Java Fundamentals
4-4: Strings
Practice Solutions

Vocabulary:

Concatenation	Joining multiple String objects together.
Escape Sequences	Specific characters that are preceded by a \ character. When evaluated, the special character is evaluated as a special function, such as tabs, newlines, etc.
Instantiate	Assigning a value to a String object reference.
Object Reference	A data type that references the location in memory where an object is stored rather than a single, specific value.
String Methods	Code available in the Java API to manipulate or return strings.
String Object	An Object type that stores sentences, words, or multiple characters.

Try It/Solve It:

1. Write three different ways to declare and instantiate a String object called “myString” and containing “abc”.

   Any of the following can be accepted:

   String myString = “abc”;

   String myString = “ab” + “c”;

   String myString = new String(“abc”);

   String data = “abc”;

   String myString = new String(data);

2. Given the three String objects below, what will each of the following return?

   String s1 =“ABC”;

   String s2 = new String(“DEF”);

   String s3 = “AB” + “C”;

   a. s1.compareTo(s2); **False.**

   b. s2.equals(s3); **False.**

   c. s3 == s1; **True.**

   d. s2.compareTo(s3); **False.**

   e. s3.equals(s1); **True.**

3. Declare and instantiate two separate String objects, and then concatenate them together and assign them to a third arbitrary String object.

   String s1 = “abcd”;

   String s2 = “efgh”;

   String s3 = s1 + s2;