

# Java\_String\_Part3-Mutable\_String

=====

1. public char charAt(int index)
2. public String concat(String str)
3. public boolean equals(Object o)
4. public boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String s)
5. public String substring(int begin)
6. public String substring(int begin, int end)
7. public int length()
8. public String replace(char old, char new)
9. public String toLowerCase()
10. public String toUpperCase()
11. public String trim()
12. public int indexOf(char ch)
13. public int lastIndexOf(char ch)

3. public boolean equals(Object o)  
It is used for Content Comparison, In String class equals() method is Overriden to check the content of the object

4. public boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String s)  
It is used for Content Comparison without comparing the case.

14\_11\_2022\_String\_session\_classmate - Notepad

File Edit View

Ln 17, Col 3

22°C Cloudy

Windows (CIEL) UTF-8

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It is used for Content Comparison without comparing the case.

eg#1.

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "java";
        System.out.println(s.equals("JAVA"));//false
        System.out.println(s.equalsIgnoreCase("AVA"));//true
    }
}
```

Assignment

```
=====
credentials@gmail)
username:nitin@ineuron.ai(not case sensitive)
password :***** (case sensitive)
```



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12:56 PM

File Edit View

```
credentials@gmail)
username:nitin@ineuron.ai(not case sensitive)
password :***** (case sensitive)
```

5. public String substring(int begin)

It gives the String from the begin index to end of the String.

```
String s="ineuron";
```

```
System.out.println(s.substring(2)); //searching from 2 to end of the string
```

6. public String substring(int begin, int end)

It gives the String from the begin index to end-1 of the String.

```
String s="ineuron";
```

```
System.out.println(s.substring(2,6)); //searching from 2 to 5 will happen
```

eg#1.

```
public class Test {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
String s="sachinINDIAN";
```

```
System.out.println(s.length());
```

```
System.out.println();
```

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Cloudy



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Windows (CTRL)

UTF-8

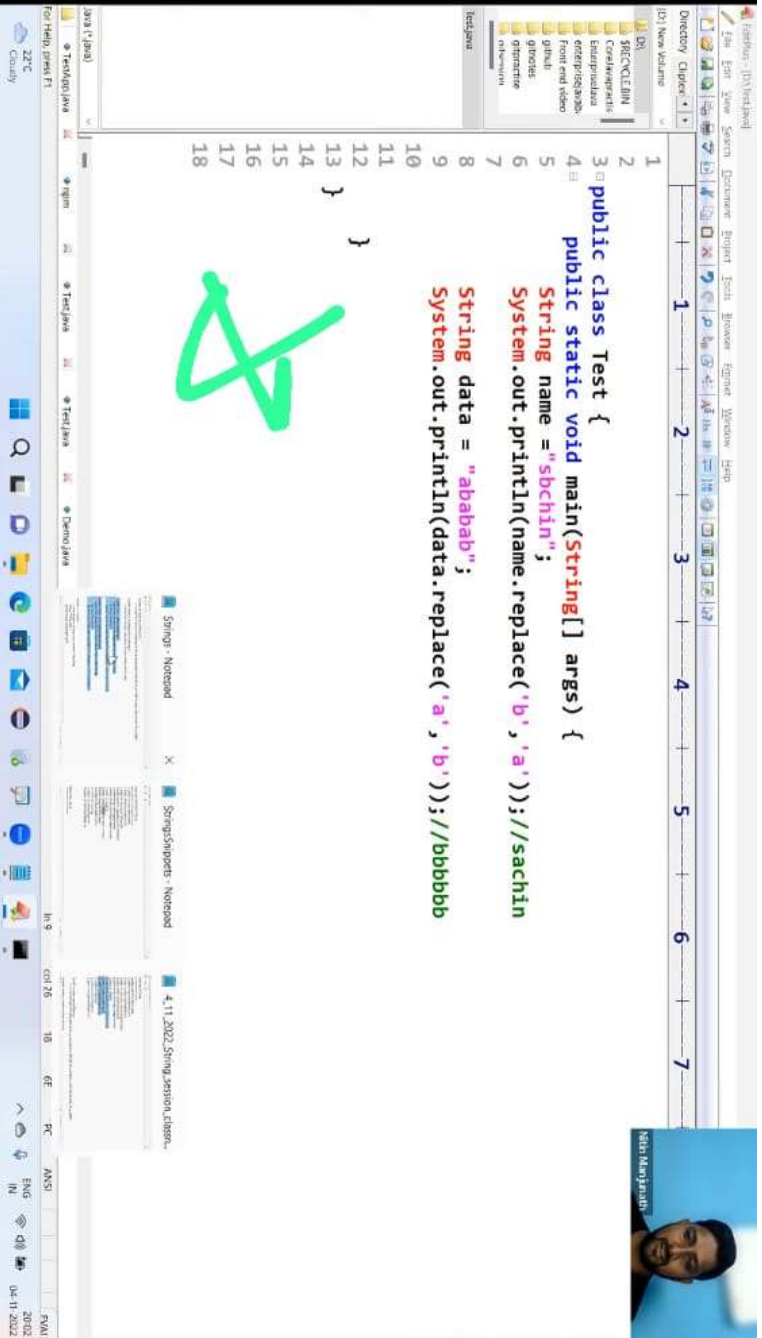
ENG

IN

19:55  
04-11-2022



Nitin Mahajan



File Edit View

8. public String replace(char old, char new)

String s = "ababab";

System.out.println(s.replace('a', 'b')); // bbbbbb

eg#1 |

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

String name = "sachin";

System.out.println(name.replace('b', 'a')); // sachin

String data = "ababab";

System.out.println(data.replace('a', 'b')); // bbbbbb

}

54

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Windows (CTRL)

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ENG  
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04-11-2022

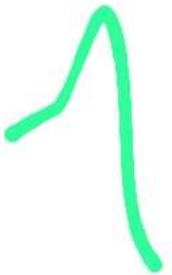
- 9. public String toLowerCase()
- 10. public String toUpperCase()

eg:

```
public class Test {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        String name = "sachin";//mixedCase  
  
        System.out.println(name.toUpperCase());//SACHIN  
        System.out.println(name.toLowerCase());//sachin  
    }  
}
```



```
1  
2  
3 public class Test {  
4     public static void main(String[] args) {  
5  
6         String name = "Sachin IND";  
7         System.out.println(name.length()); //10  
8         System.out.println(name.trim()); //Sachin IND  
9  
10        System.out.println();  
11  
12        String state = " Karnataka ";  
13        System.out.println(state.length()); //13  
14        System.out.println(state.trim()); //Karnataka  
15        System.out.println(state.trim().length());  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22    }  
}
```







# 11. public String toString();

Note: When ever we print any reference, by default JVM will call toString() on the reference

eg#1.

//userdefined class

class Student{

String name = "sachin";

int id = 10;

}

public class Test {  
public static void main(String[] args) {

Student std = new Student();

System.out.println(std);//Student@HexadecimalValue

System.out.println(std.toString());//Student@HexadecimalValue

System.out.println();

String name = new String("dhoni");

System.out.println(name);//dhoni

System.out.println(name.toString());//dhoni



4/11/2022, 8:00pm - Hindi

File View

Outline

Image

Text

Draw

Shape

Style

Color

Diagram

4/11/2022, 8:00pm - Hindi

File View

Outline

Image

Text

Draw

Shape

Style

Color

Diagram

4/11/2022, 8:00pm - Hindi

File View

Outline

Image

Text

Draw

Shape

Style

Color

Diagram

Q> String s1=new String("sachin");  
String s2=s1.toString();  
String s3=s1.toLowerCase();  
String s4=s1.toUpperCase();  
String s5=s1.toLowerCase();  
String s6=s1.toUpperCase();  
String s7=s1.toLowerCase();  
String s8=s1.toUpperCase();  
System.out.println(s1==s2); //true  
System.out.println(s3==s5); //false

Stack

Heap Area

SCP Area

sachin

sachin

sachin

sachin

10

4.11.2022, String, StringBuilder - Paint

FileView

Clipboard

Image

Tools

Brushes

Shapes

Size

Colors

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04-11-2022

final

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("sachin");

sb.append("tendulkar");

System.out.println(sb);

sb = new StringBuilder("kohli");

sb is final so can't be reused

stack

StringBuilder

sb

sachin

tendulkar

HeapArea

content of StringBuilder can be changes becoz it is Mutable

2

### final vs Immutability

=====

=> final is a modifier applicable for variables, where as immutability is applicable only for Objects.

=> If reference variable is declared as final, it means we cannot perform reAssignment for the reference variable, it doesnot mean we cannot perform any change in that object.

=> By declaring a reference variable as final, we wont get immutability nature.

=> final and Immutability is different concept.

eg:: final StringBuilder sb=new StringBuilder("sachin");

sb.append("tendulkar");

System.out.println(sb);

sb=new StringBuilder("dhoni");//CE::Cannot assign a value to final variable

Note:: final variable(valid),final object(Invalid),immutable variable(Invalid)  
immutable object(valid)

StringBuilder,StringBuffer and all Wrapper classes are by Default Immutable.

2



```
eg:: final StringBuilder sb=new StringBuilder("sachin");  
sb.append("tendulkar");  
System.out.println(sb);  
sb=new StringBuilder("dhoni"); //CE::Cannot assign a value to final variable
```

Note::

- final variable(valid),
- final object(invalid),
- immutable variable(invalid)
- immutable object(valid)

StringBuilder,StringBuffer and all Wrapper classes(Byte,Short,Long,Integer,Float,Double,Boolean,Character) are by Default mutable.

Mutable -> can be changed  
Immutable => can't be changed



StringBuilder, StringBuffer and all Wrapper classes (Byte, Short, Long, Integer, Float, Double, Boolean, Character) are by Default

Mutable -> can be changed

Immutable => can't be changed

### Important methods of StringBuffer/StringBuilder

- a. public int length()
- b. public int capacity()
- c. public char charAt(int index)
- d. public void setCharAt(int index, char ch)
- e. public StringBuffer append(String s)
- f. public StringBuffer append(int i)
- g. public StringBuffer append(long l)
- h. public StringBuffer append(boolean b)
- i. public StringBuffer append(double d)
- j. public StringBuffer append(float f)
- k. public StringBuffer append(int index, Object o)

Handwritten green text: "Handwritten" (likely a signature or mark).



```
c. public char charAt(int index)
d. public void setCharAt(int index, char ch)
=====
e. public StringBuffer append(String s)
f. public StringBuffer append(int i)
g. public StringBuffer append(long l)
h. public StringBuffer append(boolean b)
i. public StringBuffer append(double d)
j. public StringBuffer append(float f)
k. public StringBuffer append(int index, Object o)
=====
l. public StringBuffer insert(int index, String s)
m. public StringBuffer insert(int index, int i)
n. public StringBuffer insert(int index, long l)
o. public StringBuffer insert(int index, double d)
p. public StringBuffer insert(int index, boolean b)
q. public StringBuffer insert(int index, float f)
r. public StringBuffer insert(int index, Object o)
=====
public StringBuffer delete(int begin, int end)
public StringBuffer deleteCharAt(int index)
public StringBuffer reverse()
```

15







```
forBui - (D:\test\java 1)
File Edit View Search Database Project Tools Browser Engine Window Help
(D:) New Volume
Directory: C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-11.0.10\bin
1 public class Test {
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3
4         StringBuffer sb1 = new StringBuffer();
5         System.out.println(sb1.length()); // no of characters stored = 0
6         System.out.println(sb1.capacity()); // How many no of characters can be stored?
7
8
9         sb1.append("abcdefghijklmno");
10        System.out.println(sb1.length()); // 16
11        System.out.println(sb1.capacity()); // 16
12
13        sb1.append("q");
14        System.out.println(sb1.length()); // 16
15        System.out.println(sb1.capacity()); // newCapacity = (oldCapacity+1) * 2 = 34
16
17
18        //StringBuffer sb2 = new StringBuffer(100);
19
20        //StringBuffer sb3 = new StringBuffer("sachin");
21    }
22 }
```

## 2. To handle this type of requirement, we have StringBuffer/StringBuilder concept

### Constructors of StringBuffer

#### 1. StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer();

creates a empty StringBuffer object with default initial capacity of "16".

Once StringBuffer reaches its maximum capacity a new StringBuffer Object will be created

new capacity = (currentcapacity+1) \* 2;

eg1::StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();

```
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //16
```

```
sb.append("abcdefghijklnmop");
```

```
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //16
```

```
sb.append('q');
```

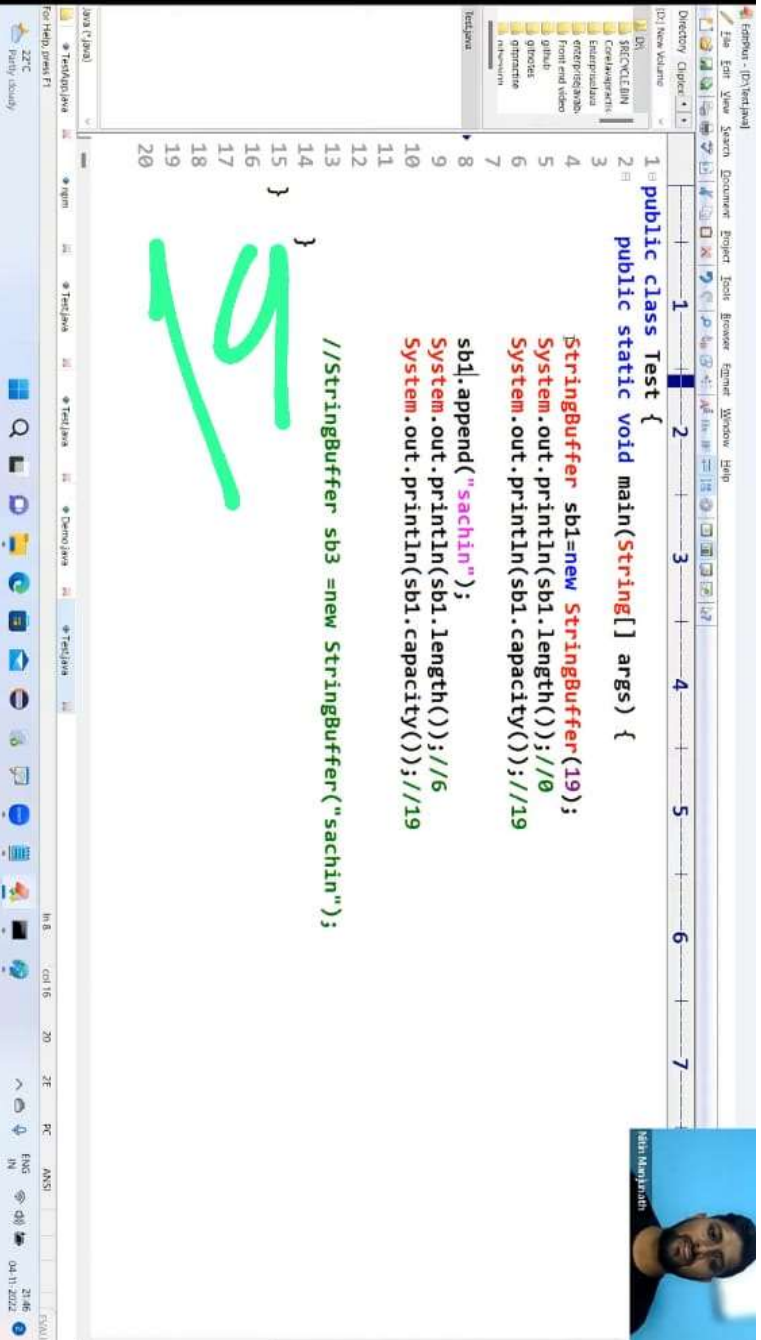
```
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //34
```

8

### Important methods of StringBuffer/StringBuilder

#### a. public int length()





```
sb.append("abcdefghijklnop");  
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //16  
sb.append('q');  
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //34
```

2. StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer(initialCapacity);  
It creates an Empty String with the specified initial capacity.

```
eg1::StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer(19);  
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //19
```

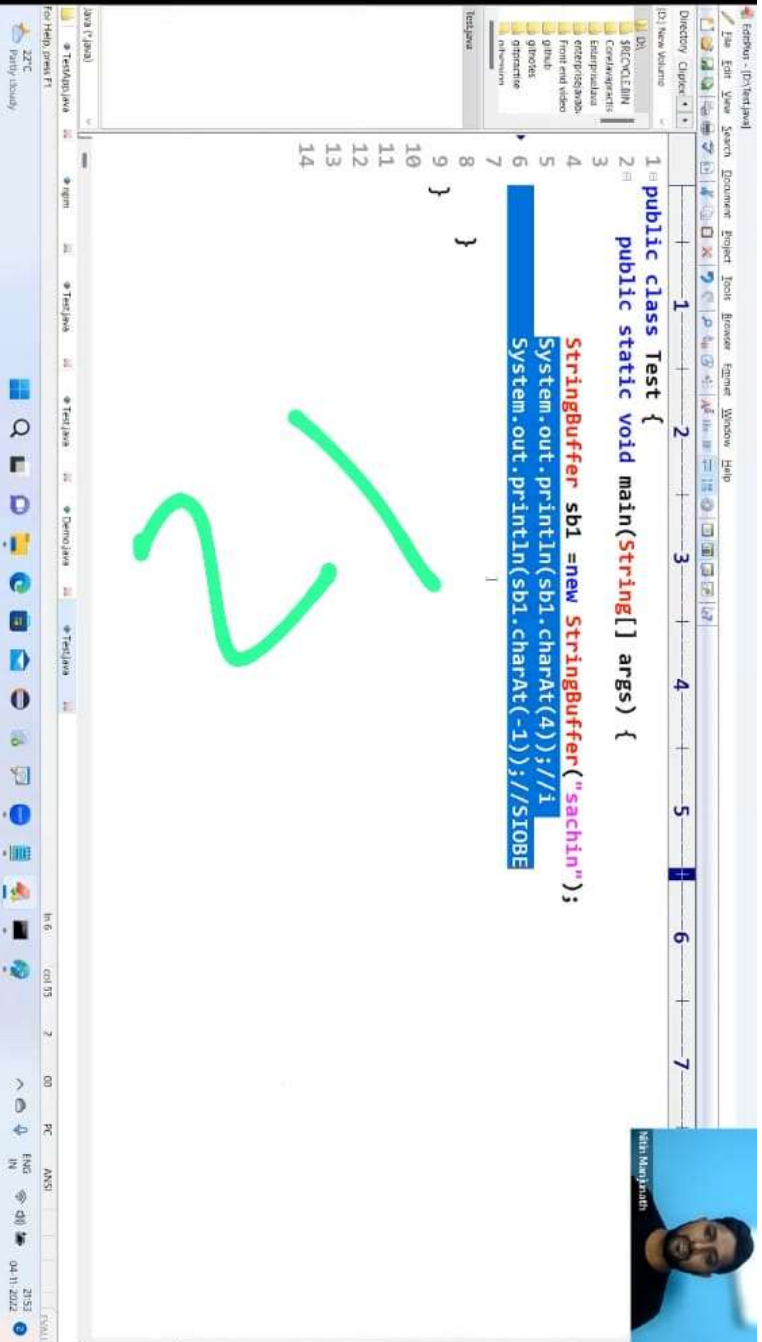
3. StringBuffer sb=new StringBuffer(String s);  
It creates a StringBuffer object for the given String with the capacity = s.length() + 16;

```
eg1::StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("sachin");  
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //22
```

Important methods of StringBuffer/StringBuilder

a. public int length()





```
public StringBuffer reverse()  
public void setLength(int length)  
public void trimToSize()  
public void ensureCapacity(int capacity)
```

eg::

```
StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("sachinrameshtendulkar");  
System.out.println(sb.length()); //21  
System.out.println(sb.capacity()); //21 + 16 = 37  
System.out.println(sb.charAt(20)); // 'r'  
System.out.println(sb.charAt(100)); //StringIndexOutOfBoundsException
```

eg::

```
StringBuffer sb1 = new StringBuffer("kohlianuska");  
sb1.setCharAt(5, 'A');  
System.out.println(sb1); //kohliAnuska
```



File Edit View

Q> int data[] = {2010,2013,2014,2015,2014};

```
int key = 2014;  
int count=0;  
for(int e:data){  
    if(e==key){  
        continue;  
        count++;  
    }  
}
```

System.out.println(count+" found");

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails
- B. 0 found
- C. 1 found
- D. 3 found

Answer: A (unreachable code becoz of continue)

23



Ln 19, Col 1

22°C  
Partly cloudy



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Windows (CTRL)

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04-11-2022

File Edit View

Q

```
String[] arr = {"A","B","C","D"};
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
```

```
System.out.print(arr[i]+"");
```

```
if(arr[i].equals("C"))
```

**continue;**

```
System.out.println("Work done");
```

—

A. A B C Work done

B. A B C D Work done

C. A Work done

#### D. Compilation tails

```
self['0'] = "A" self['1'] = "B" self['2'] = "C" self['3'] = "D"
```

```
arr[0] = "A", arr[1]
```

```
l=U, arr.length=4
0<A/(true)
```

```

    us4(true)
    A Work done

```

A. VOIGT, D.

Answer: C

ANSWER: C

In 41 Coll

22°C

Party cloudy



Nathan M. Johnson, MD





FileViewToolsImageBrushesShapesSizeColors

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String[] str = new String[2];  
int idx = 0;  
  
for(String s: str){  
 str[idx].concat(" element " + idx);  
 idx++;  
}  
for(idx = 0; idx < str.length; idx++){  
 System.out.println(str[idx]);  
}

str

0

1

null

null

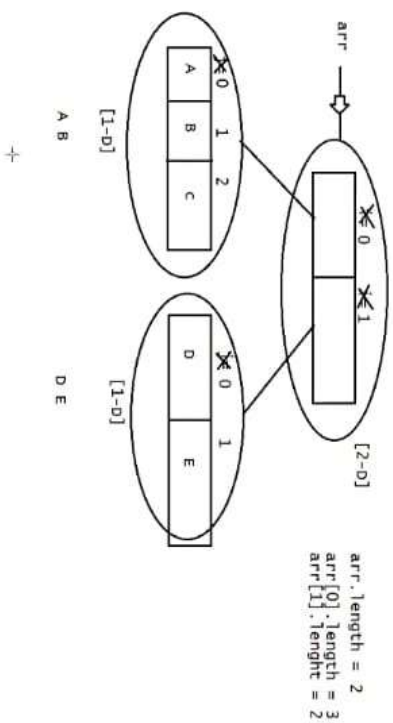
s = null.concat(" ")  
NullPointerException

25

Sanjay Singh

```
String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"};
for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){
    for(int j=0; j<arr[i].length; j++){
        System.out.print(arr[i][j] + " ");
        if(arr[i][j].equals("B"))
            break;
    }
    continue;
}
```

28



Answer: D

Q>

```
String[] arr = {"A", "B", "C"}, {"D", "E"};
for(int i=0; i<arr.length; i++){
    for(int j=0; j<arr[i].length; j++){
        System.out.print(arr[i][j]+" ");
        if(arr[i][j].equals("B"))
            break;
    }
    continue;
}
```

- A. A B C
- B. A B C D E
- C. A B D E
- D. Compilation fails

Answer: C

42



4.11.2022, Snippets.swp - Paint

FileView

ClipboardImageToolsBrushesShapesSizeColors

Lucida Console

14B I U S Background fill

StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("java");

String s = "java";

(true)

if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString()))

System.out.println("Match -1");

else if (sb.equals(s))

System.out.println("Match -2");

else

System.out.println("No Match");

stack

(StringBuffer)

sb

java

HeapArea

String

java

SCP

(String)

s

java

.equals

true

28

27°C

1 x box

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519x 945x3

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ENG

IN

04-11-2022

22:33

Nar Karjuman

File Edit View

```
StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("java");  
String s = "java";  
if (sb.toString().equals(s.toString()))  
    System.out.println("Match -1");  
else if (sb.equals(s))  
    System.out.println("Match -2");  
else  
    System.out.println("No Match");  
}
```

- A. Match -1
- B. Match -2
- C. No Match
- D. Null Pointer exception at runtime

Answer: A

29



Ln 36, Col 1  
27°C  
Family (cloudy)



100%

Windows (CTRL)

UTT-6

ENG  
IN  
22:33  
04-11-2022

- A. Match -1
- B. Match -2
- C. No Match
- D. Null Pointer exception at runtime

Answer: A

Q> `int[] a=new int[]`? What is the array size?

- A. 0
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. Can't find it results in Compiletime error
- E. exception at the runtime

Answer: D

30



Q> int[] a=new int[]? What is the array size ?

- A. 0
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. Can't find it results in Compiletime error
- E. exception at the runtime

Answer: D

Q> int[] a=new int[0]; will the code compile?

- A. yes
- B. no

Answer: A

5

