String startsWith(str) usage and handling it right.

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

String str="Sony Playstation";

str.startsWith("Sony"); //returns true

str.startsWith("Playstation"); //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 startsWith(str) method. Important :: We are converting the input string and prefix to lowercase because we are comparing them as case insensitive.

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

**return** **true**;

}

Following is the code for entire method lowercase

// startsWith prefix (Ignore case)

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\* Starts with ignore case.

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\* **@param** str

\* **@param** prefix

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

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**public** **static** **boolean** startsWithIgnoreCase(String str, String prefix) {

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

**return** **false**;

}

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

**return** **false**;

}

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

**return** **true**;

}

**return** **false**;

}