String:

* String is non-premetive data type so momory size is not fixed.
* String declararation can be done in two ways:
* 1. Without using new keyword
* 2. Using new keyword
* String object is going to string pool area which present in Heap area.

**String pool area:**

It is divide into two type:

1. Constant pool area
2. Non-constant pool are

* When we declare string without new keyword then duplicate will not be allowed, if we declare duplicate string then it will points same memory location and string constant pool area.
* If we use new keyword, then object will create for each string which will points to different memory location inside non-constant pool area.
* Duplicates are are allowed in non-constant pool ara.
* When we declare any string with new keyword then object will be created for each string.

Ex: String s= "xyz";

String s1 = "xyz";

System.***out***.println(s==s1);

String s2 = **new** String("abc");

String s3 = **new** String("abc");

System.***out***.println(s2==s3);

**package** string1;

**public** **class** Test1 {

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

String s1 = "Velocityo";

System.***out***.println(s1.toUpperCase()); //VELOCITY

System.***out***.println(s1.toLowerCase()); //velocity

System.***out***.println(s1.length()); //9

System.***out***.println(s1.indexOf("o")); //3

System.***out***.println(s1.lastIndexOf("o")); //8

System.***out***.println(s1.startsWith("Ve")); //true

System.***out***.println(s1.endsWith("y")); //false

System.***out***.println(s1.charAt(1)); //e

}

}

**package** string1;

**public** **class** Test2 {

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

String s1 = "Velocityo pune";

**for**(**int** i=13; i>=0; i--) {

System.***out***.print(s1.charAt(i));

}

}

}

**package** string1;

**public** **class** Test3 {

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

String s1 ="Velocity";

String s2 ="velocity";

System.***out***.println(s2.equals(s1)); //false

System.***out***.println(s2.equalsIgnoreCase(s1)); //true

System.***out***.println(s1.substring(2)); //locity

System.***out***.println(s1.substring(2,7)); //locit

}

}

Arrays:

* Arrays is data structure use to store collection of information of homogeneous(Same type of data) type.
* Array can be declared with capacity.
* Arrays can’t be grow able in size.
* Array is nothing but object inside object.

Ex:

**package** string1;

**import** java.util.Arrays;

**public** **class** Test4 {

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

String[] std = **new** String[5];

std[0]="Ramesh";

std[1]="Dinesh";

std[2]="Amol";

std[3]="Suresh";

std[4]="yogesh";

System.***out***.println(std.length);

**for**(**int** i=0; i<=4; i++) {

System.***out***.println(std[i]);

}

System.***out***.println("---------Sorted array-------");

Arrays.*sort*(std); //static method

**for**(**int** i=0; i<=4; i++) {

System.***out***.println(std[i]);

}

}

}

**package** string1;

**import** java.util.Arrays;

**public** **class** Test5 {

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

**int** [] ar = **new** **int**[5];

ar[0]=45;

ar[1]=35;

ar[2]=75;

ar[3]=22;

ar[4]=50;

**for** (**int** i=0; i<=4;i++) {

System.***out***.println(ar[i]);

}

Arrays.*sort*(ar);

System.***out***.println("-----Sorted values in Ascending order----------");

**for** (**int** i=0; i<=4;i++) {

System.***out***.println(ar[i]);

}

System.***out***.println("-----Sorted values in descending order----------");

**for** (**int** i=4; i>=0;i--) {

System.***out***.println(ar[i]);

}

}

}

**package** string1;

**public** **class** Test6 {

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

**int** ar[]= {22,25,85,42,66,56,23,10,44,77,99,53};

//System.out.println(ar.length);

**for** (**int** i=0; i<=11;i++) {

System.***out***.println(ar[i]);

}

}

}

**package** string1;

**public** **class** Test7 {

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

**int** ar[][] = **new** **int**[2][2];

ar[0][0]=10;

ar[0][1]=20;

ar[1][0]=30;

ar[1][1]=40;

**for**(**int** i=0; i<=1;i++) {

**for**(**int** j=0; j<=1; j++) {

System.***out***.print(" "+ar[i][j]);

}

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

}

}

}

**package** string1;

**public** **class** Test8 {

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

**int** ar[][]= {{10,20},{30,40}};

}

}