# Assignments on String Class

1. Write an application to determine the length of the String str = “**Hello World**”. (Hint: Use

String method)

Ans:

Str.length()

1. Write an application to join the two Strings “**Hello,** ” & “**How are you?**” (Hint: Use String method)

Ans.

String str1=”Hello”;

String str2=”How are you”;

String str3=str1.concat(str2);

1. Given a String “**Java String pool refers to collection of Strings which are stored in heap memory**”, perform the following operations (Hint: all operation can be performed using String methods)
   1. Print the string to console in lowercase

Ans. String s=”Apple”;

s.toLowerCase();

* 1. Print the string to console in uppercase

Ans.

s.toUpperCase();

* 1. Replace all ‘a’ character in the string with $ sign

Ans.

s.Replace(“a”,”$”);

* 1. Check if the original String contains the word “collection”

Ans.

s.contains(“collection”)

* 1. Check if the following String “**java string pool refers to collection of strings which are stored in heap memory**” matches the original

Ans

S1= “**java string pool refers to collection of strings which are stored in heap memory**”;

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

* 1. If the string does not match check if there is another method which can be used to check if the strings are equal

Ans.

s.equals(s1);

# Assignments on StringBuffer Class

**Note: StringBuffer** is a peer class of String that provides much of the functionality of strings. String represents fixed-length, immutable character sequences while **StringBuffer** represents growable and writable character sequences. **StringBuffer** may have characters and substrings inserted in the middle or appended to the end. It will automatically grow to make room for such additions and often has more characters preallocated than are actually needed, to allow room for growth.

1. Write an application to append the following strings “StringBuffer”, “is a peer class of String”, “that provides much of “, “the functionality of strings” using a StringBuffer.

Ans.

StringBuffer s=new StringBuffer(“StringBuffer”);

StringBuffer s1=new StringBuffer(“is a peer class of String”);

s.append(s1);

1. Insert the following string “insert text” into the string “It is used to \_ at the specified index position” at the location denoted by the sign \_

Ans.

StringBuffer S1=new StringBuffer (“It is used to at the specified index position”);

S1.insert(13, “insert text”);

1. Reverse the following string “This method returns the reversed object on which it was called” using StringBuffer Class

Ans.

StringBuffer S1=new StringBuffer (“This method returns the reversed object on which it was called”);

S1.reverse();

# Assignments on StringBuilder Class

**Note: StringBuilder**: J2SE 5 adds a new string class to Java’s already powerful string handling capabilities. This new class is called **StringBuilder**. It is identical to StringBuffer except for one important difference: it is not synchronized, which means that it is not thread safe. The advantage of StringBuilder is faster performance. However, in cases in which you are using multithreading, you must use StringBuffer rather than StringBuilder.

1. Provide solution for “**Assignments on StringBuffer Class”** using **StringBuilder** class

Ans.

1. Write an application to append the following strings “StringBuffer”, “is a peer class of String”, “that provides much of “, “the functionality of strings” using a **StringBuilder**.

Ans.

StringBuilder s=new StringBuilder (“StringBuffer”);

StringBuilder s1=new StringBuilder (“is a peer class of String”);

s.append(s1);

1. Insert the following string “insert text” into the string “It is used to \_ at the specified index position” at the location denoted by the sign \_

Ans.

StringBuilder S1=new StringBuilder (“It is used to at the specified index position”);

S1.insert(13, “insert text”);

1. Reverse the following string “This method returns the reversed object on which it was called” using StringBuilder Class

Ans.

Ans.

StringBuilder S1=new StringBuilder (“This method returns the reversed object on which it was called”);

S1.reverse();