|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Constructor** | **Description** |
| StringBuffer() | It creates an empty String buffer with the initial capacity of 16. |
| StringBuffer(String str) | It creates a String buffer with the specified string.. |
| StringBuffer(int capacity) | It creates an empty String buffer with the specified capacity as length. |

1) StringBuffer Class append() Method

**Output:**

Hello Java

### Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

### 2) StringBuffer insert() Method

The insert() method inserts the given String with this string at the given position.

**StringBufferExample2.java**

**Output:**

HJavaello

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### 3) StringBuffer replace() Method

The replace() method replaces the given String from the specified beginIndex and endIndex.

**Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generatedStringBufferExample3.java**

**Output:**

HJavalo

### 4) StringBuffer delete() Method

The delete() method of the StringBuffer class deletes the String from the specified beginIndex to endIndex.

**StringBufferExample4.java**

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**Output:**

Hlo

### 5) StringBuffer reverse() Method

The reverse() method of the StringBuilder class reverses the current String.

**StringBufferExample5.java**

**class** StringBufferExample5{

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

StringBuffer sb=**new** StringBuffer("Hello");

sb.reverse();

System.out.println(sb);//prints olleH

}

}

**Output:**

olleH

### 6) StringBuffer capacity() Method

The capacity() method of the StringBuffer class returns the current capacity of the buffer. The default capacity of the buffer is 16. If the number of character increases from its current capacity, it increases the capacity by (oldcapacity\*2)+2. For example if your current capacity is 16, it will be (16\*2)+2=34.

**StringBufferExample6.java**

**Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generatedOutput:**

16

16

34

### 7) StringBuffer ensureCapacity() method

The ensureCapacity() method of the StringBuffer class ensures that the given capacity is the minimum to the current capacity. If it is greater than the current capacity, it increases the capacity by (oldcapacity\*2)+2. For example if your current capacity is 16, it will be (16\*2)+2=34.

**StringBufferExample7.java**

**Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generatedOutput:**

16

16

34

34

70