

Subject :

[Strings] → predefined class → 13 constructor
→ 40 methods

String → Sequence of characters

→ String object can be created → string literal
→ array of characters

String message = new String("-----"); or (reference of array of
String " " = "-----"; ← An array of char is an object

* Strings are Immutable, once its created, the object contents can't be changed.

(if some string variable is modified, it will be pointing at a new object, (a new reference))

[Interned Strings] ⇒ an instance that have two references pointing at it

String giving two variables, both will point to same instance, JVM will create two strings

All strings in JVM are immutable. primitive data types are mutable.

STUPLE METHODS IN STRING CLASS

① method trim works on the sides left and right only.

It removes white space characters.

"" is an empty string \rightarrow length = 0

Indices in strings from 0 \rightarrow length - 1

\rightarrow equals(S1) \rightarrow case sensitive

equalsIgnoreCase \rightarrow case insensitive

Comparing contents.

\rightarrow compareTo(S1) \rightarrow case sensitive (it returns the difference)

compareToIgnoreCase \rightarrow case insensitive

* Obtaining Substrings:

→ `substring(beginIndex)` برج ال string ل زني ال
دلي صو ال Index دكر ان string

→ `substring(beginIndex, endIndex)` دقو ال صو دقو ال Index ال سنقو عني

* Finding char

* Finding Substring

→ `indexOf(ch)`

searching from 0 → first index occurrence

→ `indexOf(ch, fromIndex)`

" " from Index → first occurrence

→ `lastIndexOf(ch)`

" " 0 → last occurrence

Same in
←
here but
searching
for substring

→ `lastIndexOf(ch, fromIndex)`

" " 0 → from Index
returns index of last occurrence
before from index.

They all
return -1
if not matching
any thing.

[Replacing Strings]

→ replace('old char', 'new char') old char ال القديم، الجديد

→ replace (

→ replaceFirst("old string", "new string") string القديم، الجديد

strings ال قديم

→ replaceAll("old string", "new string") string القديم، الجديد

strings ال قديم

Splitting

split (String delimiter); returns array of strings
delimiter ال قديم، string ال قديم

Subject :

Matching, Replacing, Splitting by patterns

Matches method → equals ایسا ہے

endWith اور startWith ایسا ہے
داخل ال string میں سے لے کر

① first regular expression in matches method :-
(.*) or (.*)

example matches("Java.*", "Java.*");

string اور string ، ایسا ہے ایسا ہے ،
Java اور string اور ایسا ہے

② regular expression \\d → digits

③ regular expression [] ایسا ہے ایسا ہے
ایسا ہے ایسا ہے ایسا ہے

replaceAll("[#+]", "NNN");

ایسا ہے ایسا ہے

NNN

split("[#+]")

ایسا ہے ایسا ہے
split ایسا ہے