



Core Java

J2SE
Strings

Strings

- The Java String data type can contain a sequence (string) of characters.
- Strings in Java are objects. Therefore you need to use the new operator to create a new String object.

Creation of String

- `String str1 = new String("hello");`
- `String str2 = "hello";`

Continue ...

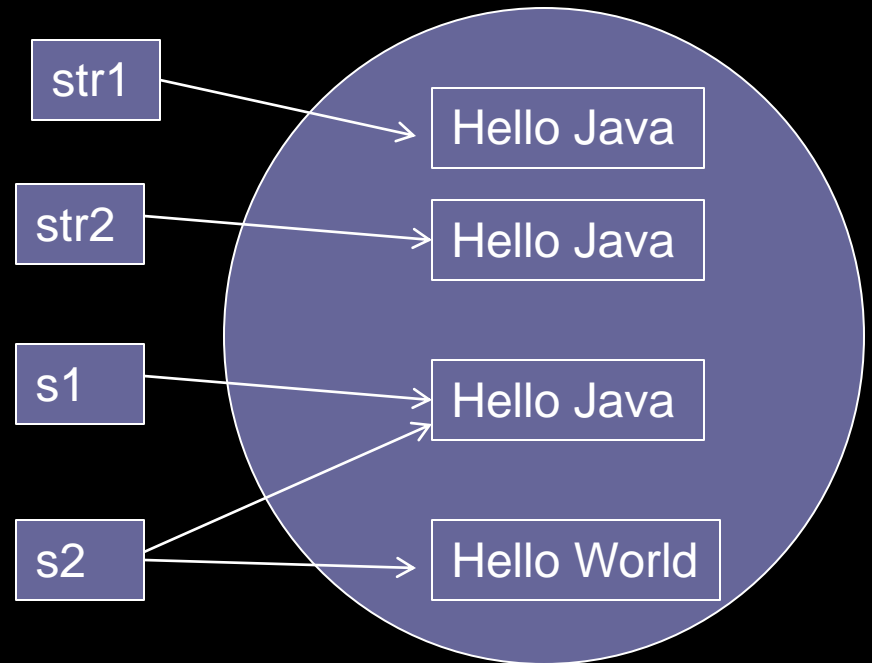
```
String str1 = new String("Hello Java");
```

```
String str2 = new String("Hello Java");
```

```
String s1 = "Hello Java";
```

```
String s2 = "Hello Java";
```

```
String s2 = "Hello World";
```



String objects are immutable

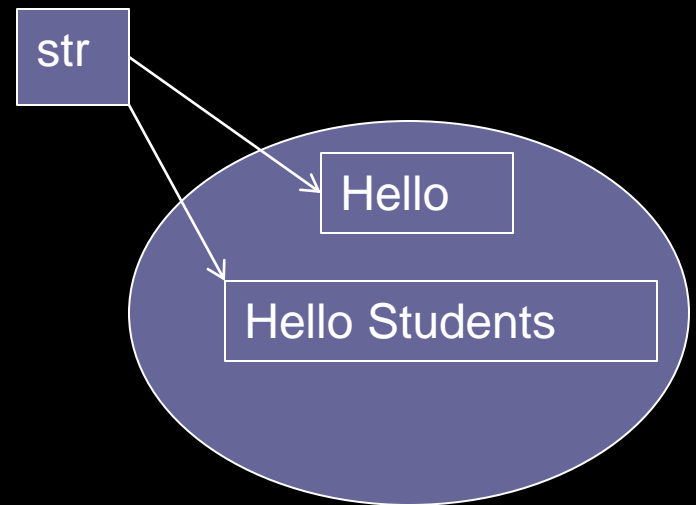
- String objects are immutable which means that once a String has been constructed, it never can be changed.

```
String str = "Hello";
```

```
str.concat("Students");
```

```
System.out.println(str);    // Hello
```

```
str = str.concat("students");
```



Some commonly used methods of String class

- `int length();`
- `char charAt(int index);`
- `String concat(String str2);`
- `boolean endsWith(String suffix);`
- `boolean startsWith(String prefix);`
- `boolean equals(Object obj);`
- `boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String str2);`
- `String trim();`
- `String replaceAll(char oldChar, char newChar);`

Continue..

- `String [] split(String pattern);`
- `String subString(int startIndex, int endIndex);`
- `char[] toCharArray();`
- `String toLower();`
- `String toUpper();`

StringBuffer and StringBuilder

- StringBuffer is a mutable object.
- So during changes in an object state, we need not to explicitly refer to any reference.
 - `sb.append("abc");` // will append abc in previous value and refer to the reference.
- StringBuilder is same as stringbuffer but this class is thread safe

Question ?

- Write a program to find any abusive word in a sentence and replace with #.

For example

Str = "Hello Dog, how are you idiot";

Str = "Hello ###, how are you #####";