Lesson 22:

String Functions



How Strings Work

The letters in Strings are stored as individual characters

Each is given an address



How Strings Work

The addresses start at zero

You can find the length using .length()

word.length()



Concatenation:

add Strings

word3 = word1 + word2;

The + symbol is overloaded

This means it has multiple uses depending on the situation



Tools for working on Strings

Since Strings are classes they have data and tools to change that data.

We call these tools methods.



How do we test if two Strings are equal?

Can't use ==

.equals()

This method is built into String

It tests if the contents are equal



```
.charAt()
```

tells us what letter is at a spot in the String

the first spot is 0

```
String w = "variable";
System.out.println(w.charAt(2));
```

→ prints the letter 'r'



```
.indexOf(c)

put in a character, tells where it is

String w = "variable";

System.out.println(w.indexOf('i'));

prints 3
```



```
.substring(start, stop )

pulls off a section of a string from start to stop - 1

String w = "variable";

System.out.print(w.substring(2, 5));

prints ria
```



.substring(start)

pulls off a section of a string from start to the end of the array

```
String w = "variable";
```

System.out.print(w.substring(4));

prints able

example of overloading - two methods with the same name

.toUpperCase()

Changes the String to all upper case letters

There is also

these aren't tested but can be handy

.compareTo(other)

Compares two strings alphabetically

```
String s = "ardvark";
System.out.print(s.compareTo("zebra");
```

Outputs -25

Look at the Quick Reference guide



There are more:

http://download.oracle.com /javase/6/docs/api/java/lang/String.html

