**ASSIGNMENT 3**

**QUESTION 2:**

**Methods in string:**

* [**charCodeAt()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_charcodeat.htm)

Returns a number indicating the Unicode value of the character at the given index

**Example:**

let str = "HELLO";

console.log(str.charCodeAt("1"));

**Output**:69

* [**concat()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_concat.htm)

Combines the text of two strings and returns a new string.

**Example:**

let str1 = "Hello ";

let str2 = "world!";

console.log(str1.concat(str2));

**Output**:Hello World

* [**localeCompare()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_localecompare.htm)

Returns a number indicating whether a reference string comes before or after or is the same as the given string in sort order.

**Example:**

let str1 = "cd";

let str2 = "ef";

console.log(str2.localeCompare(str1));

**Output**:1

* [**match()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_match.htm)

Used to match a regular expression against a string.

**Example:**

let str = "Its raining heavily";

console.log(str.match(/rain/g));

**Output**:rain

* [**replace()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_replace.htm)

Used to find a match between a regular expression and a string, and to replace the matched substring with a new substring.

**Example:**

let str = "Shop Closed”;

console.log(str.replace("Closed", "Open"));

**Output**: Shop Open

* [**search()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_search.htm)

Executes the search for a match between a regular expression and a specified string.

**Example:**

let str = "Shop Closed";

console.log(str.search("Closed"));

**Output**:5

* [**slice()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_slice.htm)

Extracts a section of a string and returns a new string.

**Example:**

let str = "Shop Closed";

console.log(str.slice(0, 4));

**Output**:Shop

* [**substr()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_substr.htm)

Returns the characters in a string beginning at the specified location through the specified number of characters.

**Example:**

let str = "Shop Closed";

console.log(str.substr(1, 4));

**Output**:hop

* [**substring()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_substring.htm)

Returns the characters in a string between two indexes into the string.

**Example:**

let str = "Shop Closed";

console.log(str.substr(1, 4));

**Output**:hop

* [**toLocaleLowerCase()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_tolocalelowercase.htm)

The characters within a string are converted to lower case while respecting the current locale.

**Example:**

let str = "SHOP CLOSED";

console.log(str. toLocaleLowerCase());

**Output**:shop closed

* [**toLocaleUpperCase()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_tolocaleuppercase.htm)

The characters within a string are converted to upper case while respecting the current locale.

**Example:**

let str = "shop closed";

console.log(str. toLocaleUpperCase());

**Output**: SHOP CLOSED

* [**toString()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_tostring.htm)

Returns a string representing the specified object.

**Example:**

let str = "shop closed";

console.log(str. toString());

**Output**: shop closed

* [**valueOf()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/string_valueof.htm)

Returns the primitive value of the specified object.

**Example:**

let str = "shop closed";

console.log(str. valueOf());

**Output**: shop closed

**b. Methods in arrays:**

* **join():**

This method joins all array elements into a stringandspecify the separator:

**Example:**

let fruits = ["BMW", "AUDI", "TATA"];

console.log(fruits.join(" \* "));

**Output**: BMW \* AUDI \* TATA

* **shift() :**

This method removes the first array element instead of the last array element. Similar to popping.

**Example:**

let fruits = ["BMW", "AUDI", "TATA"];

console.log(fruits.shift());

**Output**: BMW

* **unshift()**

This method adds a new element to an array at the beginning.

**Example:**

let fruits = ["BMW", "AUDI", "TATA"];

console.log(fruits.unshift(VOLVO));

**Output**: VOLVO,BMW, AUDI, TATA

* **splice()**

This method can be used to add new items to an array and remove the element.

**Example:**

let fruits = ["BMW", "AUDI"];

fruits.splice(2, 0, "VOLVO", "TATA");

console.log(fruits);

**Output**: BMW, AUDI, VOLVO, TATA

* **slice()**

This method creates a new array. It does not remove any elements from the source array.

**Example:**

let fruits = ["BMW", "AUDI"];

fruits.splice(1);

console.log(fruits);

**Output**: AUDI