

FIGURE 2.5 Some Methods in the Class String

charAt (<i>Index</i>)
Returns the character at <i>Index</i> in this string. Index numbers begin at 0.
compareTo (<i>A_String</i>)
Compares this string with <i>A_String</i> to see which string comes first in the lexicographic ordering. (Lexicographic ordering is the same as alphabetical ordering when both strings are either all uppercase letters or all lowercase letters.) Returns a negative integer if this string is first, returns zero if the two strings are equal, and returns a positive integer if <i>A_String</i> is first.
concat (<i>A_String</i>)
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string concatenated with the characters in <i>A_String</i> . You can use the + operator instead of concat .
equals (<i>Other_String</i>)
Returns true if this string and <i>Other_String</i> are equal. Otherwise, returns false.
equalsIgnoreCase (<i>Other_String</i>)
Behaves like the method equals , but considers uppercase and lowercase versions of a letter to be the same.
indexOf (<i>A_String</i>)
Returns the index of the first occurrence of the substring <i>A_String</i> within this string. Returns -1 if <i>A_String</i> is not found. Index numbers begin at 0.
lastIndexOf (<i>A_String</i>)
Returns the index of the last occurrence of the substring <i>A_String</i> within this string. Returns -1 if <i>A_String</i> is not found. Index numbers begin at 0.
length ()
Returns the length of this string.
toLowerCase ()
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with any uppercase letters converted to lowercase.
toUpperCase ()
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with any lowercase letters converted to uppercase.
replace (<i>OldChar</i> , <i>NewChar</i>)
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with each occurrence of <i>OldChar</i> replaced by <i>NewChar</i> .
substring (<i>Start</i>)
Returns a new string having the same characters as the substring that begins at index <i>Start</i> of this string through to the end of the string. Index numbers begin at 0.
substring (<i>Start</i> , <i>End</i>)
Returns a new string having the same characters as the substring that begins at index <i>Start</i> of this string through, but not including, index <i>End</i> of the string. Index numbers begin at 0.
trim ()
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with leading and trailing whitespace removed.