

JS Fundamentals Lesson 2

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1 Handling text — strings in JavaScript

Template literal is a string in which we use backtick characters (```), instead of using single or double quote marks (`'` or `"`)

ex:

```
1  const one = "Hello, ";
2  const two = "how are you?";
3  const joined = `${one}${two}`;
4  console.log(joined); // "Hello, how are you?"
```

Every number has a method called `toString()` that converts it to the equivalent string.

The `Number()` function converts anything passed to it into a number.

Template literals respect the line breaks (You can also just use `\n` if you want) in the source code, so you can write strings that span multiple lines like this:

```
1  const output = `I like the song.
2  I gave it a score of 90%.`;
3  console.log(output);
4
5  /*
6  The output will be:
7  I like the song.
8  I gave it a score of 90%.
9  */
```

2 JavaScript String Methods

JS is just like python in case of indexing the last index is not included.

All string methods return a new string. They don't modify the original string.

Strings are immutable: Strings cannot be changed, only replaced.

Comparison `substr()`, `substring()`, and `slice()`:

Method	Parameters	Negative Index
<code>substr()</code>	<code>start</code> , <code>length</code> not <code>end</code>	Allowed
<code>substring()</code>	<code>start</code> , <code>end</code>	Treated as zero
<code>slice()</code>	<code>start</code> , <code>end</code>	Allowed

In the 3 functions if you omit the `end` parameter it will slice out the rest of the string.

`replace()` function notes:

- The `replace()` method replaces only the first match
- If you want to replace all matches, **use a regular expression** with the `/g` flag set, or use the `replaceAll()` method.
- `replace()` method is case sensitive, and to replace case insensitive, use a regular expression with an `/i` flag (**i**nsensitive):

Important note related to regular expressions: **regular expressions are written without quotes.**

The regex begins and ends with `/` and the `g` flag means global, i.e. replace all occurrences, `i` flag means case insensitive.

Example: `console.log(my_str.replace(/this/gi, "that"));`

If you use regex with `replaceAll()` method you have to use the `g` flag, otherwise a `TypeError` is thrown

Padding methods `padStart()` and `padEnd()` take **length** and character as parameters: `string.padStart(length, character)`

Strings can be indexed using `[]` or `charAt()` If no character is found, `[]` returns `undefined`, while `charAt()` returns an empty string

strings in JS are immutable, so you can't change a character in a string by doing something like `my_str[0] = "A"`; you will not get an error, but the string will not change.

```
1 text.split(",")    // Split on commas
2 text.split(" ")    // Split on spaces
3 text.split("|")    // Split on pipe
4 text.split("")     // Split on individual characters
```

3 JavaScript String Reference

JavaScript, methods and properties are also available to strings, because JavaScript treats strings as objects

look at String HTML Wrapper Methods in the page

Name	Description
<code>indexOf()</code>	Returns the index (position) of the first occurrence of a value in a string
<code>repeat()</code>	Returns a new string with a number of copies of a string

4 String

String primitives and **string objects** share many behaviors, but have other important differences

The `eval(string_primitive)` function:

```
1 const s1 = "2 + 2"; // creates a string primitive
2 const s2 = new String("2 + 2"); // creates a String object
3 console.log(eval(s1)); // returns the number 4
4 console.log(eval(s2)); // returns the string "2 + 2"
```

A String object can always be converted to its primitive counterpart with the `valueOf()` method.

```
1 console.log(eval(s2.valueOf())); // returns the number 4
```

String coercion

Many built-in operations that expect strings first coerce their arguments to strings (which is largely why String objects behave similarly to string primitives). The operation can be summarized as follows:

- Strings are returned as-is.
- `undefined` turns into `"undefined"`.
- `null` turns into `"null"`.
- `true` turns into `"true"`; `false` turns into `"false"`.
- Numbers are converted with the same algorithm as `toString(10)`.
- BigInts are converted with the same algorithm as `toString(10)`.
- Symbols throw a `TypeError`.
- Objects are first converted to a primitive by calling its `[[toPrimitive]]()` (with `"string"` as hint), `toString()`, and `valueOf()` methods, in that order. The resulting primitive is then converted to a string.

There are several ways to achieve nearly the same effect in JavaScript.

- Template literal: ``${x}`` does exactly the string coercion steps explained above for the embedded expression.
- The `String()` function: `String(x)` uses the same algorithm to convert `x`, except that Symbols don't throw a `TypeError`, but return `"Symbol(description)"`, where `description` is the description of the Symbol.
- Using the `+` operator: `"" + x` coerces its operand to a primitive instead of a string, and, for some objects, has entirely different behaviors from normal string coercion. See its reference page for more details.

5 Comparisons

Value	Type	Numeric Conversion	Equality Check	Strict Equality Check	Comparison
<code>null</code>	<code>null</code>	0	<code>null, undefined</code> only return <code>true</code> , other values are <code>false</code>	only return <code>true</code> , other values are <code>false</code>	<code><</code> , <code><=</code> , <code>></code> , <code>>=</code> 0
<code>undefined</code>	<code>undefined</code>	<code>NaN</code>		<code>undefined</code> only return <code>true</code> , other values are <code>false</code>	Always <code>false</code>

There is some more information you can find *in kindle highlights*

6 Conditionals

A common pattern you'll come across again and again. Any value that is not `false`, `undefined`, `null`, 0, `NaN`, or an empty string (`''`) actually returns `true` when tested as a conditional statement, therefore you can use a variable name on its own to test whether it is `true`, or even that it exists (that is, it is not `undefined`.)

So for example:

```
1 let cheese = "Cheddar";
2
3 if (cheese) {
4   console.log("Yay! Cheese available for making cheese on toast.");
5 } else {
6   console.log("No cheese on toast for you today.");
7 }
```

As you see from the above code, `cheese` is used as a conditional statement and it returns `true` because it is neither `false`, `undefined`, `null`, 0, `NaN`, or an empty string (`''`).

See the two examples at the end of the article.