String Programs:

**public** **class** StringWorks {

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

String abc = "This is a string object";

String bcd = **new** String("this is also string object");

**char**[] c = {'a','b','c','d'};

String cdf = **new** String(c);

String junk = abc+" This is another String object";

System.***out***.println(abc);

System.***out***.println(bcd);

System.***out***.println(c);

System.***out***.println(cdf);

System.***out***.println(junk);

}

}

public class MyStringConcat {

    public static void main(String a[]){

        String b = "jump ";

        String c = "No jump";

        /\*\*

         \*  We can do string concatination by two ways.

         \*  One is by using '+' operator, shown below.

         \*/

        String d = b+c;

        System.out.println(d);

        /\*\*

         \*  Another way is by using concat() method,

         \*  which appends the specified string at the end.

         \*/

        d = b.concat(c);

        System.out.println(d);

    }

}

#### Example Output

jump No jump

jump No jump

public class MyStringEquals {

    public static void main(String a[]){

        String x = "JUNK";

        String y = "junk";

        /\*\*

         \* We cannot use '==' operator to compare two strings.

         \* We have to use equals() method.

         \*/

        if(x.equals(y)){

            System.out.println("Both strings are equal.");

        } else {

            System.out.println("Both strings are not equal.");

        }

        /\*\*

         \* We can ignore case with equalsIgnoreCase() method

         \*/

        if(x.equalsIgnoreCase(y)){

            System.out.println("Both strings are equal.");

        } else {

            System.out.println("Both strings are not equal.");

        }

    }

}

**Example Output**

Both strings are not equal.

Both strings are equal.