String str1 = "Hello";

String str2 = "Hello";

String str3 = new String("Hello");

System.out.println(str1 == str2); // true

System.out.println(str1 == str3); // false

WHY?

In Java, the == operator checks for reference equality, not content equality. This means it checks whether the two references point to the same object in memory.

str1 and str2 reference the same object in the string pool, so str1 == str2 is true. However, str3 references a new object created on the heap, so str1 == str3 is false.

If you want to compare the contents of the strings, you should use the .equals() method:

System.out.println(str1.equals(str2)); // true

System.out.println(str1.equals(str3)); // true