JavaScript Strings

Strings in JavaScript are sequences of characters used to represent text. Strings can be created using single quotes ('...'), double quotes ("..."), or backticks (`...`).

String Concatenation

The old way of concatenating strings uses the + operator:

```
const name = "Pranay";
const repoCount = 22;
```

console.log(name + repoCount + " Value");

However, the modern and cleaner way is to use template literals with backticks:

console.log(`Hello, my name is \${name} and my repo count is \${repoCount}`);

Creating Strings using String Object

You can also create strings using the String constructor:

const gameName = new String('codeguy');

Accessing Characters

You can access characters in a string just like an array:

console.log(gameName[0]); // Output: 'c'

String Methods

1. Length: Get the length of a string

console.log(gameName.length); // Output: 7

2. Uppercase: Convert to uppercase

console.log(gameName.toUpperCase()); // Output: 'CODEGUY'

3. Character at Specific Index:

console.log(gameName.charAt(5)); // Output: 'u'

4. Index of Substring:

console.log(gameName.indexOf('g')); // Output: 1

- 5. Substring Extraction:
- 6. const newString = gameName.substring(0, 4);

console.log(newString); // Output: 'code'

- 7. Slice:
- 8. const anotherString = gameName.slice(-8, 4);

console.log(anotherString); // Output: 'code'

9. Trim Whitespace:

10. const newStringOne = " codeguy ";

console.log(newStringOne.trim()); // Output: 'codeguy'

11. Replace Characters:

12. const url = "https://codeguy.com/code%0guy";

console.log(url.replace('%0', '-')); // Output: 'https://codeguy.com/code-guy'

13. Check Substring Existence:

console.log(url.includes('code')); // Output: true

Summary

JavaScript strings are versatile and come with many built-in methods to manipulate and transform text. Understanding these methods helps write cleaner and more efficient code.