Strings

* String is class in java but consider as a literal because of its unique behavior.
* String is not primitive data type. It comes under non primitive data type.
* String is used to store text.
* E.g. text--> numeric, char, special symbol etc.

String create in two ways

1 .String s1 ="Hello";

2. String s2 = new String ("Hello");

* We can combine two strings by using + (concatenation).
* If we use “+” for number it perform addition.

Interview question:

What is difference between “==” and equals to?

* “== “used to compare/verify two address
* “Equals” used to compare/verify data.
* If you are creating string without new keyword it store in "String pool"
* If we are creating same text in string pool, first it will check any text present in string pool. If matches same block address will be allocated to text.
* if we are creating string with new keyword it store in "Heap memory"
* Java won't check what text there are creating. For every object every block will be created.

String Method

1. Equals

* If two Strings need to exact data comparison we use equals.
* If data is same but letters are in different case then it print false only.

Return type: true /false.

2. Contains

* This method check if given char is present or not in string. If char find in string return true.
* It will check lower and upper case logic also.

Return type: true /false.

* E.g. Hello
* Check wither "l" is present or not in string.

Return type: true /false.

3. EqualsIgnoreCase

* Here if two strings are equal then this method converts to lower case and verify data. If data is same return true.

Return type: true/false

4. startsWith

* This method used to check string start with given char or not.

Return type: true or false.

5. endsWith

* This method used to check string ends with given char or not.

Return type: true or false.

6. length

* To find how many characters are there is string.

Return type: integer

7. trim

* By mistaken if we give space at starting or ending spaces trim will remove spaces and written string value.
* Note: only starting and end spaces remove, middle spaces won't remove.

8. tochararray

* Entire string converted to char array type.
* In console it display as string means internally convert tocharArray.
* But in debug mode we can see charArray type.

9. tolowercase

* Complete string converted to lower case.

10. touppercase

* Complete string converted to upper case.

11. indexOf

* Index start with 0.
* This method is used to check given char index number.
* If we give char with is not present, it will write "-1".
* By default index will return first char.

12. LastindexOf

* If in string we have to give characters last index, method will return given last char index number.

13. Substring ()

* If you want to remove a string from one small string.

14. split

* If we want to break a string/statement we use split.
* Method used to split the statement and display as array in console.
* Syntax: Arrays.toString.(vairableName.split(" "));
* We can split by using spaces and special character.
* If we are splitting with special character use "//".

15. charAt()

* If we want to print based on index number we use this method.

16. Replace

* Replace one character/entire text to another character/text.

17. ReplaceAll

18. valueOf

* Covert string value (numeric value) to integer value.
* Convert integer value to string.

19. isempty

Return type: Boolean.

* Consider spaces also and return false.
* Verify based on length.

20. isblank

* Removes spaces and check for values. If values present return true. Else return false.
* Verify trim. Length () and displays in console.