String Methods:

at() => method accepts negative indices whereas charAt() will not accept. To get last character using chatAt(str.length-1)

at() =>will not give indexout of bound .instead it gives undefined .where as charAt() will not give any response because ,it will search for that char;

str1.concat(str2,str3,str4,….strn) Is used to concat the strings ,this will not change original string (str1).

String.fromCharCode(23,43,898,…) will return convert Unicode to character

.include() will work in strings to find whether a substring is present in it or not? It is case sensitive

.indexOf() will return the index value of the character,it will also calculate spaces.

.match() used to check whether a substring is matched of not.

padEnd(length,”char”) is use pad the char at the end of the string to the specified length of the string

*string*.replace(*searchValue, newValue*) replaces only the first searchValue in the string , whereas .replace(*searchValue, newValue) all the search values with the newvalues*

*Se****arch() method :***

***string.search(searchValue)***

*The search() method matches a string against a regular expression \*\**

*The search() method returns the index (position) of the first match.*

*The search() method returns -1 if no match is found.*

*The search() method is case sensitive*

***The Difference Between  
String search() and String indexOf()***

*The search() cannot take a start position argument.*

*The indexOf() method cannot search against a regular expression.*

***The Difference Between  
String search() and String match()***

*The search() method returns the position of the first match.*

*The match() method returns an array of matches.*

*Spilt(“ “ ) is used to split the words and return the array,.split(“”) is used to split the words into chars*

*The substr() method extracts a part of a string.*