20 of JavaScript string methods:

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1. **toUpperCase()**: Converts a string to uppercase.
  ```javascript
 var str = "hello";
 console.log(str.toUpperCase()); // Outputs: "HELLO"
2. **toLowerCase()**: Converts a string to lowercase.
  ```iavascript
 var str = "HELLO";
 console.log(str.toLowerCase()); // Outputs: "hello"
3. **charAt()**: Returns the character at a specified index.
  ```javascript
 var str = "hello";
 console.log(str.charAt(0)); // Outputs: "h"
4. **indexOf()**: Returns the index within the calling String object of the first occurrence of the
specified value.
  ```javascript
 var str = "hello";
 console.log(str.indexOf("e")); // Outputs: 1
5. **substring()**: Returns a subset of a string between one index and another, or through the
end of the string.
  ```javascript
 var str = "hello world";
 console.log(str.substring(6, 11)); // Outputs: "world"
6. **slice()**: Extracts a section of a string and returns it as a new string.
  ```javascript
 var str = "hello world";
 console.log(str.slice(6, 11)); // Outputs: "world"
7. **split()**: Splits a string into an array of substrings based on a specified separator.
  ```javascript
 var str = "hello world";
 console.log(str.split(" ")); // Outputs: ["hello", "world"]
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8. \*\*replace()\*\*: Searches a string for a specified value or regular expression and returns a new string where the specified values are replaced. ```javascript var str = "hello"; console.log(str.replace("h", "H")); // Outputs: "Hello" 9. \*\*trim()\*\*: Removes whitespace from both ends of a string. ```iavascript var str = " hello "; console.log(str.trim()); // Outputs: "hello" 10. \*\*startsWith()\*\*: Checks whether a string starts with specified characters. ```javascript var str = "hello"; console.log(str.startsWith("he")); // Outputs: true 11. \*\*endsWith()\*\*: Checks whether a string ends with specified characters. ```javascript var str = "hello"; console.log(str.endsWith("lo")); // Outputs: true 12. \*\*includes()\*\*: Checks whether a string contains the specified characters. ```javascript var str = "hello"; console.log(str.includes("ell")); // Outputs: true 13. \*\*concat()\*\*: Combines two or more strings. ```javascript var str1 = "hello"; var str2 = "world"; console.log(str1.concat(" ", str2)); // Outputs: "hello world" 14. \*\*charAt()\*\*: Returns the character at the specified index. ```javascript var str = "hello"; console.log(str.charAt(0)); // Outputs: "h"

15. \*\*repeat()\*\*: Returns a new string consisting of the specified number of copies of the string it was called on. ```javascript var str = "hello"; console.log(str.repeat(3)); // Outputs: "hellohellohello" 16. \*\*padStart()\*\*: Pads the current string with another string until the resulting string reaches the given length. ```javascript var str = "5";console.log(str.padStart(2, "0")); // Outputs: "05" 17. \*\*padEnd()\*\*: Pads the current string with another string until the resulting string reaches the given length. ```javascript var str = "5"; console.log(str.padEnd(2, "0")); // Outputs: "50" 18. \*\*match()\*\*: Retrieves the result of matching a string against a regular expression. ```javascript var str = "The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plain"; var regex = /ain/g; console.log(str.match(regex)); // Outputs: ["ain", "ain", "ain"] 19. \*\*search()\*\*: Searches a string for a specified value and returns the position of the match. ```javascript var str = "The rain in Spain falls mainly in the plain"; console.log(str.search("Spain")); // Outputs: 12

20. \*\*toString()\*\*: Returns a string representing the specified object.

console.log(str.toString()); // Outputs: "123"

```javascript var str = 123;

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These are just some of the many methods available for working with strings in JavaScript. They allow you to perform various operations, such as searching, manipulating, and extracting parts of strings.