**Week 3 Research**

**Select five methods from the String JavaDocs and describe the following for each: 1) what the method signature is, 2) what the method does, and 3) why would this method be useful (how could you use it)?**

1. .length

Returns the length of this string. The length is equal to the number of Unicode code units in the string.

Very useful in determining how many characters are in a String

2. .charAt

Returns the char value at the specified index.

Could use to identify what letter exists in the second character position of a name, for example.

3. .replace

Returns a string resulting from replacing all occurrences of oldChar in this string with newChar.

Can very easily turn “Mountains” into “Mountainz,” for example.

4. .concat

Concatenates the specified string to the end of this string.

Can quickly make word adjustments, like “base” to “baseball.”

5. .isBlank

Returns true if the string is empty or contains only white space codepoints, otherwise false.

Helpful if you’re looking for null entries in a database of names, perhaps.

**Select five methods from the Array JavaDocs and describe the following for each: 1) what the method signature is, 2) what the method does, and 3) why would this method be useful (how could you use it)?**

1. .length

Returns the length of the specified array object, as an int.

Useful in a similar way to .length for String. Allows one to count the values in an array.

2. .clone

Creates and returns a copy of the given array.

Can allow for replication of an array to manipulate values without disrupting or losing values in the original.

3. .toString

Returns a string representation of the object. In general, the toString method returns a string that "textually represents" this object. The result should be a concise but informative representation that is easy for a person to read.

Useful if you’re looking for a more “written” display of an array, either for reporting purposes, or some other reason.

4. .equals

Indicates whether some other object is "equal to" this one.

Potentially helpful in determining similarity of given arrays for comparison purposes.

5. It’s possible I was looking in the wrong places for this information, but I could not identify a fifth method that covered something that we had learned up to this point. All others that I could find were beyond my current understanding.