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String Constant Pool in JAVA Breakdown

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String Constant Pool (SCP)

String pool is nothing but a storage area in JAVA heap where string literals stores. When we create a string literal, the JVM first check that literal in the String pool.

If the literal is already present in the pool, it returns a reference to the pooled instance. If the literal is not present in the pool, a new String object takes place in the String pool

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String Literal

```
String str1 = "Python";
String str2 = "Data Analyst";
String str3 = "Python";
```

Using new Keyword

In Java, a new keyword is also used to create String, as follows:

```
String str4 = new String ("Java");
String str5 = new String ("C++");
String str6 = new String ("Data Analyst");
```

Let's understand what is the difference between them. Let's compare the string literals' references.

```
s1==s3 //true
s2==s3 //false
```

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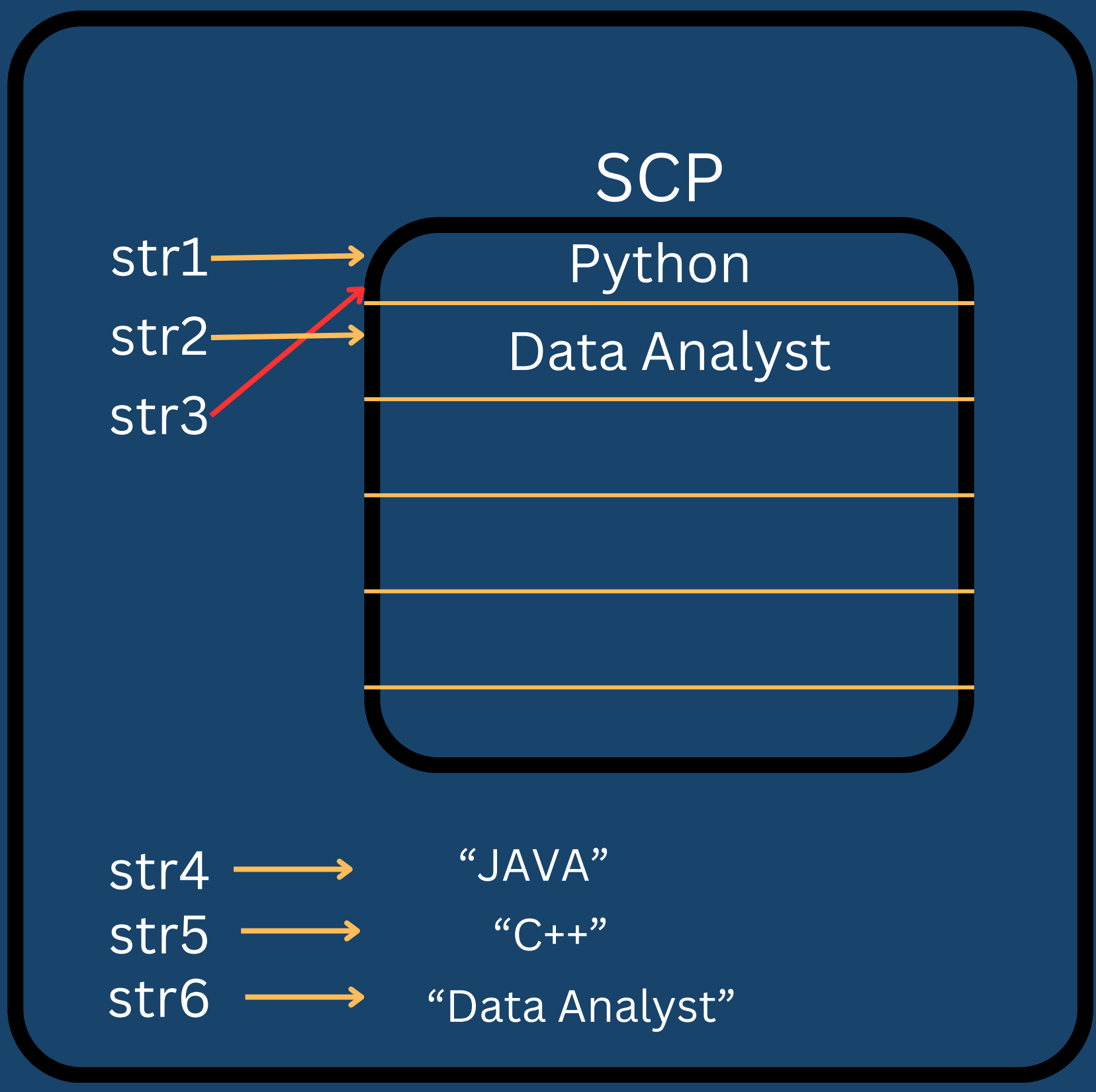

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Explanation

First, we have created a string literal “Python” and it takes place in the pool. After that, the string “Data Analyst” is created, it also takes place in the pool.

At last, again we have created the string Python. But at this time, JVM checks for the string and found that string literal is already present. Instead of taking a new instance in the String pool, it returns the reference instance. Meaning of “str1”

Similarly,

When we create String vars using **new keyword** then for those, memory is allocated in heap rather then in SCP.

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