

How To Use String Builder *In Java*

What is String Builder?

It is a **mutable** sequence of characters unlike String class which is **immutable**.

Constructors

StringBuilder()

Constructs a string builder with no characters in it and an initial capacity of 16 characters.

StringBuilder(int capacity)

Constructs a string builder with no characters in it and an initial capacity specified by the capacity argument.

StringBuilder(String str)

Constructs a string builder initialized to the contents of the specified string.

Common methods to use

- `char charAt(int i);`
- `int capacity();`
- `StringBuilder delete(int start, int end);`
- `int indexOf(str);`
- `StringBuilder reverse();`
- `String toString();`

**Always use
String Builder?**

In case of For-Loops

it is more efficient to use `StringBuilder` in For-Loops because it is much faster and consumes less memory.

`String` class is much slower in this case as it creates a new `String Builder` for each loop!

```
String s = "";  
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {  
    s += ", " + i;  
}
```



```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder();  
for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {  
    s.append(", ").append(i);  
}
```



In case of Single Statement

use **String** s because the compiler will create a **StringBuilder** automatically



```
String s = "1, " + "2, " + "3, " + "4, " ...;
```



```
StringBuilder s = new StringBuilder();  
s.append("1, ");  
s.append("2, ");  
s.append("3, ");  
s.append("4, ");  
...
```



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