**Comparing two Strings:**

Strings are compared with equals method.

Str1.equals(Str2);

== is used to compare others.

For example, integer values are compared with == method.

If you use == to compare strings, it compares the reference points but not the actual values.

**package** FPPackage;

**public** **class** StringsDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

//Test 1

String strtest1 = "hi";

String strtest2 = "hi";

**if**(strtest1 == strtest2) {

System.***out***.println("Test1: Both are equal");

}

**else** {

System.***out***.println("Test1: Both are not equal");

}

//Test 2

String strtest3 = **new** String("hi");

String strtest4 = **new** String("hi");

**if**(strtest3==strtest4) {

System.***out***.println("Test2: Both are equal");

}

**else** {

System.***out***.println("Test2: Both are not equal");

}

//Test 3

String strtest5 = **new** String("hi");

String strtest6 = **new** String("hi");

**if**(strtest5.equals(strtest6)) {

System.***out***.println("Test3: Both are equal");

}

**else** {

System.***out***.println("Test3: Both are not equal");

}

}

}

**Concatenating two strings:**

For concatenating two strings we use + operator.

**package** FPPackage;

**public** **class** StringsDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

String strtest1 = "hi";

String strtest2 = "hello";

String strtest3 = strtest1 + strtest2;

System.***out***.println(strtest3);

String strtest4 = strtest1.concat(strtest2);

System.***out***.println(strtest4);

}

}