TRAINING REPORT (TR-102)

DAY: -18 (2 JULY 2024)

JavaScript String Methods: -

JavaScript strings are primitive and immutable: All string methods produce a newstring without altering the original.

- String Length
- String CharAt ()
- String CharCodeAt ()
- String At ()
- String []
- String slice ()
- String SubString ()
- String SubStr ()
- String ToUpperCase ()
- String ToLowerCase ()
- String ConCat ()
- String Trim ()
- String TrimStart ()
- String TrimEnd ()
- String PadStart ()
- String PadEnd ()
- String Repeat ()
- String Replace ()
- String ReplaceAll ()
- String Split ()
- String SearchMethods
- String Templates

1. <u>String Length: -</u> The length property returns the length of a string.

Extracting String Characters:

There are 4 methods for extracting string characters:

- The at(position) Method
- The charAt(position) Method
- The charCodeAt(position) Method
- Using property access [] like in arrays
- 2. <u>String charAt ():</u> The CharAt () method returns the character at a specified index (position) in a string.
- 3. <u>String charCodeAt ():</u> The CharCodeAt () method returns the character's code at a specified index in a string. The method returns a UTF-16 code(an integer between 0 and 65535).
- 4. StringAt (): ES2022 introduced the string method at ().

Note: - The at () method is a new addition to JavaScript.

It allows the use of negative indexes while charAt () does not.

Now you can use myString.at (-2) instead of charAt (myString.length-2).

> Extracting String Parts: -

There are 3 methods for extracting a part of a string:

- Slice (start, end)
- SubString (start, end)
- SubStr (start, length)
- **5.** <u>JavaScript String slice ():</u> slice () extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string. The method takes 2 parameters: start position, and end position (end not included).
- 6. JavaScript String substring (): substring () is similar to slice (). The

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- difference is that start and end values less than 0 are treated as 0 in substring ().
- 7. <u>JavaScript String substr (): substr</u> () is similar to slice(). The difference is that the second parameter specifies the **length** of the extracted part.
- 8. <u>Converting to Upper and Lower Case:</u> A string is converted to upper case with toUpperCase (). A string is converted to lowercase with toLowerCase ().
- **9.** <u>JavaScript String concat ():</u> ConCat () joins two or more strings. The concat() method can be used instead of the plus operator.
- **10.** <u>JavaScript String trim ():</u> The trim () method removes whitespace from both sides of a string.
- 11. <u>JavaScript String trimStart ():</u> ECMAScript 2019 added the String method trimStart () to JavaScript.The trimStart() method works like trim(), butremoves whitespace only from the start of a string.
- **12.** <u>JavaScript String trimEnd ():</u> ECMAScript 2019 added the string method trimEnd() to JavaScript.The trimEnd() method works like trim(), but removes whitespace only from the end of a string.
- **13.** <u>JavaScript String padStart ():</u> The padStart() method pads a string from the start.It pads a string with another string (multiple times) until it reaches a given length.
- **14.** <u>JavaScript String PadEnd ():</u> The PadEnd() method pads a string from the end. It pads a string with another string (multiple times) until it reaches a given length.
- **15.** <u>JavaScript String repeat():</u> The repeat() method returns a string with several copies of a string. The repeat() method returns a new string. The repeat() method does not change the original string.

PROGRAM: -

```
▶ □ …
JS script.js X
               day1.html
JS script.js > ...
      let text = "GURSHARAN KAUR";
      let length = text.length; console.log("Length of text:", length);
  4
      let type = "GURSHARAN"; let char1 = type.charAt(0);
      console.log("First character of type:", char1);
      text = "GURSHARAN";
  8
      let char2 = text.charCodeAt(0);
      console.log("Character code of first character of text:", char2);
  9
 10
 11
      const name = "GURSHARAN "; let letter = name.at(2);
      console.log("Third character of name:", letter);
 12
 13
      text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi"; let part1 = text.slice(7, 13);
 14
 15
      console.log("Slice of text (7, 13):", part1);
 16
 17
      part1 = text.slice(7);
      console.log("Slice of text from 7:", part1);
 18
 19
 20
      part1 = text.slice(-12);
      console.log("Slice of text from -12:", part1);
 21
 22
 23
      let str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi"; let part2 = str.substring(7, 13);
 24
      console.log("Substring of str (7, 13):", part2);
 25
      part2 = str.substr(7, 6); console.log("Substr of str (7, 6):", part2);
 26
 27
      let text1 = "Hello World!";
 28
 29
      let text2 = text1.toUpperCase(); console.log("text1 to uppercase:", text2);
 30
 31
      text2 = text1.toLowerCase(); console.log("text1 to lowercase:", text2);
```

```
33
     let text3 = text1.concat(" ", text2); console.log("Concatenation of text1 and text2:", text3);
34
     ext2 = text1.trimStart();
35
     console.log("Trimmed start of text1:", text2);
36
37
     text2 = text1.trimEnd(); console.log("Trimmed end of text1:", text2);
38
39
     text = "5";
     let padded1 = text.padStart(4, "0"); console.log("Padded start of text:", padded1);
40
41
42
     let padded2 = text.padEnd(4, "0"); console.log("Padded end of text:", padded2);
43
44
     text = "Hello world!";
     let result = text.repeat(2); console.log("Repeated text:", result);
45
```

OUTPUT: -

