

String

Strings are a sequence of objects. The Java platform provides the String class to create and manipulate strings.

The String class is immutable, so that once it is created a String object cannot be changed. The String class has a number of methods to modify strings. Since strings are immutable, what these methods really do is create and return a new string that contains the result of the operation.

Syntax

```
String name = "Mario";  
String[] names = {"Mario", "Luigi", "Shaun"};
```

String Methods

Java String split()

Splits the string at the specified string (regex)

Java String compareTo()

Compares two strings in the dictionary order

Java String compareToIgnoreCase()

Compares two strings ignoring case differences

Java String length()

Returns the length of the string

Java String replace()

Replace all matching characters/text in the string

Java String replaceAll()

Replace all substrings matching the regex pattern

Java String substring()

Returns a substring from the given string

Java String equals()

Compares two strings

Java String equalsIgnoreCase()

Compares two strings ignoring case differences

Java String contains()

Checks whether the string contains a substring

Java String indexOf()

Returns the index of the character/substring

Java String trim()

Removes any leading and trailing whitespace

Java String charAt()

Returns the character at the given index

Java String toLowerCase()

Converts characters in the string to lower case

Java String concat()

Concatenates two strings and returns it

Etc..