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JavaScript String slice() Method

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**Description**

·        slice() method extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string.

·        The slice() method takes 2 parameters: start position, and end position (end not included).

Syntax

“string”.slice(start\_pos, end\_pos)

Example.,

 let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = text.slice(7, 13);

output will be,

part = Banana

If you omit the second parameter, the method will slice out the rest of the string:

 Example.,

let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = text.slice(7);

output will be,

part = Banana, Kiwi

 If a parameter is negative, the position is counted from the end of the string:

 Example.,

let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = text.slice(-4);

 output will be,

part = Kiwi

This example slices out a portion of a string from position -12 to position -6:

 let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = text.slice(-12, -6);

output will be,

part = Banana

<https://codepen.io/pen/?editors=1111>

JavaScript String substring() Method

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**Description**

* The substring() method extracts characters, between two indices (positions), from a string, and returns the substring.
* The substring() method extracts characters from start to end (exclusive).
* The substring() method does not change the original string.

Syntax

*string*.substring(*start, end*);

Example.,

let text = "Apple,Banana, Kiwi";

let part = text.substring(6, 12);

output will be,

part = Banana

https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/abKPgzY

If start is greater than end, parameters are swapped

Example.,

let text = "Apple,Banana, Kiwi";

let part = text.substring(12, 6);

output will be,

part = Banana

https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/bGKOPVV

If "start" is less than 0, it will start from index 0:

let text = "Apple,Banana, Kiwi";

let part = text.substring(-1, 5);

output will be,

part = Apple

https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/xxzmoZz

## JavaScript String substr() Method

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**Description**

## Definition and Usage

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

The substr() method begins at a specified position, and returns a specified number of characters.

The substr() method does not change the original string.

Syntax

*string*.substr(*start*,*length*)

To extract first 5 characters from the given string

Example.,

let text = "Apple,Banana, Kiwi";

let part = text.substr(0, 5);

output will be,

part = Apple

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/wvXRLoM>

To extract last 4 characters from the given string

Example.,

let text = "Apple,Banana, Kiwi";

let part = text.substr(-4, 4);

output will be,

part = Kiwi

https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/ExRGqYM

## JavaScript String replace() Method

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**Description**

## Definition and Usage

The **replace()** method returns a new string with one, some, or all matches of a pattern replaced by a replacement. The pattern can be a string or a [RegExp](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RegExp), and the replacement can be a string or a function called for each match. If pattern is a string, only the first occurrence will be replaced. The original string is left unchanged.

Syntax

*string*.replace(pattern, replacement)

Replace first occurrence of Academy by Coding Academy

let text = "Rexcoders Academy Academy ";  
let result = text.replace("Academy", "Coding Academy");

output will be,

result = Rexcoders Coding Academy Academy

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/zYaeEmZ>

For a global replacement we should use regular expression:

let text = "Rexcoders Academy Academy ";  
let result = text.replace(/Academy/g, "Coding Academy");

output will be,

result = Rexcoders Coding Academy Coding Academy

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/bGKzovy>

Replace the text by a function call:

let text = "Rexcoders Academy Academy ";  
let result = text.replace(/Academy/g, changeText());

function changeText(){

return "Coding Academy”;

}

output will be,

result = Rexcoders Coding Academy Coding Academy

https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/wvXboXm

# Java String replaceAll() Method

## Definition and Usage

The **replaceAll()** method returns a new string with all matches of a pattern replaced by a replacement. The pattern can be a string or a [RegExp](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/RegExp), and the replacement can be a string or a function to be called for each match

Syntax

*string*. replaceAll(pattern, replacement)

Example

Replace the text by a string

let text = "Rexcoders Academy Academy";

let result = text.replaceAll("Academy", "Coding Academy");

output will be,

result = Rexcoders Coding Academy Coding Academy

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/RwJmoqg>

Replace the text by a function call:

let text = "Rexcoders Academy Academy ";  
let result = text.replace("Academy", changeText());

function changeText(){

return "Coding Academy”;

}

output will be,

result = Rexcoders Coding Academy Coding Academy

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/ZERNBmd>

# Java String toUpperCase() Method

## Definition and Usage

The toUpperCase() method converts a string to uppercase letters.

The toUpperCase() method does not change the original string.

Syntax

*string*.toUpperCase()

### Example

Convert to uppercase:

let text = "Hello World!";  
let result = text.toUpperCase();

output will be,

result = HELLO WORLD!

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/LYrooqN>

# Java String toLowerCase() Method

## Definition and Usage

The toLowerCase() method converts a string to lowercase letters.

The toLowerCase() method does not change the original string.

Syntax

*string*.toLowerCase()

### Example

Convert to lowercase:

let text = "Hello World!";  
let result = text.toLowerCase();

output will be,

result = hello world!

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/dyKEELp>

# JavaScript String concat() method

Definition and Usage

The concat() method joins two or more strings.

The concat() method does not change the existing strings.

The concat() method returns a new string.

Syntax

*string*.concat(*string1*, *string2*, ..., *stringX*)

### Examples

Join two strings:

let text1 = "sea";  
let text2 = "food";  
let result = text1.concat(text2);

output will be,

result = seafood

https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/eYKaaww

### Examples

Join three strings:

let text1 = "Hello";  
let text2 = "world!";  
let text3 = "Have a nice day!";  
let result = text1.concat(" ", text2, " ", text3);

output will be,

result = Hello world! Have a nice day!

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/KKeLLOb>

# JavaScript String trim()

Definition and Usage

The trim() method removes whitespace from both sides of a string.

The trim() method does not change the original string.

Syntax

*string*.trim()

Example

let text = " Hello World! ";

let result = text.trim();

document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML = "<p style='background-color:red;display:inline;'>"+text+"</p>";

document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML = "<p style='background-color:red;display:inline;'>"+result+"</p>";

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/XWBWKWB>

# JavaScript String trimStart()

Definition and Usage

The trimStart() method removes whitespace from the beginning of a string.

The trimStart() method does not change the original string.

The trimStart() method works like trim(), but removes whitespace only from the start of a string.

Syntax

*string*.trimStart()

Example

let text = " Hello World! ";

let result = text.trimStart();

document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML = "<p style='background-color:red;display:inline;'>"+text+"</p>";

document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML = "<p style='background-color:red;display:inline;'>"+result+"</p>";

https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/xxJxOdN

# JavaScript String trimEnd()

Definition and Usage

The trimEnd() method removes whitespace from the end of a string.

The trimEnd() method does not change the original string.

The trimEnd() method works like trim(), but removes whitespace only from the end of a string.

Syntax

*string*.trimEnd()

Example

let text = " Hello World! ";

let result = text.trimEnd();

document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML = "<p style='background-color:red;display:inline;'>"+text+"</p>";

document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML = "<p style='background-color:red;display:inline;'>"+result+"</p>";

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/wvxvWee>

# JavaScript String split()

Definition and Usage

The split() method splits a string into an array of substrings.

The split() method returns the new array.

The split() method does not change the original string.

If (" ") is used as separator, the string is split between words.

Syntax

*string*.split(*separator*,*limit*)

Example

Split the words:

let text = "Rexcoders Coding Academy";  
const myArray = text.split(" ");

console.log(myArray);

Output will be

// myArray = [Rexcoders, Coding, Academy]

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/xxJxRzJ>

Split the characters, including spaces:

let text = "Rexcoders Coding Academy";  
const myArray = text.split("");

console.log(myArray);

Output will be

// myArray = [R,e,x,c,o,d,e,r,s, ,C,o,d,i,n,g, ,A,c,a,d,e,m,y]

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/jOpOVpy>

Use the limit parameter:

let text = "Rexcoders Coding Academy";  
const myArray = text.split(" ",2);

console.log(myArray);

Output will be

// myArray = [Rexcoders, Coding]

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/BaPaQOo>

Use a letter as a separator:

let text = "Rexcoders Coding Academy";

const myArray = text.split("o");

console.log(myArray);

Output will be

// myArray = [Rexc,ders C,ding Academy]

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/gOjOLBO>

If the separator parameter is omitted, an array with the original string is returned:

let text = "Rexcoders Coding Academy";

const myArray = text.split();

console.log(myArray);

Output will be

// myArray = Rexcoders Coding Academy

<https://codepen.io/sheikali85/pen/VwBwmEN>