**Difference between String and String Builder**

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| **String** | **StringBuilder** |
| A String is immutable in Java  String class overrides the equals() method of the Object class  The String class implements the Comparable interface  We can create a String object without using a new operator | StringBuilder is mutable in Java  StringBuilder doesn’t override the equals() method of the Object class  StringBuilder doesn’t. implements the Comparable interface   It is not possible to create a object without new in a StringBuilder Class |

**String Tokenizer:**

* This class is used to break a String into pieces called tokens
* these tokens are then stored in the string tokenizer object from where we retrieved
* StringTokenizer st= new StringTokenizer(str,”delimiter”);
* StringTokenizer st= new StringTokenizer(str,”,”);

**Creating the String and Difference**

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| **String Literal** | **String Object** |
| it is stored in String constant pool area  it does not allow Duplicates  when we create using String it does not create in heap area  jvm checks for the state of the object | It is stored in heap area  It allows Duplicates |

**Exception**

* an exception is a runtime error
* All exceptions occur only at runtime but. some exceptions are detected at compile time and some others at runtime
* The exceptions that are checked at compilation time by the Java compiler are called 'checked exceptions'
* while the exceptions that are checked by the JVM are called 'unchecked exceptions

**Exception Handling**

* Exception handling ensures that the flow of the program doesn’t break when an exception occurs.
* By handling we make sure that all the statements execute and the flow of program doesn’t break.

**Try**

* the greatness of try block is that even if some exception arises inside it, the program will not be terminated.
* When JVM understands that there is an exception, it stores the exception details in an exception stack and then jumps into a catch block

**Catch**

* catch block is used to handle the Exception by declaring the type of exception within the parameter. The declared exception must be the parent class exception
* we write recovery code here