# **Substring in Java**

A part of string is called **substring**. In other words, substring is a subset of another string. In case of substring startIndex is inclusive and endIndex is exclusive.

You can get substring from the given string object by one of the two methods:

1. **public String substring(int startIndex):** This method returns new String object containing the substring of the given string from specified startIndex (inclusive).
2. **public String substring(int startIndex, int endIndex):**This method returns new String object containing the substring of the given string from specified startIndex to endIndex.

In case of string:

* **startIndex:** inclusive
* **endIndex:** exclusive

Let's understand the startIndex and endIndex by the code given below.

String s="hello";

System.out.println(s.substring(0,2)); //he

In the above substring, 0 points to h but 2 points to e (because end index is exclusive).

Example

public class Ex

{

 public static void main(String args[]){

   String s="SachinTendulkar";

   System.out.println(s.substring(6));//Tendulkar

   System.out.println(s.substring(0,6));//Sachin

 }

}

Tendulkar

Sachin

# **String class methods**

The java.lang.String class provides a lot of methods to work on string. By the help of these methods, we can perform operations on string such as trimming, concatenating, converting, comparing, replacing strings etc.

Java String is a powerful concept because everything is treated as a string if you submit any form in window based, web based or mobile application.

Let's see the important methods of String class.

### **toUpperCase() and toLowerCase() method**

The java string toUpperCase() method converts this string into uppercase letter and string toLowerCase() method into lowercase letter.

String s="Sachin";

System.out.println(s.toUpperCase()); //SACHIN

System.out.println(s.toLowerCase()); //sachin

System.out.println(s); //Sachin(no change in original)

SACHIN

sachin

Sachin

### **charAt() method**

The string charAt() method returns a character at specified index.

String s="Sachin";

System.out.println(s.charAt(0)); //S

System.out.println(s.charAt(3)); //h

S

h

### **length() method**

The string length() method returns length of the string.

String s="Sachin";

System.out.println(s.length()); //6

6