

THE String OBJECT

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The String Object

Example #1:

```
String s="This is a string";  
System.out.println(s);
```

prints out

This is a string

Example #2:

```
String s="This is ";
```

```
String t="a string";
```

```
String u= s + t;
```

```
System.out.println(u);
```

also prints out

This is a string

concatenation operator;

it joins the strings together

Conversion of Primitive Data Types to Strings

- String iS; int i;
iS=Integer.toString(i);
iS is the String corresponding to int i
- String dS; double d;
dS=Double.toString(d);
dS is the String corresponding to double d

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The String object

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● String bS; boolean b;

bS=Boolean.toString(b);

bS is the String corresponding to boolean b

● String cS; char c;

cS=Character.toString(c);

cS is the String corresponding to char c

Example #3:

```
int [] a=new int [4];
int numEntries=a.length;
int k=0;
for ( int i=0; i<numEntries; ++i ) {
    a[i]=++k;
}
```

/**/

String line="";

String blank=" ";

String intS;

```
for ( int i=0; i<numEntries; ++i ) {
    intS=blank + Integer.toString(a[i]);
    line+=intS;
```

```
}
System.out.println(line);
```

prints out

1 2 3 4

← empty string

concatenation operation

← equivalent to:

line = line + intS;

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`.object.notebook`The String Object

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Class Work

Use and modify the code segment in Example #3 to write a class `StringTest` which prints out the array `a` like

`a[0] = 1``a[1] = 2``a[2] = 3``a[3] = 4`