

**FIGURE 2.5 Some Methods in the Class String**

<b>charAt</b> ( <i>Index</i> )
Returns the character at <i>Index</i> in this string. Index numbers begin at 0.
<b>compareTo</b> ( <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.
<b>concat</b> ( <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 <b>concat</b> .
<b>equals</b> ( <i>Other_String</i> )
Returns true if this string and <i>Other_String</i> are equal. Otherwise, returns false.
<b>equalsIgnoreCase</b> ( <i>Other_String</i> )
Behaves like the method <b>equals</b> , but considers uppercase and lowercase versions of a letter to be the same.
<b>indexOf</b> ( <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.
<b>lastIndexOf</b> ( <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.
<b>length</b> ()
Returns the length of this string.
<b>toLowerCase</b> ()
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with any uppercase letters converted to lowercase.
<b>toUpperCase</b> ()
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with any lowercase letters converted to uppercase.
<b>replace</b> ( <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> .
<b>substring</b> ( <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.
<b>substring</b> ( <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.
<b>trim</b> ()
Returns a new string having the same characters as this string, but with leading and trailing whitespace removed.