# Java Strings

It is an array of characters or sequence of characters.

String class in java has inbuilt methods which are used to perform different operations:

1. S.startWith()
2. S.length()
3. S1.concat(S2)
4. S1.equals(S2) and S1.equalIgnoreCase(S2)
5. S1.contains(S2)
6. S.split(“-“)
7. S.charAt(index number)
8. S.trim()

**String is immutable** i.e. cannot changed.

Example: There are 4 strings which are referring to given string and if it is mutable then it will affect all the other referring strings. Hence java will not allow to change the given string.

String S = “Gautam”

String S1= S.concat (“Chauhan”)

Then it will print “Gautam” only as it is immutable.

# String Buffer or Builder Class:

It is used to create mutable string (can be changed). **Java String Builder** class is same as String Buffer class except that it is **non-synchronized**.

Initial capacity(C): 16 .After that, **(C\*2) +2**

**insert (start index, end index)**

**delete (start index, end index)**

**replace (start index, end index)**

**append (String s)**

**reverse (String s)**

 The **java.util.StringTokenizer** class allows you to break a string into tokens.

**hasMoreTokens () and nextToken ()**