**To what value is a variable of the String type automatically initialized?**

The default value of a String type is null.

**Difference between Character Constant and String Constant in java?**

Character constant is enclosed in single quotes. String constants are enclosed in double quotes. Character constants are single digit or character. String Constants are collection of characters. Ex :’2’, ‘A’ Ex : “Hello World”

**What are the different ways to create Strings in java?**

Strings can be mainly created in three ways.

1. Using Character Array

Ex:

char[] ch = {‘H’,’e’,’l’,’l’,’o’};

String str = new String(ch);

1. Using String Literal

String str1 = “Hello”;

1. Using new keyword

String str2 = new String(“Hello”);

**Write a method that will remove given character from the String?**

We can use replaceAll method to replace all the occurrences of a String with another String. The important point to note is that it accepts String as argument, so we will use Character class to create String and use it to replace all the characters with empty String.

str.replaceAll(Character.toString(c), “”);

**public** **class** StringsEx {

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

String str = **new** String("Selenium Tutorials");

//removing e from the above

**char** ch = 'e';

String str1 = str.replaceAll(Character.*toString*(ch), "");

System.***out***.println(str1);

}

}

**How can we make a string to upper case or lower case?**

Using toLowerCase() and toUpperCase() methods.

**How can we compare strings ignoring case?**

Using equalsIgnoreCase(String str) method.

Example:

**public** **class** StringsEx {

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

String str1 = **new** String("SELENIUM TUTORIALS");

String str2 = **new** String("Selenium Tutorials");

**if**(str1.equalsIgnoreCase(str2)) {

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

}

**else** {

System.***out***.println("The strings are not equal");

}

}

}

**How to split a string in java?**

Using split(string regex) method

Example:

**public** **class** StringsEx {

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

String str1 = **new** String("Selenium Tutorials by subbu");

String[] arr1 = str1.split(" ");

System.***out***.println("length of array is "+arr1.length);

**for**(**int** i=0; i<arr1.length; i++) {

System.***out***.println(arr1[i]);

}

}

}

Result:

length of array is 4

Selenium

Tutorials

by

subbu

**How many objects will be created by the following?**

**String str = “Selenium Tutorials”**

**String str1 = “Selenium Tutorials”**

Only one object.

**What is the difference between equals() method and == operator?**

The equals() method matches content of the strings whereas == operator matches object or reference of the strings.

**Is String class final?**

Yes.

**How to check if a string is empty?**

We can check the length of the string to find if a string is empty. We can also use isEmpty() method to check the length of string.

**public** **class** StringsEx {

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

String str1 = **new** String("");

**if**(str1.isEmpty()) {

System.***out***.println("usign isEmpty() - The string is empty");

}

**if**(str1.length() == 0) {

System.***out***.println("using length() - The string is empty");

}

}

}

**How to convert a string into int?**

We can convert a string into int only if the string is a numbered string. Otherwise it will throw an exception “NumberFormatException”

Example:

**public** **class** StringsEx {

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

String str1 = **new** String("67");

**int** no = Integer.*parseInt*(str1);

System.***out***.println(no);

}

}

**How to convert a string into double?**

We convert a string into double using Double.parseDouble() method.

**public** **class** StringsEx {

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

String str1 = **new** String("67.89");

**double** no = Double.*parseDouble*(str1);

System.***out***.println(no);

}

}