**General String notes:**

* Strings are collections of characters, including letters, numbers and symbols.
* Strings are immutable objects, that is, once created they cannot be modified.

**Handy String methods:**

* int length() returns the number of characters in the String
* String substring(int start, int end) returns the part of the String between start and end. Note the indexing is *between* characters for Strings.
* boolean equals(String other) returns true if this String contains the same characters as other, false if they contain different characters.
* boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String other) same thing as above, but ignores upper and lower cases.
* int indexOf(String x) returns the index of the first instance of x inside the String. Returns a negative number if x is not found in the String.
* boolean contains(String x) returns true is x is a substring of the String, false if x isn’t a substring of the String.
* int compareTo(String other) returns an int indicating alphabetical order. If this String comes before other 🡪 negative int

If this String comes after other 🡪 positive int

If these Strings are the same 🡪 0

\*\*There are more methods in the String class. These are just a helpful sampling.\*\*

**Escape sequences:**

* the character ‘\’ indicates a special character in a String.
* “\n” is a “new line”. For example: “Hello\nWorld” will print on two lines:

Hello

World

* “\t” is a tab
* “\”” allows you to include a “ in your String.
* “\\” allows you to include a \ in your String.
* There are more. Google Java Escape Sequences.