**Some String function from java.language package**

1. **charAt() to extract a character from any string=>SOP(”Aditi”.charAt(3));=>t**
2. **length() to calculate the number of character => SOP(”Aditi”.length());=>5 String class**
3. **concat()=>to join two string: SOP(“Aditi”.concat(“Kumari”));-AditiKumari**
4. **isUpperCase()=>check for capital letter and return Boolean:-SOP(Character.isUpperCase(‘a’)=>false**
5. **isLowerCase()=>check for small letter and return Boolean: SOP(Character.isLowerCase(‘a’)=>true**
6. **isDigit() check for digits and return Boolean SOP(Character.Idigit(‘9’))=>true Return Boolean value(true/false**
7. **isWhitespace() checks for space [Character.isWhiteSpace(‘ ‘)] character class**
8. **isLetter() check for letter and return boolean**
9. **isLetterOrDigit()check for letter of digits and return Boolean value**
10. **toUpperCase() converts small letter to capital letter**
11. **toLowerCase()converts capital letter to small letter**
12. **str1+str2 :join two string as concat function**
13. **Integer.parseInt() convert string to integer “27”=> 27**
14. **Floar.parseFloat() convert string to float Wrapper class “27.9”-> 27.9**
15. **Double.ParseDouble()convert string to double**  “278965432123 . 89765432189”
16. **nextInt() : to accept any integer data from keyboard**
17. **nextFloat():to accept any float data from keyboard**
18. **nextDouble():to accept any double data from keyboard**
19. **next() :to accept any word from keyboard Scanner class**
20. **nextLine()to accept any sentence from keyboard**
21. **nextBoolean() to accept any Boolean value from keyboard**
22. **next().charAt(0) to accept any character from keyboard**
23. **valueOf()convert any data to string 26=>”26” 23.67=> “23.67” ‘2’=>”2”**
24. **toString() convert any data to string**
25. **trim() “ abcd “.trim()**
26. **substring(int) extract the part of the string from given string “aditi”.substring(1)= diti**
27. **substring(int, int) extract the part of the string from given string ex. “aditi”.substring(1,3)= di**
28. **indexOf(char):return the position from the first “Aditi”.indexOf(‘m’)=> -1 , “Aditi”.indexOf(‘i’)=> 2**
29. **indexOf(char, int) return the first position after the second argument Aditi”.indexOf(‘i’,3)=> 4**

**checks lexicographically**

1. **compareTo() : check equality of two string and return integer.**

**for string:- “ABC”.compareTo(“BCD”)-> will return -1 Belong to String Class**

**For integer-> 2==3 / for Boolean ->true==true/for character ->’a’==’c’**

1. **equals() : check equality of two sting and return boolean “asd”.equals(”dfg”)-:false**
2. **compareToIgnoreCase() ignore capital or small letter ex.“asd”.compareToIgnoreCase (”dfg”)**
3. **equalsIgnoreCase()**
4. **replace() “Denobili”.replace(‘I’,’o’);-denobolo 97-100=-3**
5. **replaceAll(): “if you think yourselves strong, strong you will be”.replsceAll(“strong”,”weak”)**

output:- if you thing yourselves weak, weak you will be.

1. **startsWith():-checks whether a string starts with another string or not ”coordinator”.startsWith(“co”):-true**
2. **endsWith():-checks whether a string ends with another string or not “coordinator”.endsWith(“or”):-true**
3. **lastIndexOf(char) return the position from the last “denobili”.lastIndexOf(‘n’):--1**
4. **lastindexOf(char,int) return the last position before the second argument “denobili”.lastIndexOf(‘i’,6): 5**
5. **append(): n=”aditi”; m=”Kumari”**

**m.append(n):-will return KumariAditi.**