

## JavaScript String Methods

The **substring()** method extracts the characters from a string, between two specified indices, and returns the new sub string.

```
var str = "Hello world!";  
var res = str.substring(1, 4);  
Console.log( res)  
O/p-> ell
```

slice() is a method of Array Object and String Object,Splice() is used to add or remove an element in a array, and it would modify the origin

```
array.var fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];  
fruits.slice(2, 0, "Lemon", "Kiwi");  
O/p-> Banana,Orange, Lemon, Kiwi, Apple, Mango
```

The replaceAll() method returns a new string with all matches of a pattern replaced by a replacement

```
var str = "Visit Microsoft!";  
var res = str.replace("Microsoft", "W3Schools");
```

```
<script >  
  let txt="hey! dude";  
  console.log(txt);  
  let txt1= txt.replace("dude","buddy"); // replacing the 'dude' by 'buddy'  
  console.log(txt1); // printing out the replaced string  
  let txt2=txt.substring(0,5) //substring is extract a limit/part (character) from the string  
  //ie.(0,5) range of original string-txt  
  console.log(txt2);  
  let cine="Bollywood Kollywood Tollywood Mollywood Sandalwood";  
  console.log(cine.length); // length of the string  
  console.log(cine.slice(10, 50)); // add or removing an element from the array/string  
  let txt3=" hey! hey ! cool buddies";  
  console.log(txt3.replaceAll('hey','hay')); //replace @ all it's occurrence unlike replace  
  console.log(txt3.split(" ")); // split each of element in the string  
</script>
```

hey! dude	<a href="#">string_array.html:11</a>
hey! buddy	<a href="#">string_array.html:13</a>
hey!	<a href="#">string_array.html:16</a>
50	<a href="#">string_array.html:18</a>
Kollywood Tollywood Mollywood Sandalwood	<a href="#">string_array.html:19</a>
▶ (6) [ "", "hey!", "hey", "!", "cool", "buddies" ]	<a href="#">string_array.html:22</a>

## JavaScript Array Methods

### Concat()

It returns a new array object that contains two or more merged arrays.

### copywithin()

It copies the part of the given array with its own elements and returns the modified array.

### fill()

It fills elements into an array with static values.

### findlink()

It returns the index value of the first element in the given array that satisfies the specified condition.

### sort()

It returns the element of the given array in a sorted order.

### tostring()

It converts the elements of a specified array into string form, without affecting the original array.

### values()

It creates a new iterator object carrying values for each index in the array.

### unshift()

It adds one or more elements in the beginning of the given array.

```
let arr=["qwerty","asdfg","qwerty"];
console.log(arr.lastIndexOf('qwerty'));// returns the last index which the element found in array
let arr12=[16,25,625,324];
console.log(arr12.map(Math.sqrt));// map() creates new array with the result of calling a function
console.log(arr12.reduceRight());// subtract the number towards right to left
console.log(arr12.unshift());// adds new items to the beginning
```

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▶ (4) [4, 5, 25, 18]

4

✖ ▶ Uncaught TypeError: 625 is not a function  
at Array.find (<anonymous>)  
at [string\\_array.html:29](#)

## JS Assignment day 2

Methods of string and array

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