

Strings

- They're like arrays... but for text!

String Data Type

- Used to represent text and human language
- Literals written with double quotes – “”
- They can be empty, or they can be quite long
 - `String emptyString = "";`
 - `String longString = "a quick, brown fox JUMPED Ov3r lazy dog?!"`
- The default value is *null*, which is a special value
 - `String uninitialized;`
 - `uninitialized == null; // evaluates to true`

Strings as Sequences of chars

- To manipulate and process a String, we treat it as an indexed sequence of *chars*
- For arrays:
 - Indexing is `arr[i]`
 - Length is `arr.length`
- For Strings
 - Indexing is `str.charAt(i)`
 - Length is `str.length()`



```
String quietly = "i'm not yelling!";  
for (int i = 0; i < quietly.length(); i++) {  
    char currentChar = quietly.charAt(i);  
    if (currentChar >= 'a' && currentChar <= 'z') {  
        System.out.print(currentChar.toUpperCase());  
    } else {  
        System.out.print(currentChar);  
    }  
}  
  
// prints "I'M NOT YELLING!"
```