



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

BCS-503: Object Oriented Techniques

Lecture-27

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# OBJECTIVES

In this PPT, you will learn to:

- ❖ Explain String Handling
- ❖ Creating String Objects
- ❖ Understanding the Immutability
- ❖ String Literal & String Constant Pool
- ❖ Strings Methods



# STRING HANDLING

- A sequence of characters is handled in Java by 3 classes:-

`java.lang.String`

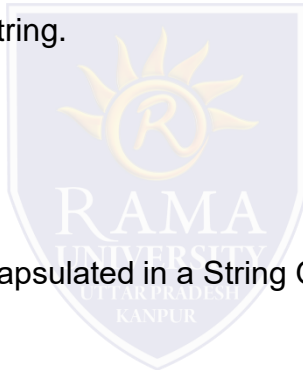
`java.lang.StringBuffer`

`java.lang.StringBuilder`

- Strings in Java is not merely a sequence of characters.
- Strings are immutable objects of type `java.lang.String`.

## Meaning of Immutability :-

We can't change the sequence of Characters encapsulated in a String Object. Each operation on that object will produce a new String object.



# CREATING STRING OBJECTS

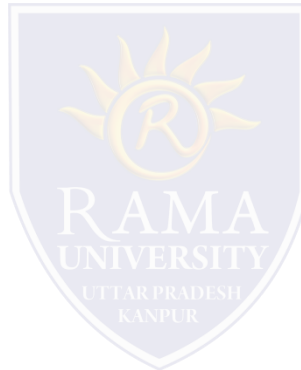
## Ways of Creating String Objects

Using new Keyword

```
String s1 = new String();  
String s2 = new String("Java");
```

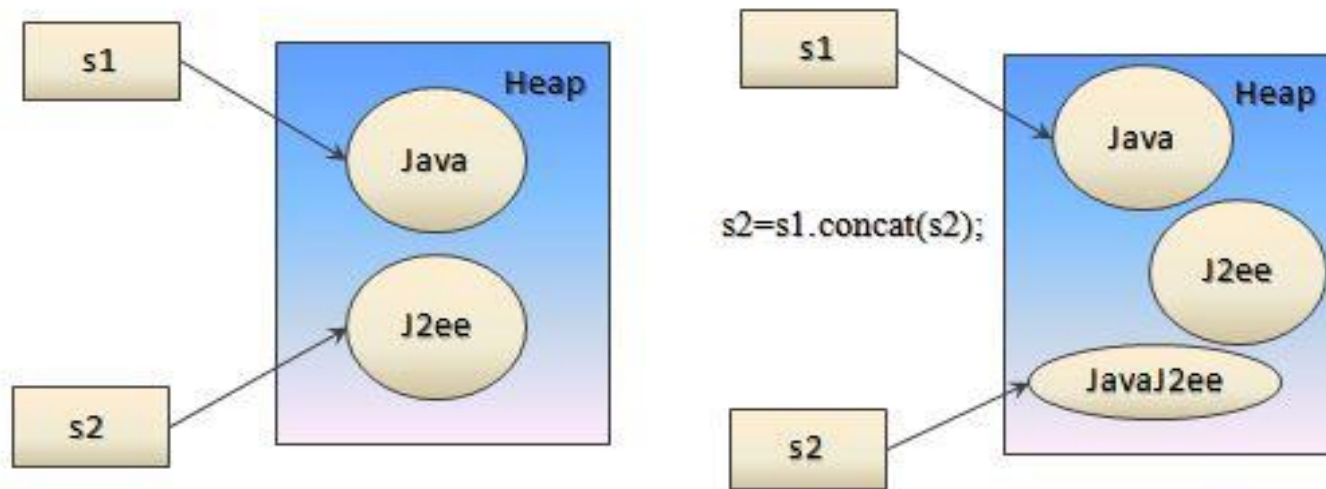
Using String literal

```
String s3 = "J2EE"
```



# UNDERSTANDING THE IMMUTABILITY

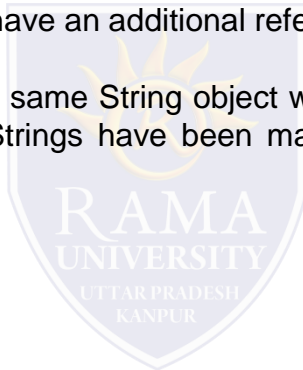
- String s1 = new String("Java");
- String s2 = new String("J2ee");



- Which one was immutable? String reference variable or String Object itself.
- Count the total no. of objects created. How many String objects can be referred to by our application? How many are missing?

# STRING LITERAL & STRING CONSTANT POOL

- It is a special memory area set aside by JVM to make Java more memory efficient.
- When a String literal is encountered, the pool is checked to see if an identical String already exists. If it's there, no new String literal object is created, we'll simply have an additional reference to the same existing object.
- Now, if several reference variables refer to the same String object without even knowing it. It would be very bad if anyone could change the String's value. So Strings have been made immutable and `java.lang.String` has been declared final.



# STRINGS METHODS

## Working with Strings

### Using public methods defined in the `java.lang.String`

#### **`public char charAt(int index)`**

returns the character with the index specified.

#### **`public String concat(String s)`**

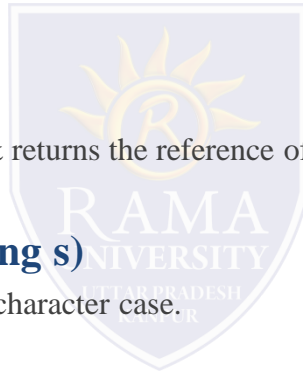
concatenates `s` at the end of the string invoked & returns the reference of new String Object.

#### **`public Boolean equalsIgnoreCase(String s)`**

Compares 2 String Objects irrespective of their character case.

#### **`public int length()`**

returns the no. of characters of the character sequence encapsulated in the string object.



# REFERENCES

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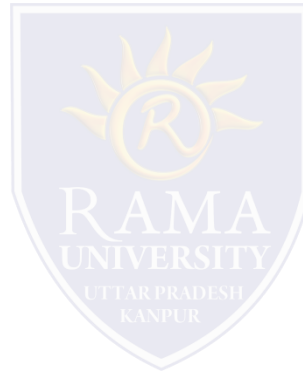


# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q1. Which of this method of class String is used to obtain a length of String object?**

- a) get()
- b) Sizeof()
- c) lengthof()
- d) length()

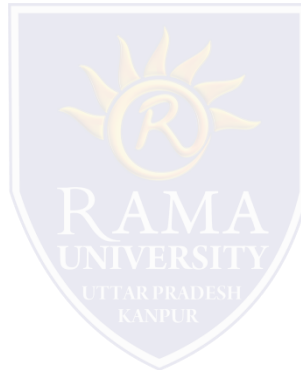


# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q2. Which of these method of class String is used to extract a single character from a String object?**

- a) CHARAT()
- b) chatat()
- c) charAt()
- d) ChatAt()



# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q3. Which of these constructors is used to create an empty String object?**

- a) String()
- b) String(void)
- c) String(0)
- d) None of the mentioned

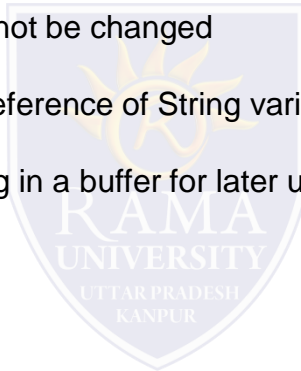


# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q4. Which of these is an incorrect statement?**

- a) String objects are immutable, they cannot be changed
- b) String object can point to some other reference of String variable
- c) StringBuffer class is used to store string in a buffer for later use
- d) None of the mentioned

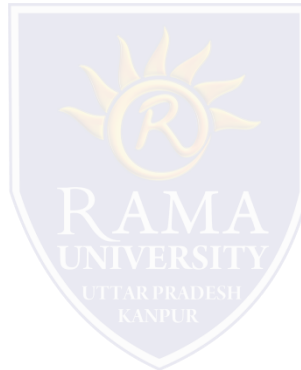


# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q5. Which of these class is superclass of String and StringBuffer class?**

- a) java.util
- b) java.lang
- c) ArrayList
- d) None of the mentioned



# Summary

## In this PPT, you learned that:

- What is String Handling.
- Define String literal & string constant pool
- Strings methods

