06/14/2021

Topics: String Class Intro

           String methods

package name: day15_String

import statement:

           import java.util.Scanner; // scanner was presented in "java.util"

           import java.lang.Double;   // not needed, because the class is in java.lang package

           import java.lang.String; // not needed

String class: presented in "java.lang"

                   any class in "java.lang" package will be imported automatically

        1. Object. there are two ways of creating object:

                                1. String literals:

                                                String name = "Daniel"; // all string literal will be in string pool

2. by using new keyword:

String name = new String("Daniel"); // every time when we use new keyword new object in heap will be created

Java Heap: memory location in java where all the objects will be saved at

String pool: special memory location. ONLY for String literal objects

does not create duplicated objects

2. String is sequences of characters

"Cat" == "CAT"

each character in String has representative number called index number

index number: starting from zero

String name = "Cybertek 1";

//index: 0123456789

3. String is immutable

once the object is created it cannot be modified

String methods:

charAt(index Number): returns the character at the given index

length(): returns total number of characters in the string. returns it as int

toLowerCase(): returns new String with lowercases of old string characters

toUpperCase(): returns new String with uppercases of old string characters

trim(): removes the white spaces (unused space) and returns new string object

"   Cybertek   School   "

substring(beginning index, ending index): creates substring of the string starting from beginning index till ending index. ending index is excluded

substring(beginning index): creates substring from given beginning index till the end of the string

replace(old value, new value): replaces all the old values with new value. returns new string

"Java Programming language";

"Java"

replace(old value, new Value): all old values will be replaced with the given
new value

replaceFirst(old value, new value): first occured old value will be replaced with the given new value

indexOf("caharcter"): returns the index number of first occured
character. returns it as   int

lastIndexOf("Character"): returns the index number of last occured
character. returns it as   int

isEmpty(): checks if the string is empty. returns boolean

equals(str): checks if two string has the same text. returns boolean

                        Cannot ignore case sensitivity

                        DO NOT use == to compare two strings. use
.equals()

equalsIgnoreCase(str): checks if two strings are equal without case
sensitivity