Slicing A String

An introduction to the slice method

The Slice Method

The `slice` method is commonly used in simple functions and coding challenges. It returns a substring of the string specified by its argument list.

> The easiest way to remember the parameter list of `slice` is:
>
> `str.slice(firstIndexInString)`
>
> or
>
> `str.slice(firstIndexInString, firstIndexAfterString)`

The first argument of `slice` specifies the position of the first character of the substring. The second argument is optional. When it is missing, slicing happens until the end of the string. When it is specified, it points at the first character after the sliced substring.

```
let hexadecimalDigits = '0123456789ABCDEF';
console.log(hexadecimalDigits.slice( 1, 6 ))
//"12345"
console.log(hexadecimalDigits.slice( 10 ))
//"ABCDEF"
console.log(hexadecimalDigits.slice( 0, 10 ))
//"0123456789"
```

Slice Using Negative Values

Similar to Python arrays, the arguments of `slice` can be negative. Negative

values count from the end of the array:

```javascript
let hexadecimalDigits = '0123456789ABCDEF';
console.log(hexadecimalDigits.slice( -6 ))
//"ABCDEF"
console.log(hexadecimalDigits.slice( -6, -3 ))
//"ABC"
console.log(hexadecimalDigits.slice( -6, 13 ))
//"ABC"
```

Final Notes

You could learn the `substr` and `substring` methods that perform slicing using a different syntax. However, you will end up using `slice` most of the time anyway, therefore, in this summary, we will omit these two methods. Substr works like slice, but it allows the first argument to be greater than the second one, and still return the substring between the indices. The `substring` method specifies the index of the first character and the length of the substring.

The reason why I advise only using `slice` is that you will use the same method with arrays too. Its parametrization is intuitive, and you can also understand Python array slicing better.