String: Strings are actually one-dimensional array of characters terminated by a null character '\0'. Thus a null-terminated string contains the characters that comprise the string followed by a null. The following declaration and initialization create a string consisting of the word "Hello". To hold the null character at the end of the array, the size of the character array containing the string is one more than the number of characters in the word "Hello."

For Example:

```
class hut
{
public static void main(String[] args) {
   String g = "Hello Java";
System.out.println( g );
}
}
```

Program: In this program print the copy Message in another variable.

For Example:

```
   class hut
   {
   public static void main(String args[]){
        String s1="Java is a Programming language";
        String h;
   System.out.println(s1);
        h=s1;
   System.out.println(h);
   }
    }
```

equals(): you will learn to compare two strings using the equals() function. The equals() compares two strings character by character. If the strings are equal, the function returns true.

Program: In this program use the string equals() in message.

For Example:

```
   class hut
   {
   public static void main(String args[]){
        String s1="Java";
```

```
      String s2="Java_Programming";
      String s3="Core_java";
      String s4="Java";
      String s5="Advance_java";
System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));
System.out.println(s2.equals(s3));
System.out.println(s1.equals(s3));
System.out.println(s1.equals(s4));
System.out.println(s3.equals(s5));
System.out.println(s1.equals(s1));
}
 }
```

concat(): In Java programming, the concat() function contcatenates (joins) two strings.

For Example:

```
class hut {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      String text = "java is a programming language";
System.out.println(text);
  String t= " and it is independent platform";
System.out.println(t);
text=text.concat(t);
System.out.println(text);
    }
  }
```

length(): The length() function calculates the length of a given string. The length() function takes a string as an argument and returns its length.

For Example:

```
class hut {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      String text = "java is a programming language";
System.out.println(text);
  String t= " And it is independent platform";
System.out.println(t);
System.out.println("Lenght of text is "+text.length());
System.out.println("Lenght of t is "+ t.length());
```

```
    }
  }
```

toLowerCase(): This function returns string characters in lowercase.

For Example:

```
class hut {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      String text = "JAVA IS A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE";
System.out.println(text);
  String t= text.toLowerCase();
System.out.println(t);
    }
  }
```

toUpperCase(): This function returns string characters in uppercase**.**

For Example:

```
class hut {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      String text = "java is a programming language";
System.out.println(text);
  String t= text.toUpperCase();
System.out.println(t);
    }
  }
```

spilt():The split() method divides the string at the specified regex and returns an array of substrings.

For Example:

```
class hut {
public static void main(String[] args) {
      String text = "Java is a fun programming language";
System.out.println(text);
      // split string from space
String[] result = text.split(" ");
System.out.print("result = ");
for (String str : result) {
System.out.print(str + ", " );
```

```
        }
    }
}
```