.

If first string is lexicographically greater than second string, it returns positive number (difference of character value). If first string is less than second string lexicographically, it returns negative number and if first string is lexicographically equal to second string, it returns 0.