Basic java

No Primitive Data Type:-

1. String :-

    String is non primitive data type, In java string is basically a class which provide different function to manipulate the data which is stored in it. A string is used to store combination or string of character.

    Points to remember:-
2. String is a non primitive data type.
    1. The size of string cannot be determined.
    2. String is immutable i.e., once created cannot be changed or altered.
    3. String is used to store set of character or array of character.
    4. String is present in java.languagage package.
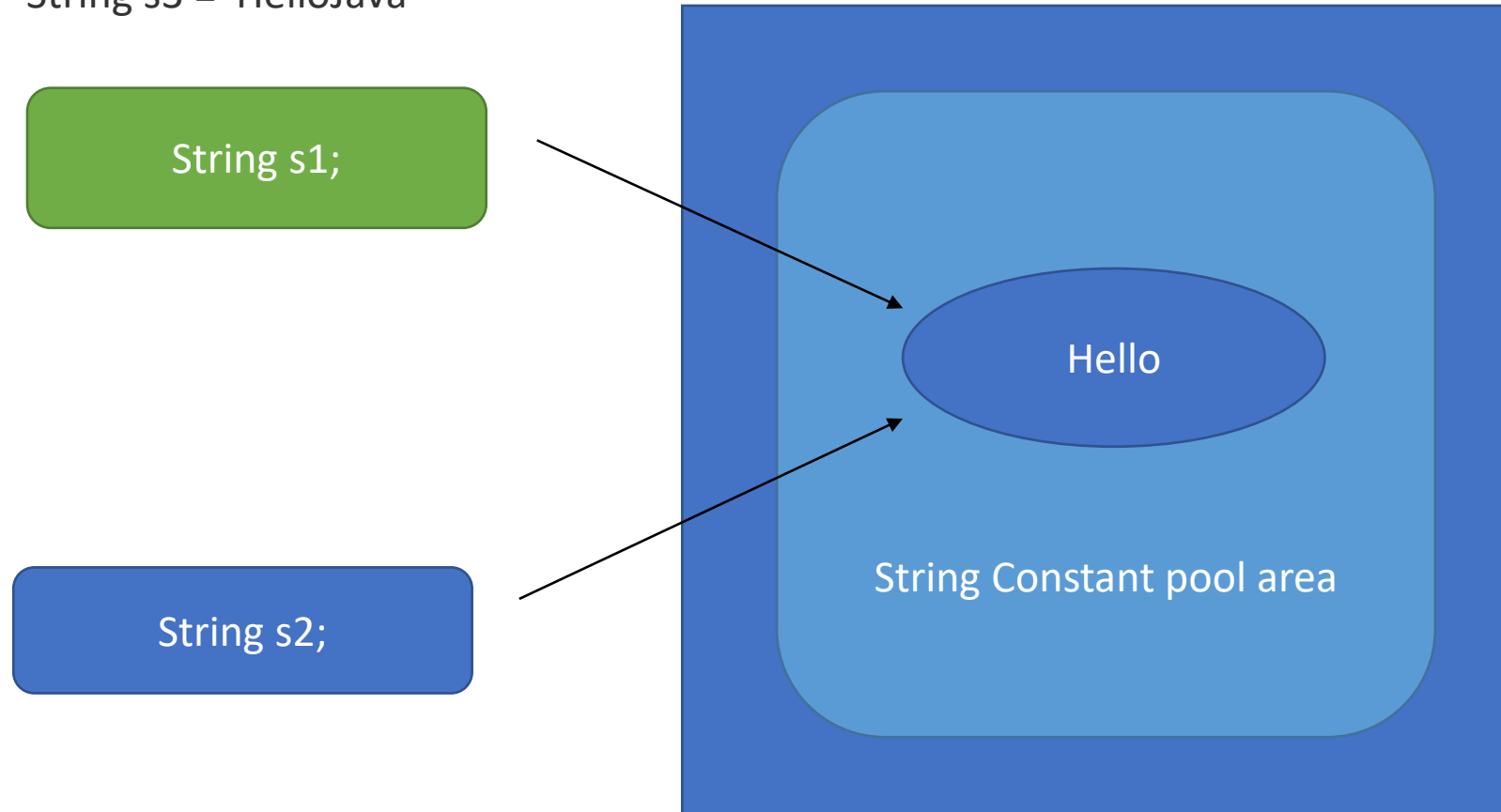
    Ways to declare a String :-
    1. By String Literal i.e. the regular way of declaring a variable.

        Syntax :- String a = "JavaClass";

        This type of String declaration gets saved in String Constant Pool Area.

Each time you create a string literal, the JVM checks the "string constant pool" first. If the string already exists in the pool, a reference to the pooled instance is returned. If the string doesn't exist in the pool, a new string instance is created and placed in the pool

Forex :- String s1 ="Hello";
        String s2 ="Hello";
          String s3 ="HelloJava"
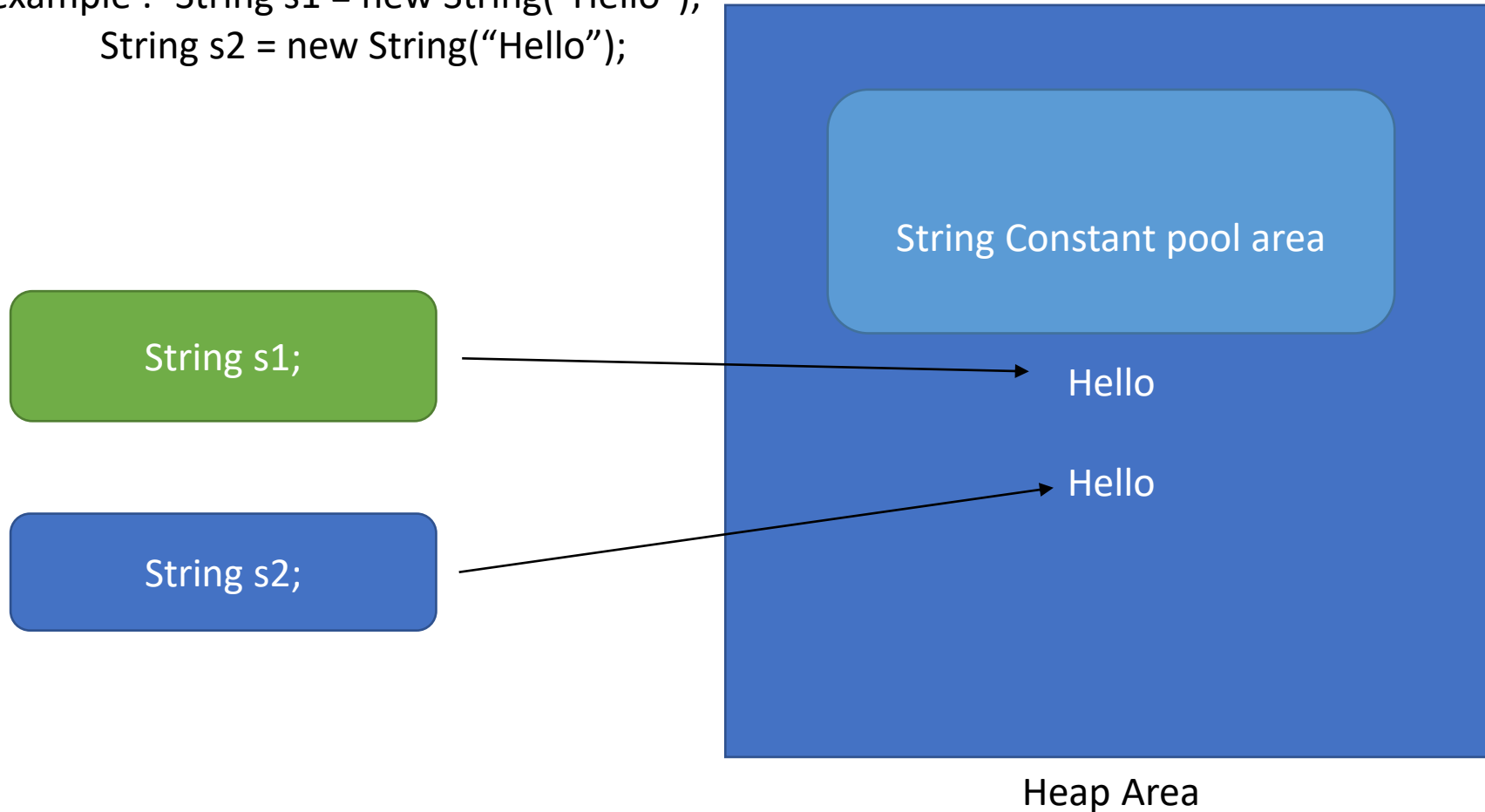
String s1;

String s2;

Hello

String Constant pool area

2.By new Keyword:-

> Syntax :- String a = new String("Hello");

In this case java will create a new object in non pool area, unlike the literal way if we declare two String with same values it wil get saved in two different locations.
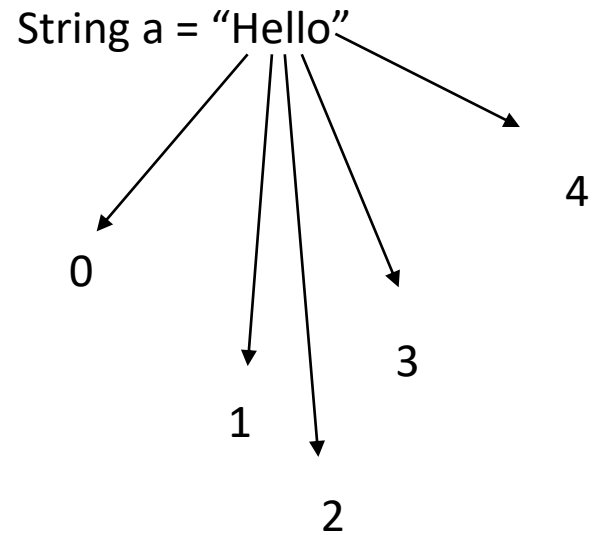
For example : -String s1 = new String("Hello");
> String s2 = new String("Hello");

String Constant pool area

String s1;

Hello

Hello

String s2;

Heap Area

In String the character sequence can are stored as index, so we can call and use the character of string individually can perform operation on them.

String index always starts with 0 then continue so on.

For ex:-

String a = "Hello"

0

1

2

3

4

" Good Morning "
0123456789 1011

- String class provides different methods to perform action on the String to perform actions on sequence of character that are stored in a particular string.

- Few Functions or methods of String are listed below:-

No	Method	Description
1	charAt(int index)	It returns char value for the particular index
2	length()	It returns string length
3	booleancontains(CharSequence s)	It returns true or false after matching the sequence of char value.
4	Boolean equals(Object another)	It checks the equality of string with the given object.
5	String substring(int beginIndex)	It returns substring for given begin index.
6	String substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)	It returns substring for given begin index and end index.
7	String concat(String str)	It concatenates the specified string.
8	String toLowerCase()	It returns a string in lowercase.