

Java String Functions

The following program explains the usage of some of the basic String methods like ;

1. **compareTo(String anotherString)**

Compares two strings lexicographically.

2. **charAt(int index)**

Returns the character at the specified index.

3. `getChars(int srcBegin, int srcEnd, char[] dst, int dstBegin)`

Copies characters from this string into the destination character array.

4. `length()`

Returns the length of this string.

5. `equals(Object anObject)`

Compares this string to the specified object.

6. equalsIgnoreCase(String anotherString)

Compares this String to another String, ignoring case considerations.

7. toUpperCase()

Converts all of the characters in this String to upper case using the rules of the default locale.

8. toLowerCase()

Converts all of the characters in this String to upper case using the rules of the default locale.

9. **concat(String str)**

Concatenates the specified string to the end of this string.

10. **indexOf(int ch)**

Returns the index within this string of the first occurrence of the specified character.

11. **indexOf(int ch, int fromIndex)**

Returns the index within this string of the first occurrence of the specified character, starting the search at the specified index.

12. **indexOf(String str)**

Returns the index within this string of the first occurrence of the specified substring.

13. **indexOf(String str, int fromIndex)**

Returns the index within this string of the first occurrence of the specified substring, starting at the specified index.

14. `lastIndexOf(int ch)`

Returns the index within this string of the last occurrence of the specified character.

15. `lastIndexOf(int ch, int fromIndex)`

Returns the index within this string of the last occurrence of the specified character, searching backward starting at the specified index.

16. `lastIndexOf(String str)`

Returns the index within this string of the rightmost occurrence of the specified substring.

17. **lastIndexOf**(String str, int fromIndex)
Returns the index within this string of the last occurrence of the specified substring, searching backward starting at the specified index.

18. **substring**(int beginIndex)
Returns a new string that is a substring of this string.

19. `substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)`

Returns a new string that is a substring of this string.

20. `replace(char oldChar, char newChar)`

Returns a new string resulting from replacing all occurrences of oldChar in this string with newChar.

21. `trim()`

Returns a copy of the string, with leading and trailing whitespace omitted.

22. `toString()`

This object (which is already a string!) is itself returned