String literal

String msg=”Hello”;

380

500

msg

500

welcome

String str=”Hello”;

500

str

Hello

msg==str => true

string object

44



Hello

String msg=new String(”Hello”);

380

500

msg

600

welcome

String str=new String(“Hello”);

400

str

Hello

msg==str => false

String str = "Welcome";

System.out.println(str.length()); =>7

// concat()

String s = "Hello";

S=s.concat(" World");

System.out.println(s); =>

// s is still "Hello"

// String objects are immutable which means they cannot be changed

// Here, when we concat the two strings a new string object gets created

String s1 = s.concat("World");

System.out.println(s1);

// + operator can also be used for string concatenation

String fname = "Jack";

String lname = "Black";

System.out.println(fname + " " + lname);

// equals()

System.out.println(s.equals("Hello"));

// equals compares only the values of the strings

String s2 = new String("Hello");

System.out.println(s.equals(s2));

// == compares the object reference and will return false in the below

// case

System.out.println(s == s2);

// equalsIgnoreCase()

System.out.println(s.equalsIgnoreCase("hello"));

// toLowerCase() and toUpperCase()

System.out.println(str.toLowerCase());

System.out.println(str.toUpperCase());

// substring()

String subs = "Learning is fun";

System.out.println(subs.substring(4, 8)); =>ning

System.out.println(subs.substring(4));

// charAt()

System.out.println(subs.charAt(10)); =>s

// contains()

System.out.println(subs.contains("is")); =>true

// replace()

System.out.println(subs.replace('i', 'k'));

}