Difference Between .equals() and = = in Java

One of the few differences between .equals() and = = in Java is that the = = is an operator, and .equals() is a method. The .equals() and = = are primarily used in Java to check the equality of two variables.

Key Differences Between .equals() and = = in Java

.equals() in Java	**= = in Java**
In Java, .equals() are considered a method	In Java, == is considered an operator.
It is used for content comparison.	It is majorly used for address comparison.
It is not possible to use the .equals() method with primitives.	It is possible to use the == operator with objects and primitives.
This method can compare the conflicting objects that utilize the equals() method and returns “false.”	The == operator cannot be used for comparing the conflicting objects, so the compiler shows the compile-time error at that moment.
In JavaScript, the equals() method can be overridden.	The equality operators(==) operator in JavaScript cannot be overridden.

What is = = in Java?

In java, equality operators are denoted by the “= =” sign. These equality operators (= =) compare the reference or memory location of given data in a heap, whether these point to the same location or not.

Whenever we develop an object using the new operator, it will directly create a new memory location for that created object. So the “= =” operator is used to check memory location or address of two given objects is the same or not. These equality operators can be applied for every primitive type, including the boolean type. The equality operator “= =” can also be applied for object types.

What is .equals() in Java?

In Java, if we want to compare the two given strings, whether they are .equals() or not, then we use the string equals() method based on the provided data/content of the string. If the contents of both the strings are the same as each other in java, it returns true, or if all characters are not matched.