

Tip String

- String
- Formalno gre za razred
 - več o tem kasneje
- `String ime;`
- V spremenljivko `ime` lahko shranimo niz
- ```
ime = "Žiga";
priimek = "Lokar";
oseba = ime + " " + priimek; // "Žiga
Lokar"
```
- Stikanje nizov

# Pretvorbe

- Tip int v String

- Takole

```
int a;
```

```
String niz_a;
```

Pretvori.java

```
a = 5;
```

```
niz_a = a;
```

- ne gre:

```
Q:\prj\snoy\Pretvori.java:12: incompatible types
```

```
found : int
```

```
required: java.lang.String
```

```
 niz_a = a;
```

```
 ^
```

```
1 error
```

```
Process completed with exit code 1
```

# Pretvorbe

- Enako velja tudi v metodi drawString!

- Takole

```
int a;
```

```
a = 5;
```

```
g.drawString(a, 10, 10);
```

Pretvori3.java

- tudi ne gre:

```
Q:\prj\snov\Pretvori3.java:11: cannot resolve symbol
```

```
symbol : method drawString (int,int,int)
```

```
location: class java.awt.Graphics
```

```
 okno.drawString(a, 0, 20);
```

```
 ^
```

```
1 error
```

```
Process completed with exit code 1
```

# Pretvorbe

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- Pretvorba se izvede ob operaciji +

- Takole

```
int a;
String niz_a;
```

[Pretvori2.java](#)

```
a = 5;
niz_a = "" + a;
```

- pa bo ok

- oziroma

```
g.drawString("" + a, 0, 20);
```

# Kaj pa obratno?

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- Iz niza v število
- "123" → 123
- Metoda `Integer.parseInt`
  - `stevalo = Integer.parseInt(niz);`
  - V nizu mora biti pravilno zapisano celo število!
  - `bla = "125";`  
`x = Integer.parseInt(bla);`
- Bo to v redu?
  - `bla = "125";`  
`blo = "23";`  
`x = Integer.parseInt(bla + blo);`