In Java, a string is an object. It is not a primitive type.

The String class is used to create and store immutable strings.

- Immutable objects are objects that don’t change once created.
- Kinda like “final” primitive types.

Class StringBuilder creates objects that store flexible and changeable strings.

- We’ll learn this later on in the course.
The String class

- Part of java.lang package
- 13 constructors and close to 50 methods
- String class API from java.oracle.com – full listing of String class features
- Once you build a String object, it is fixed – it cannot be changed.
  - This is easier than it sounds. The only methods that can alter or set the instance variables are the constructors. All other methods that seem to change a string do so by returning a brand new String object
  - You can assign a String reference variable to a new string, discarding the old one
A common way to construct a String

One constructor allows the use of a string literal as the parameter. Example string constructions:
String greeting = new String("Hello, World!");
String name = new String("Marvin Dipwart");
String subject = new String("Math");

// also, a shorthand notation for building strings

String sentence = "The quick brown fox sat around for a while";

// this is not quite equivalent to using the //constructor above, but you still get a string //variable (which is what we care about right now)
Empty Strings

The constructor with no parameters allows the building of an empty string:

```java
String s = new String();
// s refers to an empty string object
```

Note that if you only declare a String variable, but you do not assign it to anything, it is not yet attached to any string:

```java
String s1; // s1 does not refer to any string yet
```
The equals() method

equals() – for comparing two strings (i.e. their contents), returns true or false

if (str1.equals(str2))
    System.out.print("The strings are the same");

equalsIgnoreCase() - just like equals(), except that the case of the letters doesn’t matter in making a match. For instance, ”Apple” would be equal to ”apple” with this method.

Don’t try to compare strings by using ==, <, >, etc. These would only compare the String reference variables, not the String objects themselves.
The `compareTo()` method

`compareTo()` – also for comparing two strings, good for sorting.

```java
if (str1.compareTo(str2) < 0)
    System.out.print("str1 comes before str2 in lexicographic ordering");
else if (str1.compareTo(str2) == 0)
    System.out.print("str1 is the same as str2");
else if (str1.compareTo(str2) > 0)
    System.out.print("str2 comes before str1 in lexicographic ordering");
```