String endsWith(str) usage and handling it right

In this blog we will see how to use endsWith(str) method of String API.

String str="Sony Playstation";

str.endsWith("station"); //returns true

str.endsWith("Sony"); //returns false

We will use this function in such a way that it handles few extra conditions

The following code explains that whether the string input or prefix is not present the method should return false.

**if** ((!hasLength(str)) && !(hasLength(prefix))) {

**return** **false**;

}

Now, if the length of prefix is greater than the length of string then we return false.

**if** (prefix.length() > str.length()) {

**return** **false**;

}

If above 2 conditions fail means we are ready to use endsWith(str) method.

**Important**:: **We are converting the input string and prefix to lowerCase because we are comparing them as case insensitive.**

**if** (str.toLowerCase().endsWith(prefix.toLowerCase())) {

**return** **true**;

}

Following is the code for entire method:

// endsWith prefix (Ignore case)

/\*\*

\* Ends with ignore case.

\*

\* **@param** str

\* the str

\* **@param** suffix

\* the suffix

\* **@return** true, if successful

\*/

**public** **static** **boolean** endsWithIgnoreCase(String str, String suffix) {

**if** ((!hasLength(str)) && !(hasLength(suffix))) {

**return** **false**;

}

**if** (suffix.length() > str.length()) {

**return** **false**;

}

**if** (str.toLowerCase().endsWith(suffix.toLowerCase())) {

**return** **true**;

}

**return** **false**;

}