

Mastering in String Data Structure in Javascript



String Creation

Strings can be created using single quotes ('), double quotes ("), or backticks (`) for template literals

```
let singleQuote = 'Hello';
let doubleQuote = "World";
let templateLiteral = `Hello, ${singleQuote}!`;
```







Once a string is created, its value cannot be changed. Any operations on a string will create a new string.

```
let str = "Hello";
str[0] = "h"; // This will not change the string
```







Strings can be concatenated using the + operator or the concat method.

```
let str1 = "Hello";
let str2 = "World";
let concatenated = str1 + " " + str2; // "Hello World"
let concatenated2 = str1.concat(" ", str2); // "Hello World"
```





Accessing Characters

You can access individual characters in a string using bracket notation or the charAt method.

```
let str = "Hello";
console.log(str[0]); // "H"
console.log(str.charAt(0)); // "H"
```





5 Substring

Extract a part of the string using substring, substr, or slice.

```
let str = "Hello World";
console.log(str.substring(0, 5)); // "Hello"
console.log(str.substr(0, 5)); // "Hello"
console.log(str.slice(0, 5)); // "Hello"
```







Find the position of a substring using indexOf or lastIndexOf.

```
let str = "Hello World";
console.log(str.indexOf("World")); // 6
console.log(str.lastIndexOf("o")); // 7
```





Replacing

Replace parts of the string using replace.

```
let str = "Hello World";
let newStr = str.replace("World", "JavaScript"); // "Hello JavaScript"
```







Convert to uppercase or lowercase using to Upper Case and to Lower Case.

```
let str = "Hello World";
console.log(str.toUpperCase()); // "HELLO WORLD"
console.log(str.toLowerCase()); // "hello world"
```







Split a string into an array of substrings using split and join an array of strings into a single string using join.

```
let str = "Hello World";
let arr = str.split(" "); // ["Hello", "World"]
let joined = arr.join(", "); // "Hello, World"
```





Trimming

Remove whitespace from both ends of a string using trim.

```
let str = " Hello World ";
console.log(str.trim()); // "Hello World"
```





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Template Literals

Template literals allow for multi-line strings and expression interpolation.

```
let name = "John";
let greeting = `Hello, ${name}!`;
console.log(greeting); // "Hello, John!"

let multiLine = `This is
a multi-line
string.`;
console.log(multiLine);
```





Reversing a String

```
let str = "Hello World";
let reversed = str.split('').reverse().join('');
console.log(reversed); // "dlrow olleH"
```





Checking for Palindrome

```
function isPalindrome(str) {
    let cleaned = str.replace(/[^a-zA-Z0-9]/g, '').toLowerCase();
    let reversed = cleaned.split('').reverse().join('');
    return cleaned === reversed;
}

console.log(isPalindrome("A man, a plan, a canal: Panama")); // true
console.log(isPalindrome("Hello")); // false
```







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