1. What is difference between String literal and String object?

Ans. When we create a String object using the new() operator, it always creates a new object in heap memory. On the other hand, if we create an object using String literal syntax e.g. “Baeldung”, it may return an existing object from the String pool, if it already exists. Otherwise, it will create a new String object and put in the string pool for future re-use. At a high level, both are the String objects, but the main difference comes from the point that new() operator always creates a new String object. Also, when we create a String using literal – it is interned.

Reference: <https://www.baeldung.com/java-string-pool>.

1. What is purpose of Matches?

Ans. Method matches() checks whether the String is matching with the specified regular expression. If the String fits in the specified regular expression then this method returns true else it returns false.

Below is the syntax of the method: public boolean matches(String regex)

Reference: <https://beginnersbook.com/2013/12/java-string-matches-method-example/>

1. What is purpose of Replace All?

Ans. It replaces all the substrings that fits the given regular expression with the replacement String. The difference between replace() and replaceAll() method is that the replace() method replaces all the occurrences of old char with new char while replaceAll() method replaces all the occurrences of old string with the new string.

1. What is the purpose of intern method?

Ans. <https://www.journaldev.com/7929/java-string-intern>

1. Singleton pattern?

Ans. Singleton pattern restricts the instantiation of a class and ensures that only one instance of the class exists in the java virtual machine. The singleton class must provide a global access point to get the instance of the class.

Reference: <https://www.journaldev.com/1377/java-singleton-design-pattern-best-practices-examples>

1. Rules for immutability?

Ans. <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/concurrency/imstrat.html>