**Strings:**

* + can be used as concatenation operator
* String + numeric = String (1+java = 1java)
* Concat can also be used for concatenation

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String Constant pool saves the constants

Heap memory saves the operations in run time

* String s1 = new String(“Selenium Express”); --- string “Selenium Express” gets created in both String constant pool and also Heap Memory but s1 points to Heap Memory because s1 gets created in run time with new keyword and Heap memory stores operations performed in run time
* String s2= “Selenium Express” -- string “Selenium Express” gets created only in the String constant pool but not in Heap memory because no run time operations are performed

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* There are 4 different ways of representing string in java

String -- (java.lang package)

StringBuffer

StringBuilder

Array

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* When two Strings are created using new keyword with the same text, then the both strings are pointing to two different memory locations inside the Heap memory
* When two strings are created using “ “ with the same text, then the both strings will be pointing to same memory location inside String Constant pool.

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* String is immutable where as String Buffer and String Builder are mutable
* Scenarios involving string manipulations,string buffer and string builder are used
* Till java 1.4,String Buffer is used for String manipulations but as String Buffer is synchronized and thread safe and its performance is less, from java 1.5,

String builder is introduced which is non-synchronized and fast

* String concat + operator internally uses StringBuffer or StringBuilder class.