JAVA.LANG.STRINGBUFFER.SUBSEQUENCE METHOD

Description

The **java.lang.StringBuffer.subSequence** method returns a new character sequence that is a subsequence of this sequence with **start** as starting index and **end** as ending index.

Declaration

Following is the declaration for **java.lang.StringBuffer.subSequence** method

```
public CharSequence subSequence(int start, int end)
```

Parameters

- **start** -- This is the start index, inclusive.
- **end** -- This is the end index, exclusive.

Return Value

This method returns the specified subsequence.

Exception

- **IndexOutOfBoundsException** -- if start or end are negative, if end is greater than length, or if start is greater than end.

Example

The following example shows the usage of java.lang.StringBuffer.subSequence method.

```
package com.tutorialspoint;

import java.lang.*;

public class StringBufferDemo {

   public static void main(String[] args) {

   StringBuffer buff = new StringBuffer("admininstrator");
   System.out.println("buffer = " + buff);

   CharSequence cSeq;
   // returns the specified subSequence
   cSeq = buff.subSequence(0,5);

   // print the subsequence
   System.out.println("subSequence = " + cSeq);
   }
}
```

Let us compile and run the above program, this will produce the following result:

```
buffer = admininstrator
subSequence = admin
```