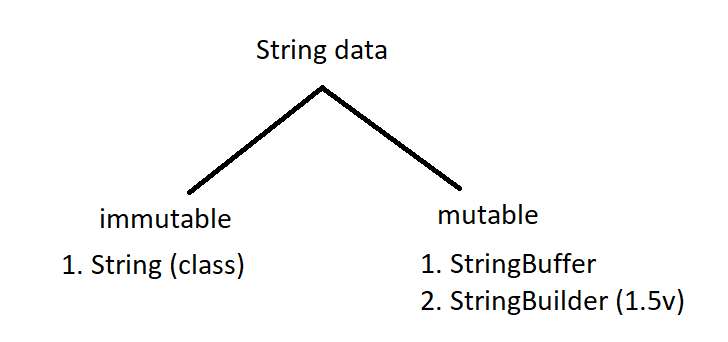
String

String is basically a inbuilt class present in java. lang. String package for which object can be created (user defined collection of characters enclosed in double quotes).

Eg: String\_Object\_Eg1



Since String is a class it may consists of instance variables and methods .

String :

class String{

// instance variables

// methods

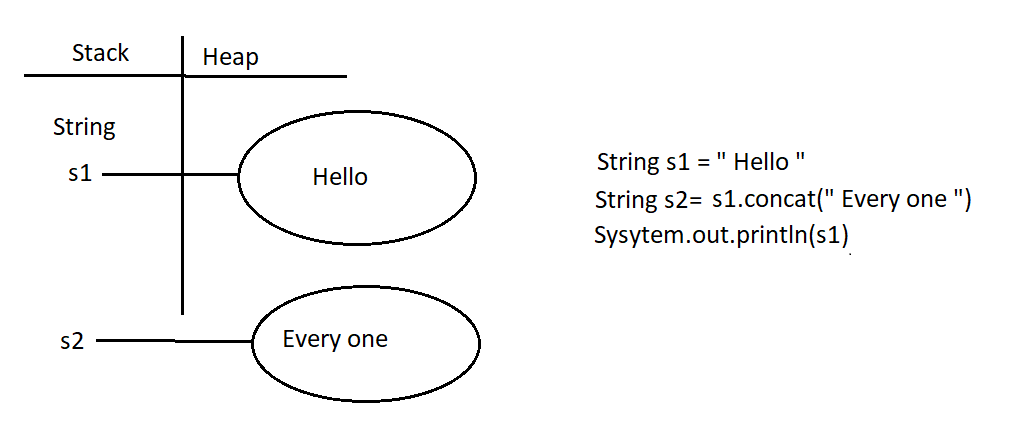
}

To access the string methods we should create an object and call them .

The object is the user defined string , with that reference variable of object we can call String methods

Eg: String\_Method\_Concat

Since string is immutable you cannot add anything to it once it is declared , but if we use concat method jvm creates a new object to concat . if that object is not collected by user , garbage collector will take that object .



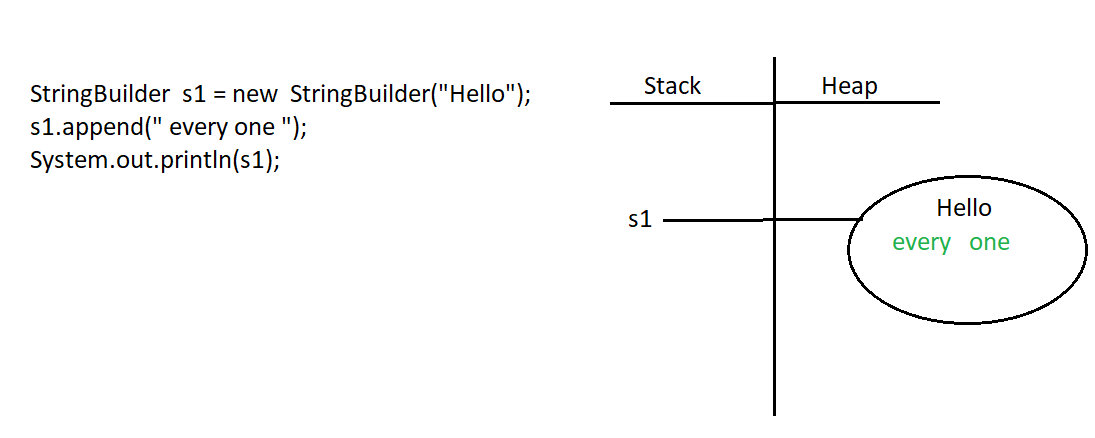
If concat method is used in the print statement there is no need of creating reference variable to collect that concat object.

If not used in the print statement or created reference variable for it , garbage collector will clear that.

StringBuilder

String builder is mutable , when it is declared an object is created . if we want to add something to that object we can use append() method of StringBuilder class . unlike String class jvm will not create another object to add new one . instead it adds to old object.

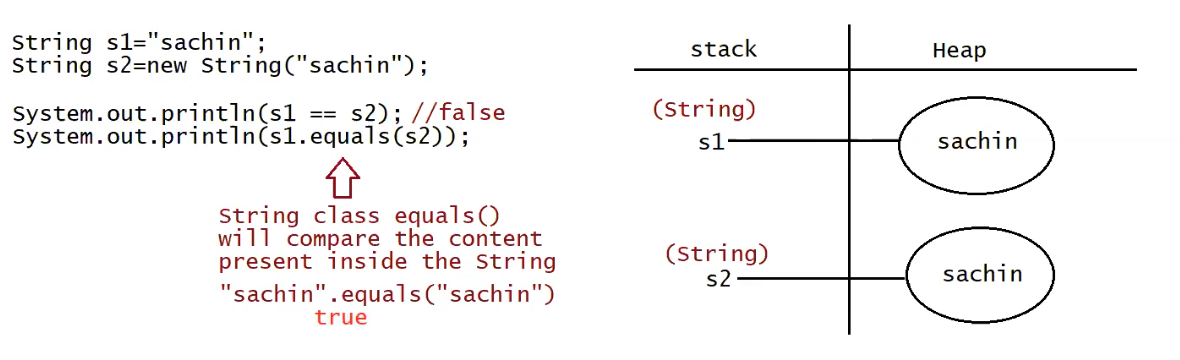
Eg: String\_Builder\_Eg3



String class equals method

Eg: String\_Equals\_Method\_Eg4

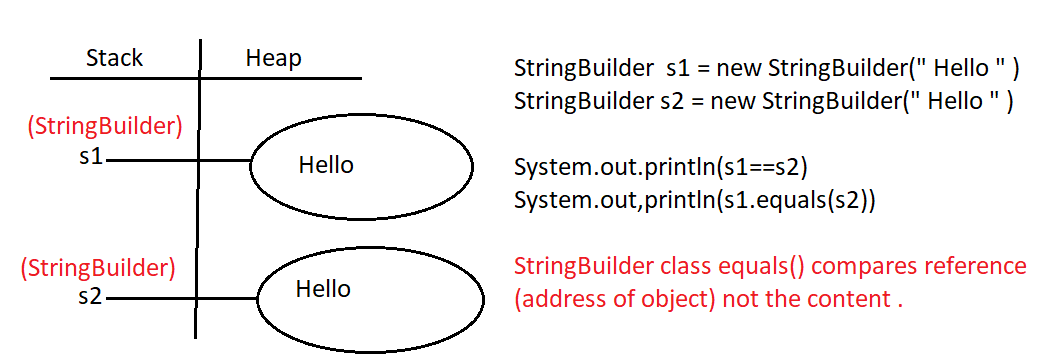
// go through the program



String \_Builder\_Equals \_Method

equals() method in String builder class compares the referece objects not the content in the objects.

Eg: String\_Builder\_Equals\_Method\_Eg5

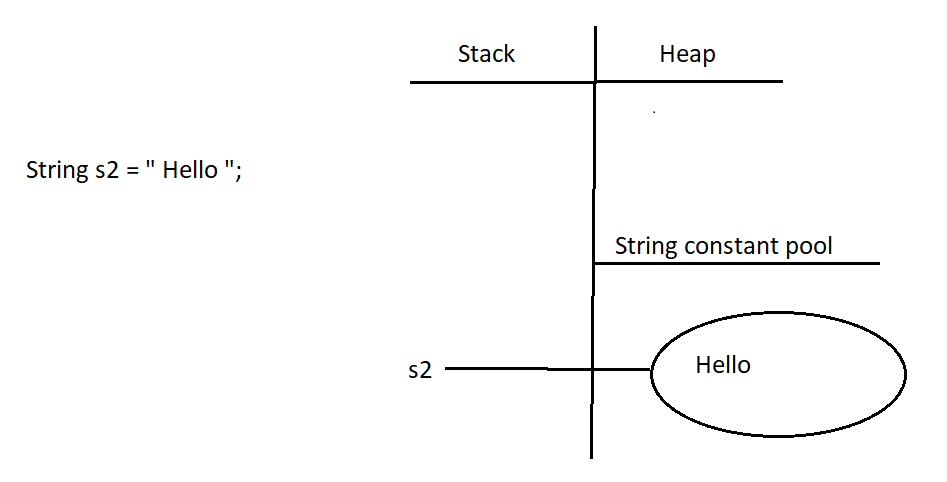


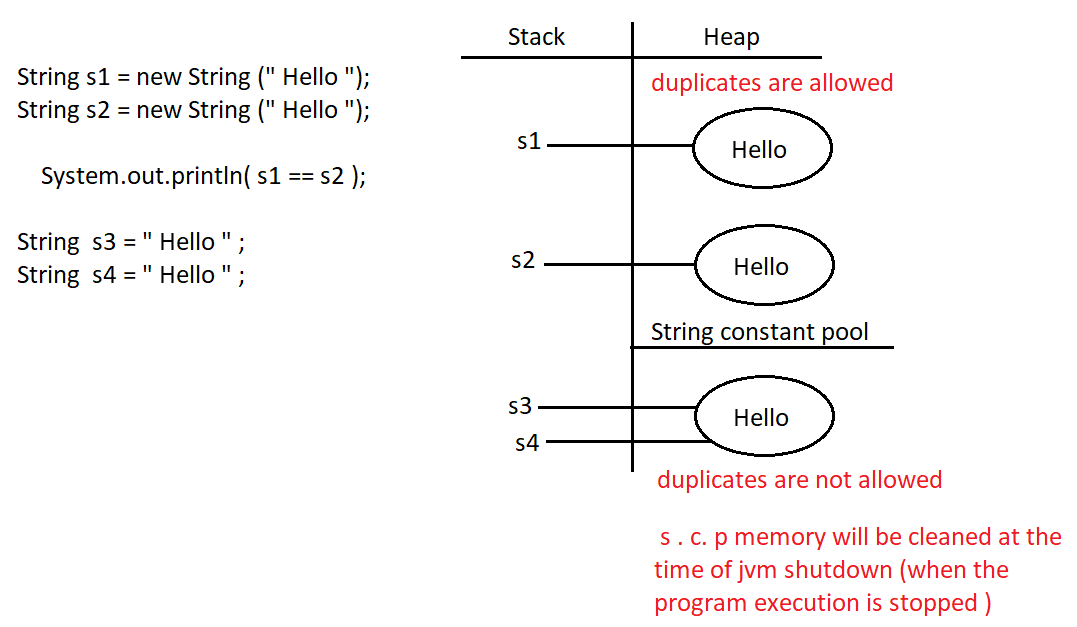
String s1 = new String (“Hello”);

In this case two objects will created one in the heap , and the other in the String constant pool ( s . c . p ) . The reference always points out to the heap.

String s2 = “ Hello”;

In this case one object will be created in the string constant pool and it points out to the refernce





Eg: Strings\_Eg6

Explanation :

Here an object “hello” is created in the heap and its reference point to s1 in stack , the s.c.p also an object is created with same data. And it will have no reference but garbage collector cannot delete it .

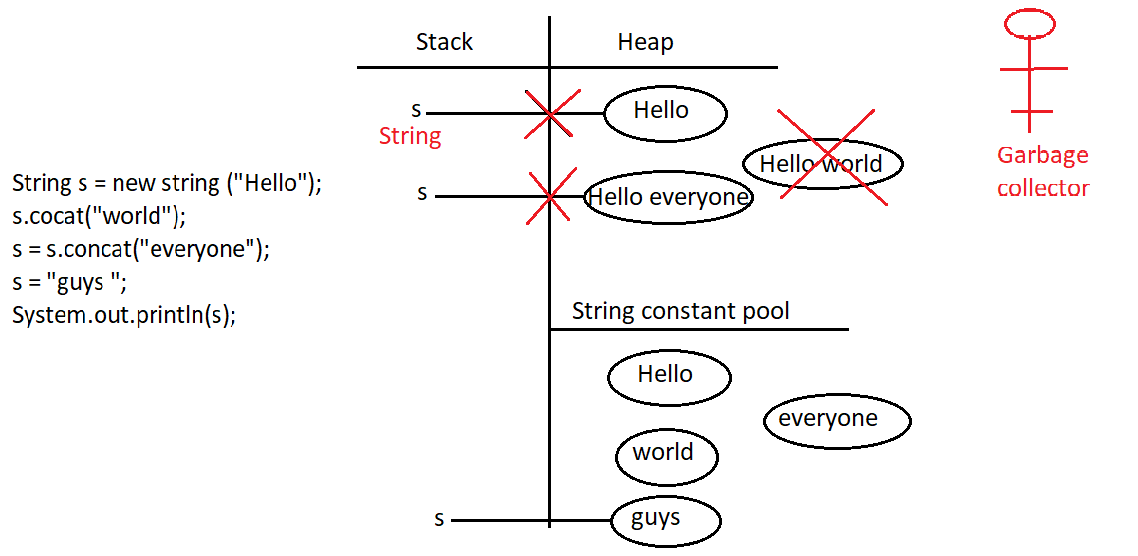
In heap area duplicates are allowed , so another object of “hello” is created in heap and points to s2 , but duplicates are not allowed in the in the s.c.p , since s1 and s2 has object with same data jvm will not create another object in s.c.p .

If new keyword is not used object is created in the s.c.p and it points to reference in stack . Now for s3 there is an object with same data available in s.c.p . so jvm simply points out that object to s3.

Similarly for s4

s.c.p memory will be cleaned only when program execution is stopped (jvm shoutdown) .

So if compared s3 and s4 ( s3==s4 ) output will be true . since same reference variables and same object .

,

Eg: Strings\_Eg7

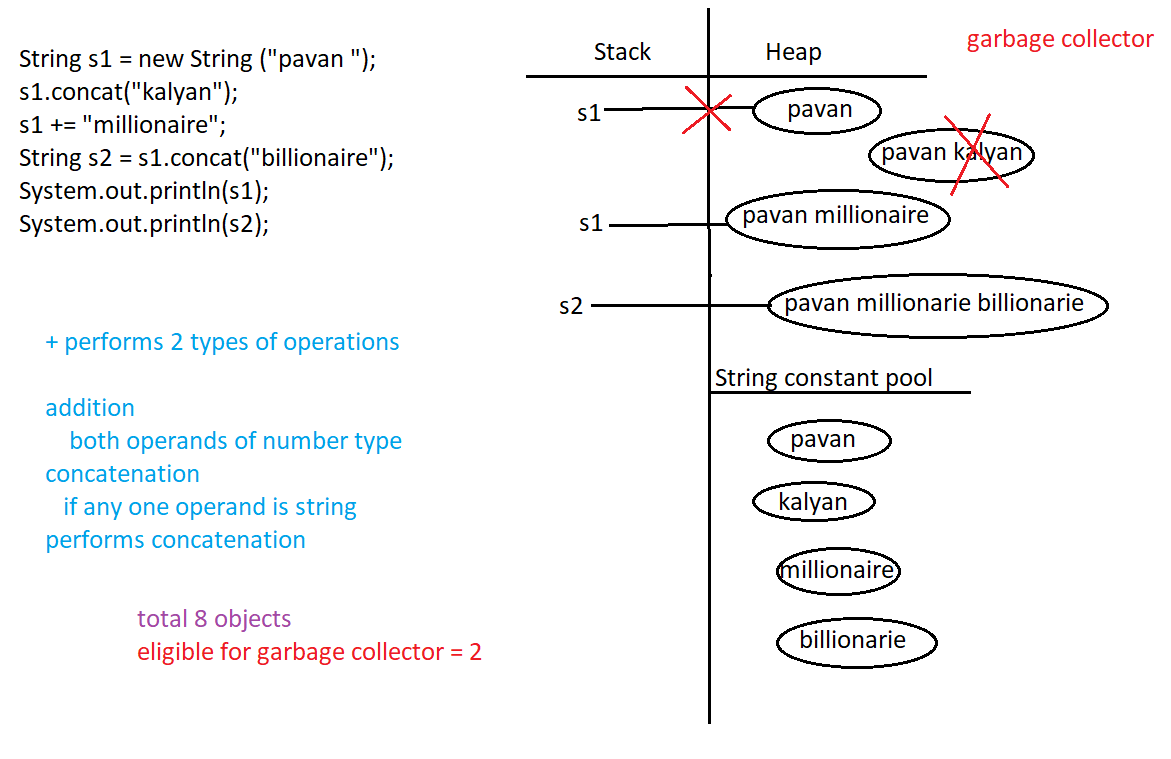
Explanation :

When line 1 is executed ,since there is new keyword the object is created in the heap area and the s.c.p

In line 2 since literal is used, object is created in the s.c.p ,here concat method used on s invoked by jvm during runtime. because of runtime operation if an object has to be created , it will be created compulsorly in heap area . since there is no reference variable to collect it , it is cleaned by the garbage collector .

In line 3 again , since literal is used object will be created in the s.c.p , and we are performing operation during runtime and creating an object , it is place in the heap area , and we are collecting in the reference variable .

In line 4 literals are used ,so object will be created in the s.c.p , and same reference s is used to store the object . So heap area reference will be deleted . if there is no reference for object garbage collector will clear those object.

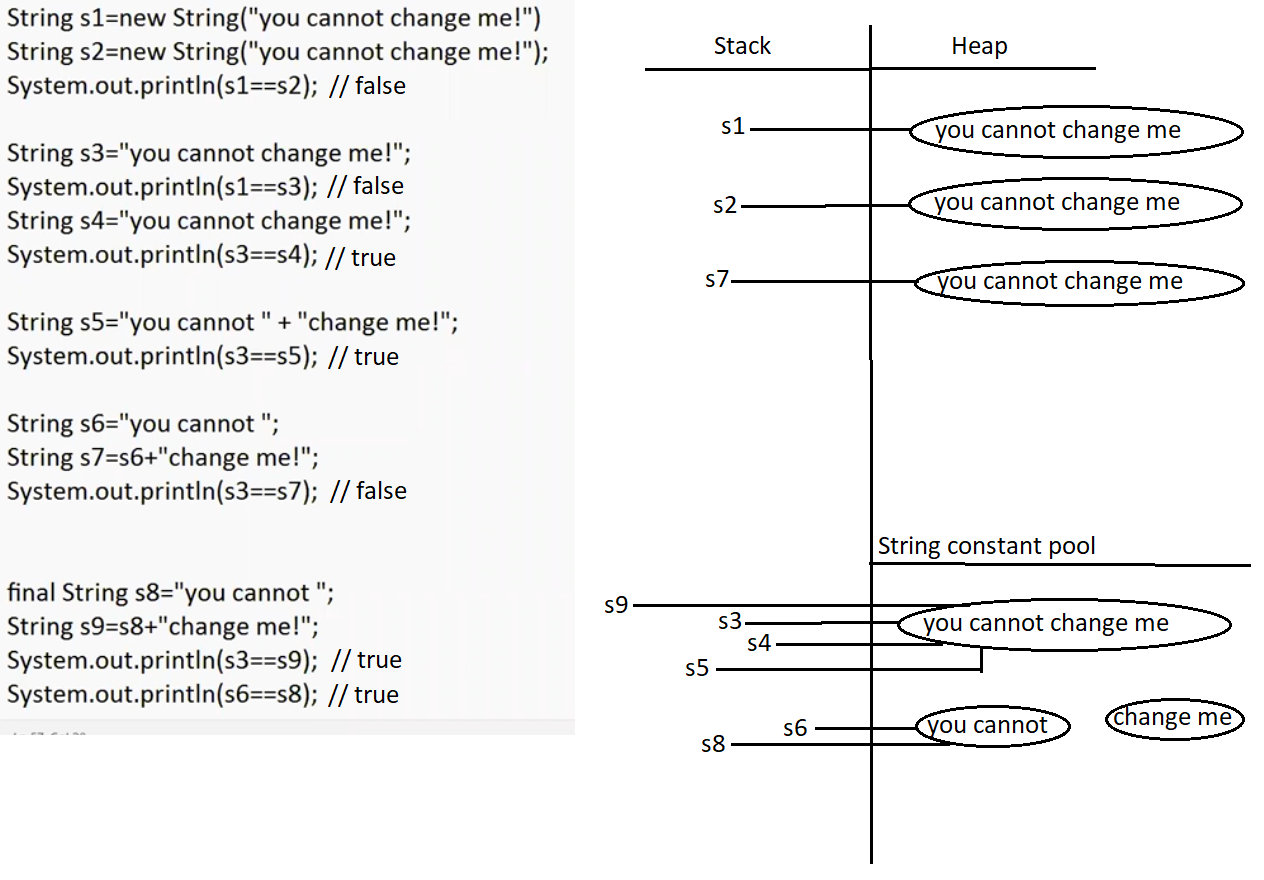


Explanation :

Process is same as previous one .

In line 3 operand is involved that operation is done at runtime , and since operation is done at runtime , jvm creates the memory for it in the heap area .

Eg: String\_Eg8



Explanation :

Process is same

In string s5 since both are literals , they are created in the string constant pool . since there are no variables are operations (methods) to do at the runtime , their evaluation is done at the compile time , and after concatenation memory is also allocated at the string constant pool . since there is already similar data object , it is allocated to s5.

In String s7, literal is create in the s.c.p and since variable is involved , it is evaluated during runtime by jvm, since runtime operation is involved their memory is allocated in the heap area.

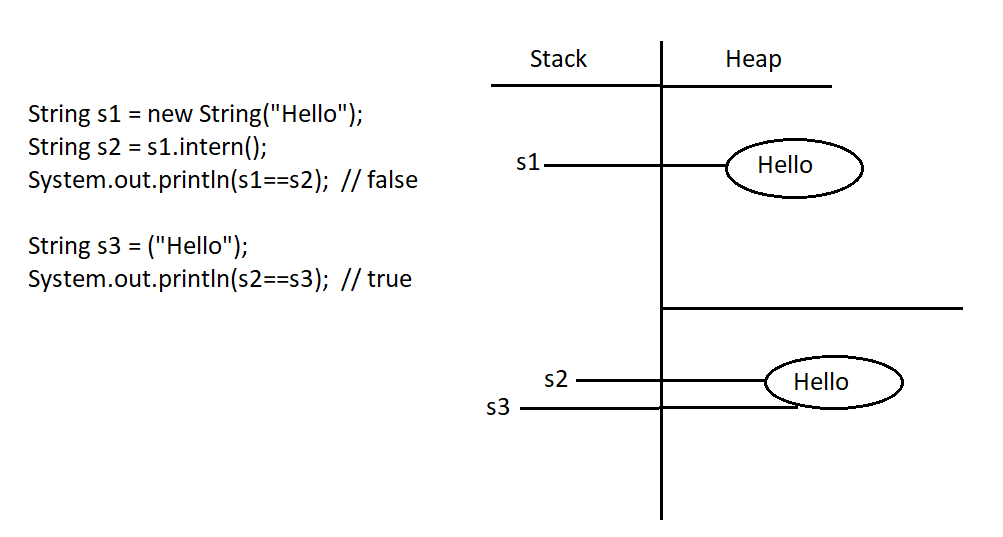
In String s9, since s8 is a final variable it value is known to the compiler , and during compile time it is evaluated and “change me “ is a literal , memory for it is allocated in the s.c.p . And after concatenation of s8 and literal memory for s9 is allocated in s.c.p , since there is no runtime operation involved . Their concatenation result is already present in the s.c.p it is pointed to the s9.

Eg: String\_Eg9

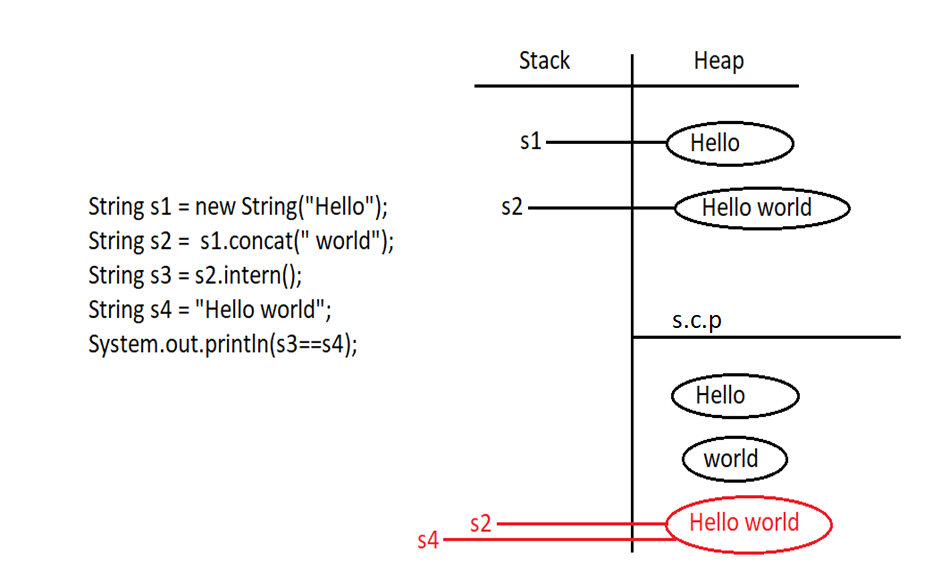
String s1 = new String (“Hello”)

The above line creates two objects one in the heap area and the other in the s.c.p

To check the objects in the s.c.p whether they are present are not we have a method intern().



Eg: String\_Eg10



Explanation :

In line 2 , literal is used so memory for literal “world” is allocated in the s.c.p , and runtime operation (s1.concat(“world”)) is performed so memory for it is allocated in heap area .

In line 3 , intern method is called on s2 , but there is no space allocated in the s.c.p . the role of intern() method is to show something happens in s.c.p . if the reference you are searching is found , you can assign that to another reference variable . if that reference is not found, jvm will create a space for it in the s.c.p just as above ( red colored one is done by jvm)

Eg: Strings\_Eg11

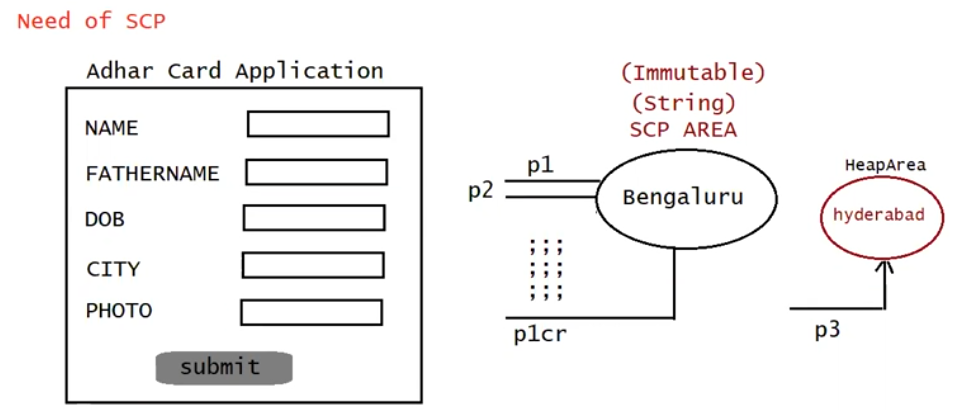
Note:

Importance of s.c.p

================

1. In our program if any String object id required to use repeatedly then it is not recommended to create multiple object with same content it reduces performance of the system and effects memory utilization .
2. We can create only one copy and we can reuse the same object for every requirement . This approach improves performances and memory utilization we can achieve this by using s.c.p
3. In s.c.p several references pointing to same object and main disadvantage in this approach is by using one reference if we are performing any change the remaining references will be impacted . To overcome this problem sun people implemented immutability concept for String objects .
4. According to this once we creates a string object we cant perform any changes in the existing object if we are trying to perform any change a new string object will be created hence immutability is the main disadvantage of s.c.p .

Example :



Explanation :

Here the applicant can have city banglore , similar to him many people lives in the city of banglore , creating separate objects for each and every person in not memory efficient and performance of program might also come down . here is the place where s.c.p uses , where a single copy of object can be reffered to multiple people . (banglore city object can be used by multiple people without creating new one for every person .

But there might be a case where the person changes the city (“hyderabad”) , and it should be reflected in the card , since String in immutable, it cant be changed a new object will be created and reffered to it , like above diagram . if there is already an object created with “Hyderabad” , it is reffered to it.

API ( application programming interface )

Some one wrote the code and he will give .class file end users will use and take the benefit

Java community wrote the code gave the String .class file to us , and we are using it . Entire java we are learning as API only .

javap java.lang.String shows method of the string

Note: if the class name and method name is same , then it is called constructor.

Some of the String class constructors are

String s = new String(); // creates empty String object

String s = new String (“ ”); // creates an object with String literals on heap and s.c.p

Eg: String s = new String (“hello”);

String s = new String(StringBuffer sb); // creates an equivalent string object for string buffer String buffer is converted to String .

Eg: String\_Eg14

String s = new String (char[] c); // creates equivalent string object for character array

// Eg: String\_Eg12

String s =new String (byte[] b); // creates equivalent string object for byte array

// Eg: String\_Eg13

The above concept can be said as constructor overloading . same name but different parameters

Some Important methods of String :

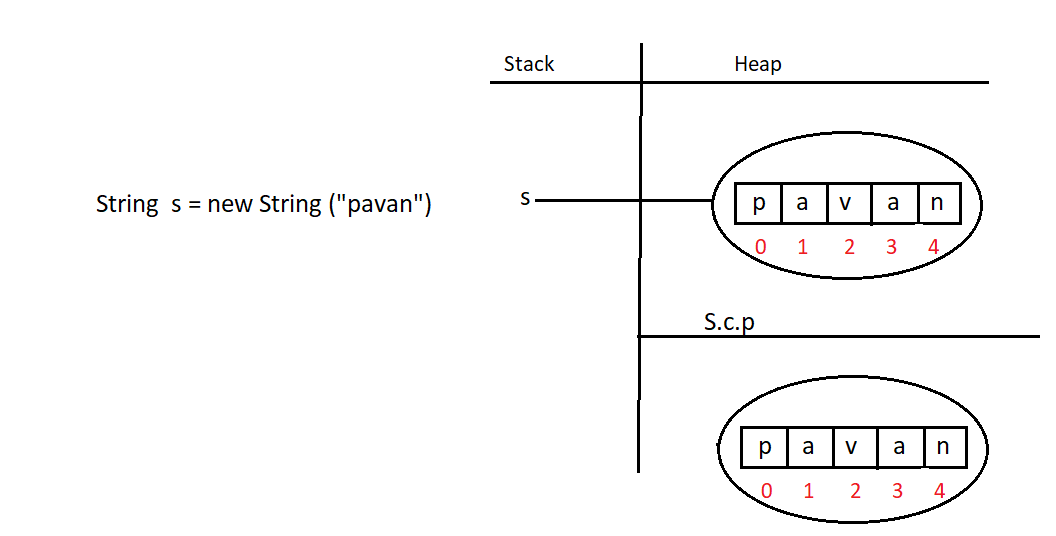
1. public char charAt(int index)
2. public String concat(String str)
3. public boolean equals(Object o)
4. public boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String s)
5. public String subString(int begin)
6. public String substring(int begin , int end)
7. public intLength()
8. public String replace(char old, char new )
9. public String toLowerCase()

10.public String toUpperCase()

11. public String trim()

12. public int indexOf(char ch)

13. public int lastIndexOf(char ch)



Even though the String is an object internally it is stored as array .

But if we try to access that array

System.out.println(s[3]) // compile time error

We cannot access them . it is only for memory level .

But we can access them as an array using charAt() method .

Eg: String\_Exception\_Eg15

// go through the program.

Eg: String\_Eg16

Here length() is a method of the String class , that can be accessed with String object . Even though String internally uses array we cannot use array property for it

Eg : String s = new String (“hello”);

s.length();

length is a property of Array class , array class is only for java (check previous notes on arrays )

class [I {

//property name

int length;

}