# String method

## All string method are return a new string they can't modify the existing string

We can define string with the help of Double quotes (“ ”), Single quotes(‘ ’) and backtics(` `)

var str = “ String Methods ”  //double quotes
var str = ‘ String Methods ’  //Single quotes
var str = ` String Methods `  //backtics

```
let str = "My name is Hardik and Sam ";
```

**1.Length property** ->

- It will return the length of the string.
- Length will always from 1.

```
let length = str.length

console.log(length)
```

Output → 29

**2. slice(start, end)** ->

- if we take parameter in plus(+) then last parameter will not consider.

```
let slice = str.slice(0,7)

console.log(slice)
```

- if we take parameter in minus(-) then starting parameter will not consider

```
let slice1 = str.slice(-4,-1)

console.log(slice1)
```

**3. substring(start, end)** ->

- it will not take negative parameter if parameter are come in minus then it will consider it as a 0 index.
- start and end values less than 0 are treated as

```
let substring = str.substring(4,17)

console.log(substring)
```

-Slice and substring are both string methods in JavaScript that allow you to extract a portion of a string
-Slice supports negative indices and can be used for extracting characters from the end of the string, while substring treats negative indices as 0.

**4. substr(start, length)** ->

- here first element is starting parameter(from where you want to start slicing the string)
- Second parameter is length of string(to which index value you want to slice the string).

```
let substr = str.substr(0,17)

console.log(substr)
```

Output → My name

**5. replace**(kis se replace karna hai, kya replace karna hai) ->

- it replace the specified part of the string.
- it returns the new string.
- it replace only the first match.
- case sensitive.
- To replace case insensitive, use a regular expression with an /i flag (insensitive).

```
let replace = str.replace("Hardik", "Yash")

console.log(replace)
```

Output → My name is Yash and Sam

**6. replaceall** ->

- it will replace all the what user wants

**7. Uppercase** ->

- Convert all the words into capital capital letters

```
let uppercase = str.toUpperCase()

console.log(uppercase)
```

Output → MY NAME IS HARDIK AND SAM

**8. Lowercase** ->

- Convert all the words into small capital letters

```
let lowercase = str.toLowerCase()

console.log(lowercase)
```

Output → my name is hardik and sam

**9. concat** ->

- Add two strings.

```
Let str3 = "My name is Yash"

let concat = str.concat(str3)

console.log(concat)
```

Output → My name is Hardik and Sam My name is Yash

```
let str1 = "            Hello                "
```

### 10. trimStart ->

- it is used to remove the whitespace from the start of the string.

```
let trimstart = str1.trimStart()
console.log(trimstart,"trimstart")
```

Output → Hello trimstart

### 11. trimEnd ->

- it is used to remove the whitespace from the End of the string.

```
let trimEnd = str1.trimEnd()
console.log(trimEnd,"trimEnd")
```

Output → Hello trimEnd

### 12. charAt ->

- It returns character at specified index.

```
let charAt = str.charAt(1)
console.log(charAt)
```

Output → y

### 13. charCodeAt ->

- it returns a UTF-16 code (integer between 0 and 65535).

```
let charCodeAt = str.charCodeAt(0);
console.log(charCodeAt)
```

Output → 77

### 14. split ->

- It can split the string to the given element or symbol or word
- It can return into an array

```
let str6 = "Yash90@gmail.com"
let split = str6.split("@")
console.log(split)
```

Output → ['Yash90', 'gmail.com']

### 15. PadStart ->

- It will add or pad the string until it reaches the given value from starting of the string

```
let padStart = "8";

console.log(padStart.padStart(5,"*"))
```

Output → ****8

### 16. PadEnd ->

- It will add or pad the string until it reaches the given value from End of the string.

```
let padEnd = "8"

console.log(padEnd.padEnd(5,"*"))
```

Output → 8****

---For search in string---

### 1. indexof() ->

- It return the index number of word which you want to find in the string.
- if the word not found it return -1.

```
let str2 = "Hello my name is Sam and my friend name is Hardik"

let indexof = str2.indexOf("name")

console.log(indexof)
```

Output → 9

### 2. lastIndexOf ->

- It return the index number of the particular word from the last of the string.
- It read from right to left.
- If the word not found it return -1.

```
let lastIndexof = str2.lastIndexOf("name")

console.log(lastIndexof)
```

Output → 35

### 3. search ->

- it return the position or index of the given search item.
- if it not found given search item it return -1.

```
let search = str2.search("name")

console.log(search)
```

Output → 9

### 4. match ->

- it return array containing result.
- for global match use (name of the word you want to match/g/)
- for case insensitive use (name of the word you want to match/g/i)

```
let match = str2.match("name")

console.log(match)
```

### 5. includes ->

- if it finds given word return true else false.
- it will check whether Hardik is present after 4th index or not.

```
let include = str2.includes("Hardik", 4)

console.log(include)
```

Output → true

### 6. startsWith ->

- if the string starts with given word return "true" else "false".
- if the "name" present in the index = 9 then return "true" else "false".

```
let startswith = str2.startsWith("name", 9)

console.log(startswith)
```

Output → true

### 7. endsWith ->

- opposite to starsWith.
- if the string Ends with given word return "true" else "false".

```
let endswith = str2.endsWith("Hardik")

console.log(endswith)
```

Output → true