Methods of String class

16- replace()

replace(): This method is used to return a duplicate string by replacing old character with new character.

class Stringreplace {
    public static void main(String arg[]) {
        String s1 = "corona";
        String s2 = s1.replace('c', 'k');
        System.out.println(s2);
    }
}

17- replaceAll()

replaceAll(): This method returns a new string resulting from replacing all occurrences of old characters in the string with new characters.

class repl1 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String Str = new String("The disease was first identified in 2019 in Wuhan,");
        System.out.println(Str.replace('i', 'p'));
    }
}

18- replaceAll() example: replace word

replaceAll(): replace all the occurrences of single word or set of words.

class ReplaceAll2 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        String s1 = "The lungs are the organs most affected. The tests are typically done on respiratory samples";
        ...
replaceAll(): remove all the occurrences of white spaces.

class Replace3{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        String s1=" The lungs are the organs most affected";
        String s2=s1.replaceAll("\s","");
        System.out.println(s2);
    }
}

20- String valueOf()
The java string valueOf() method converts different types of values into string.
By the help of string valueOf() method, we can convert int to string, long to string,
boolean to string, character to string, float to string, double to string, object to
string and char array to string.

class StringValue{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int value=10;
        String s1=String.valueOf(value);
        System.out.println(s1+10);
    }
}

Exercise:
1. Is String a keyword in Java?
2. Why strings are immutable?