StringJoiner class

Agenda

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StringJoiner class

StringJoiner class

- **StringJoiner** is a final class added to **java.util** package in Java 8.
- StringJoiner is used to construct a sequence of characters separated by a delimiter and optionally starting with a prefix and ending with a suffix.

Syntax:

A) With delimiter.

StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner("delimiter");

Example: StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner("**,**");

B) With delimiter, prefix and suffix.

StringJoiner s2 = new StringJoiner("delimiter", "prefix", "suffix");

Example: StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner("**,**", "**[**", "**]**");

Important methods

Important methods

Method	Description
add(CharSequence newElement)	Adds the given CharSequence value to the StringJoiner.
merge(StringJoiner newElement)	Adds the contents of the given StringJoiner without prefix and suffix.
length( )	Returns the length of the StringJoiner.
setEmptyValue(CharSequence emptyValue)	Sets the sequence of characters as the value of an empty StringJoiner.

https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/StringJoiner.html

Examples for add( ) method

Examples for add( ) method

add(CharSequence newElement**) :** Adds the given CharSequence value to the StringJoiner.

Example: 1

```
import java.util.StringJoiner;
public class Sample  {
        public static void main(String[ ] args)  {
            StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner(",");
            s1.add("A");
            s1.add("B");
            System.out.print(s1);
        }
}
```

Output:

```
A,B
```

Examples for add( ) method contd..

Example: 2

```
import java.util.StringJoiner;
public class Sample  {
        public static void main(String[ ] args)  {
            StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner( ",",   "{",  "}" );
            s1.add("A");
            s1.add("B");
            System.out.print(s1);
        }
}
```

Output:

{A,B}

Examples for add( ) method contd..

Example: 3

```
import java.util.StringJoiner;
public class Sample  {
        public static void main(String[ ] args)  {
            StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner( "-",   "[",  "]" );
            s1.add("Jake");
            s1.add("Marcel");
            System.out.print(s1);
        }
}
```

Output:

[Jake-Marcel]

Examples for add( ) method contd..

Example: 4

```
import java.util.StringJoiner;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class Sample  {
        public static void main(String[ ] args)  {
            StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner(" and ");
            ArrayList<String> s2 = new ArrayList<String>( );
            s2.add("Football");
            s2.add("Cricket");
            s2.add("Chess");
            s2.forEach(element -> s1.add(element));
            System.out.print(s1);
        }
}
```

Output:

Football and Cricket and Chess

Example for merge( ) method

Example for merge( ) method

merge(StringJoiner newElement**) :** Adds the contents of the given StringJoiner without prefix and suffix.

Example: 1

```
import java.util.StringJoiner;
import java.util.ArrayList;
public class Sample  {
    public static void main(String[ ] args)  {
        StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner( ",",  "[",  "]" );
        s1.add("A");
        s1.add("B");
        System.out.println("s1: "+ s1);
        StringJoiner s2 = new StringJoiner("-",  "(",  ")");
        s2.add("1");       //continued..
```

Example for merge( ) method

```
        s2.add("2");
        System.out.println("s2: "+ s2);
        s1.merge(s2);
        System.out.println("s1: " + s1);
    }
}
```

Output:

```
s1: [A,B]
s2: (1-2)
s1: [A,B,1-2]
```

Example for setEmptyValue( ) method

Example for setEmptyValue( ) method

setEmptyValue(CharSequence emptyValue**) :** Sets the sequence of characters as the value of an empty StringJoiner.

Example: 1

```
import java.util.StringJoiner;
public class Sample  {
    public static void main(String[ ] args)  {
        StringJoiner s1 = new StringJoiner( ",",  "[",  "]" );
        System.out.println("Starting length: " + s1.length( ));
        s1.setEmptyValue("Empty");
        System.out.println("s1: " + s1);
        System.out.println("New length 1: " + s1.length( ));
        s1.add("Hello");    //continued..
```

Example for setEmptyValue( ) method

```
        System.out.println("s1: " + s1);
        System.out.println("New length 2: " + s1.length( ));
    }
}
```

Output:

```
Starting length: 2
s1: Empty
New length 1: 5
s1: [Hello]
New length 2: 7
```

Thank you