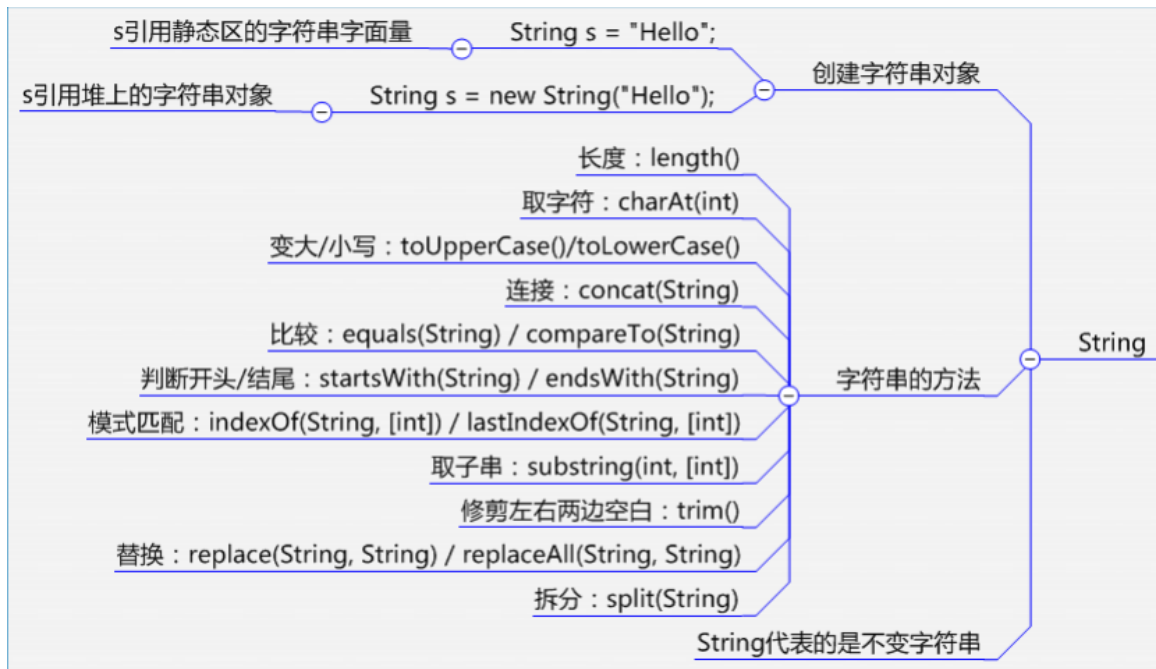


# String类和StringBuffer类

## String类

- java.lang.String类代表不可变的字符序列
- 字符串是一个特殊的对象
- 字符串一旦初始化就不可以被改变



实例一:

```
package 面向对象编程.string类;

public class test02 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        /**
         * 创建字符串对象的方法一:
         *   引用静态区的字符串字面量
         */
        String s1 = "hello";
        String s2 = "world";
        String s3 = "hello";

        /**
         * 说明:
         *   == 判断是指的判断
         *   equals 判断是内容的判断
         */
        System.out.println(s1 == s3);

        /**
         * 创建字符串对象的方法二:
         *   先引用堆上的字符串对象, 堆上的字符串对象引用静态区的字符串字面量
         *   在new String (args) 时, args可以是 字符串 也可以是 字符数组
         */
    }
}
```

```

s1 = new String("hello");
s2 = new String("hello");
System.out.println(s1 == s2);
System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));

char c[] = {'s','w','r'};
String s4 = new String(c);
String s5 = new String(c,1,2);
System.out.println(s4);
System.out.println(s5);

}
}

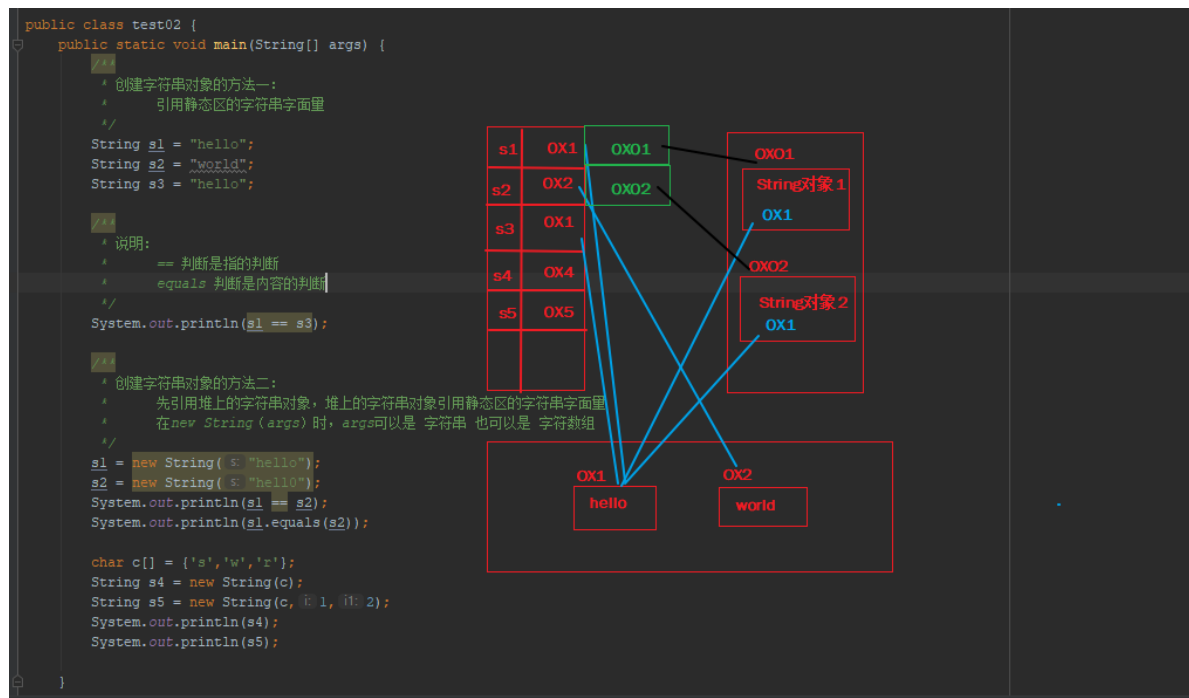
```

结果:

```

true
false
true
swr
wr

```



## 实例二

```

package 面向对象编程.string类;

public class test03 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String a = "Programming";
        String b = new String("Programming");

        String c = "Program" + "ming";

        System.out.println(a == b);
        System.out.println(a == c);
    }
}

```

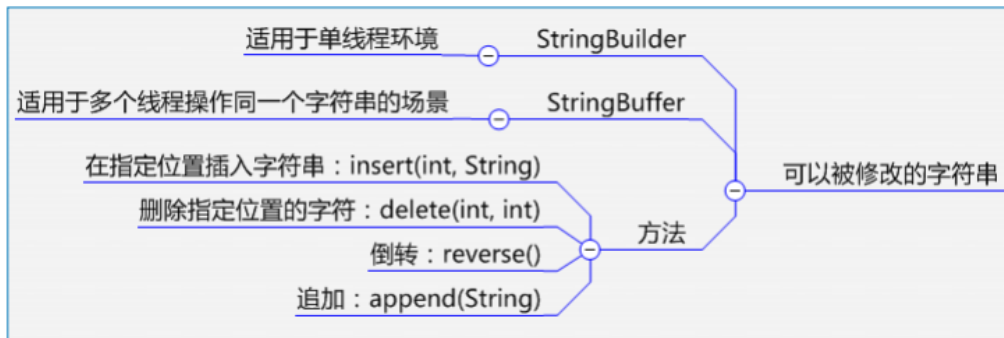
```

        System.out.println(a.equals(b));
        System.out.println(a.equals(c));
        System.out.println("Programming".equals(b));
    }
}

```

## StringBuffer类

- java.lang.StringBuffer可以对字符串内容进行增删
- StringBuffer没有重写equals方法
- StringBuffer是可变长度的



```

package 面向对象编程.StringBuffer;

public class test01 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Microsoft";
        char[] a = {'a','b','e','o'};

        StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer(s);
        s1.append("/").append("IBM").append("/").append("Sun");
        System.out.println(s1);

        StringBuffer s2 = new StringBuffer("数字: ");
        for (int i=0;i<10;i++){
            s2.append(i);
        }

        System.out.println(s2);
    }
}

```

**注意：字符串常量相加的字符串变量相加的区别**

例子：

```

package 面向对象编程.StringBuffer;

public class test01 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = "Microsoft";
        char[] a = {'a','b','e','o'};

```

```
StringBuffer s1 = new StringBuffer(s);
s1.append("/").append("IBM").append("/").append("Sun");
System.out.println(s1);
```

```
StringBuffer s2 = new StringBuffer("数字: ");
for (int i=0;i<10;i++){
    s2.append(i);
}
System.out.println(s2);
```

```
String base = "base";
```

```
/**
```

```
 * 区别以下代码:
```

```
 * 1、字符串常量相加
```

```
 *     先在常量池中相加, 如果常量池中又就直接返回, 没有就创建
```

```
 * 2、字符串变量相加
```

```
 *     先开辟空间, 在拼接。在拼接时, 需要创建一个StringBuffer对象, 之后将StringBuffer对象转化为String对象。在
```

```
 *
```

```
 */
```

```
String c = "base" + "java";
```

```
String d = "base" + "java";
```

```
System.out.println(c == d);
```

```
c = base + "java";
```

```
d = base + "java";
```

```
System.out.println(c == d);
```

```
System.out.println(c.equals(d));
```

```
System.out.println((base + "java") == (base + "java"));
```

```
}
```

```
}
```