Strings

MANGAT

Working with words

- The **String class** can be imported to allow you to work with words, rather than just one character at a time
- The String class has a some very useful built in methods
- We can use the *.nextLine()* method in our scanner class to get Strings from the user

Example

```
import java.util.Scanner;
   class helloName {
         public static void main(String args[]) {
         Scanner myScanner = new Scanner(System.in);
         String name;
         System.out.println("Enter  your name: ");
         name = myScanner.nextLine();
         System.out.println("Hello ");
         System.out.println(name);
   }
}
```

A closer look at classes

- Java has a very good collection of classes and methods that can be used in your programs
- Lets take a closer look at the String class

- Anytime you import a class you should check and see what methods it includes. You can save a lot of time this way

The String class

- http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/String.html
- Example: *.length()* returns the length of the String
- You could use *length = name.length();* in the previous example to find out how many letters are in your name
- Another useful method: *.equals(string)* determines if two string are equal
- *name.equals("rob")* will return True or False (Boolean)

Concatenation

- String **concatenation** is combing to string together into one larger one
- It is often useful to combine string into a single phrase for output to the user

- Example:

  comment = "Congrats " + name + "!";

Questions

- next - selection