Course Name: A Level (2nd Sem) Subject: JAVA
Topic: String handling in java Date: 27-03-20

Methods of String class

1-length()

length(): This method is used to get the number of character of any string.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		int l;
		String s=new String("Java");
		l=s.length();
		System.out.println("Length: "+l);
	}
}
```

2-charAt(index)

charAt(): This method is used to get the character at a given index value.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		char c;
		String s=new String("Java");
		c=s.charAt(2);
		System.out.println("Character: "+c);
	}
}
```

3-toUpperCase()

toUpperCase(): This method is use to convert lower case string into upper case.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s="Java";
		System.out.println("String: "+s.toUpperCase());
	}
}
```

4-toLowerCase()

toLowerCase(): This method is used to convert lower case string into upper case.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s="JAVA";
		System.out.println("String: "+s.toLowerCase());
	}
}
```

5-concat()

concat(): This method is used to combined two string

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s1="Alok";
		String s2="Bhatt";
		System.out.println("Combined String: "+s1.concat(s2));
	}
}
```

6-equals()

equals(): This method is used to compare two strings, It return true if strings are same otherwise return false. It is case sensitive method.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s1="Alok";
		String s2="Bhatt";
		String s3="Alok";
		System.out.println("Compare String: "+s1.equals(s2));
		System.out.println("Compare String: "+s1.equals(s3));
	}
}
```

7-equalsIgnoreCase()

equalsIgnoreCase(): This method is case insensitive method, It return true if the contents of both strings are same otherwise false.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s1="Alok";
		String s2="ALOK";
		String s3="Bhatt";
		System.out.println("Compare String: "+s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s2));
		System.out.println("Compare String: "+s1.equalsIgnoreCase(s3));
	}
}
```

8-compareTo()

compareTo(): This method is used to compare two strings by taking unicode values, It return 0 if the string are same otherwise return +ve or -ve integer values.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s1="Alok";
		String s2="Bhatt";
		int i;
		i=s1.compareTo(s2);
		if(i==0)
		{
			System.out.println("Strings are same");
		}
		else
		{
			System.out.println("Strings are not same");
		}
	}
}
```

9-compareToIgnoreCase()

compareToIgnoreCase(): This method is case insensitive method, which is used to compare two strings similar to compareTo().

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s1="Alok";
		String s2="ALOK";
		int i;
		i=s1.compareToIgnoreCase(s2);
		if(i==0)
		{
			System.out.println("Strings are same");
		}
		else
		{
			System.out.println("Strings are not same");
		}
	}
}
```

10-startsWith()

startsWith(): This method return true if string is start with given another string, otherwise it returns false.

```
class StringHandling
{
	public static void main(String arg[])
	{
		String s="Java is programming language";
		System.out.println(s.startsWith("Java"));
	}
}
```