the" and "Pacific-Antarctic Ridge"

To make it easier to refer to these separate Strings, we can call one String the primary location (i.e. "Rumoi, Japan" or "Pacific-Antarctic Rdige") and the other String the location offset ("74km NW of" or "Near the").

String Manipulation

In this task, you'll practice manipulating Strings. This means learning to chop and piece together different parts of Strings, so that you can create a String in the format you desire. There is a whole bunch of methods offered by the String class in Java, to help you perform these tasks.

Many of them assume that you understand that a String is simply a sequence of characters. For a String like "hello", the length is 5 characters long, and the first character "h" is located at index 0, "e" is located at index 1, "l" at index 2, and so on.

You may also see CharSequence in the documentation. A CharSequence is set of characters, and a String is a more specific type of CharSequence (the String class extends from CharSequence class). If a method requires a CharSequence as input, you can pass in a String.

Here are some additional methods you can call on a String object:

length() - Returns the number of characters in a String

contains(CharSequence cs) - Returns true or false depending on whether or not the input CharSequence (or input String) is contained within the original String

indexOf(String string) - Returns the index of where the input String first appears in the original String, or returns -1 if there input String is not found in the original String

split(String string) - Returns an array of String parts by splitting the original String at the locations specified in the input String.

substring(int start, int end) - Returns a new String that starts at the start index and goes up to (but doesn't include) the end index.

Your Turn

In this coding task, you will split the location text into a location offset ("74km NW of ")