

String (Java Platform SE 7) - Mozilla Firefox

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docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/

Mozilla Firefox Web Browser — Check for... Corso: Informatica 3Ai 2012-2013 String (Java Platform SE 7)

## Java™ Platform Standard Ed. 7

All Classes

### Packages

Style

- StyleConstants
- StyleConstants.Chara
- StyleConstants.Color
- StyleConstants.FontC
- StyleConstants.Parag
- StyleContext
- StyledDocument
- StyledEditorKit
- StyledEditorKit.Alignr
- StyledEditorKit.BoldA
- StyledEditorKit.FontF
- StyledEditorKit.FontS
- StyledEditorKit.Foreg
- StyledEditorKit.ItalicA
- StyledEditorKit.Styled
- StyledEditorKit.Under
- StyleSheet
- StyleSheet.BoxPainte
- StyleSheet.ListPainte

## Method Summary

**Methods**

"Ciao mondo!"  
↑  
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Modifier and Type	Method and Description
char	<b>charAt</b> (int <u>index</u> ) <u>POSIZIONE</u> Returns the char value at the specified index.
int	<b>codePointAt</b> (int index) Returns the character (Unicode code point) at the specified index.
int	<b>codePointBefore</b> (int index) Returns the character (Unicode code point) before the specified index.
int	<b>codePointCount</b> (int beginIndex, int endIndex) Returns the number of Unicode code points in the specified text range of this String.
int	<b>compareTo</b> (String anotherString) Compares two strings lexicographically.
int	<b>compareToIgnoreCase</b> (String str) Compares two strings lexicographically, ignoring case differences.
<b>String</b>	<b>concat</b> (String str)

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## Java™ Platform Standard Ed. 7

All Classes

### Packages

Style

- StyleConstants
- StyleConstants.Character
- StyleConstants.Color
- StyleConstants.FontColor
- StyleConstants.Paragraph
- StyleContext
- StyledDocument
- StyledEditorKit
- StyledEditorKit.Align
- StyledEditorKit.Bold
- StyledEditorKit.Font
- StyledEditorKit.FontSize
- StyledEditorKit.Foreground
- StyledEditorKit.Italic
- StyledEditorKit.StyledText
- StyledEditorKit.Underline
- StyleSheet
- StyleSheet.BoxPainter
- StyleSheet.ListPainter

## compareTo

```
public int compareTo(String anotherString)
```

Compares two strings lexicographically. The comparison is based on the Unicode value of each character in the strings. The character sequence represented by this `String` object is compared lexicographically to the character sequence represented by the argument `string`. The result is a **negative** integer if this `String` object lexicographically **precedes** the argument `string`. The result is a **positive** integer if this `String` object lexicographically **follows** the argument `string`. The result is **zero** if the strings are **equal**; `compareTo` returns 0 exactly when the `equals(Object)` method would return `true`.

This is the definition of lexicographic ordering. If two strings are different, then either they have different characters at some index that is a valid index for both strings, or their lengths are different, or both. If they have different characters at one or more index positions, let  $k$  be the smallest such index; then the string whose character at position  $k$  has the smaller value, as determined by using the `<` operator, lexicographically precedes the other string. In this case, `compareTo` returns the difference of the two character values at position  $k$  in the two string -- that is, the value:

$$\text{this.charAt}(k) - \text{anotherString.charAt}(k)$$

If there is no index position at which they differ, then the shorter string lexicographically precedes the longer string. In this case, `compareTo` returns the difference of the lengths of the strings -- that is, the value:

```
String s;  
s=lettore.nextLine();  
if (s.compareTo("Ciao")==0){  
    //sono uguali  
}  
else if (s.compareTo("Ciao")<0){  
    //s precede "Ciao"  
}  
else {  
    //s segue "Ciao"  
}
```