String as Class

We can prove that `String` is a class by looking up the `String` class documentation and trying some of the methods and properties listed there.

This example uses `Length` and `Contains()`.

```
string s = "Hello World";
Console.WriteLine(s.Length);
Console.WriteLine(s.Contains("o"));
```

We've already seen one `static` property `Empty` and one `static` method, `IsNullOrEmpty()`:

```
string s = String.Empty;
bool isEmpty = String.IsNullOrEmpty(s);
```

☑Instructions

1.

Let's practice using `Replace(String, String)`, which returns a new string with every instance of the first argument replaced by the second.

Replace all instances of `"ollie"` with `"ana"`.

If you're unfamiliar with `Replace()`, the documentationis your best friend.

Hint

Remember that strings are immutable and `Replace()` returns a new string.

Make sure that you're printing that new string to the console!