

Practice and Revision - String Handling

Chapter 4: String Handling · Topic 2

Key Concept

Common String methods include `length()` (finds string length), `charAt()` (gets a character at a position), and `substring()` (extracts part of a string).

String comparison uses `equals()` (checks if strings are identical) rather than `==` (which compares object references, not content).

Methods like `toUpperCase()` and `toLowerCase()` convert string case, while `trim()` removes extra spaces from the beginning and end.

Understanding String handling methods is essential for processing and manipulating text data in Java programs.

Quick Revision Notes

- `length()` finds a string's length.
- `charAt()` gets a character at a position.
- `substring()` extracts part of a string.
- `equals()` compares string content correctly.
- `==` compares references, not content.
- `toUpperCase()/toLowerCase()` convert case.
- `trim()` removes extra spaces.
- String methods are essential for text processing.

Practice Questions

- 1 Use `length()` to find a string's length.
- 2 Use `substring()` to extract part of a word.
- 3 Compare two strings using `equals()`.
- 4 Convert a string to uppercase using `toUpperCase()`.
- 5 Practice using `trim()` on a string with extra spaces.
- 6 Discuss why `equals()` is preferred over `==` for strings.