Introduction

This lesson is a brief introduction to Strings in JavaScript.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

String Recap

Let's recapitulate what we already know about strings:

- A string value represents text
- In JavaScript, a string is defined by placing text within single quotes (`'I am a string'`) or double quotes (`"I am a string"`)
- You may use special characters within a string by prefacing them with `\` ("backslash") followed by another character. For example, use `\n` to add a line break
- The `+` operator concatenates (combines or adds) two or more strings

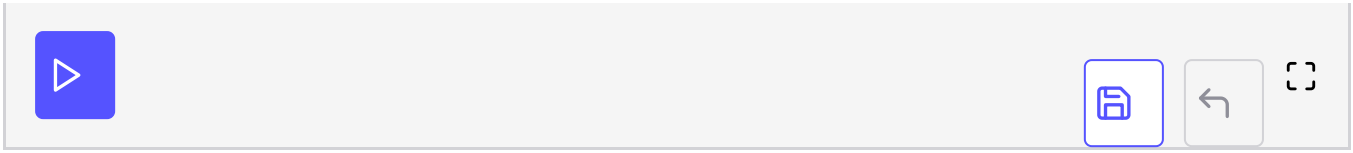
Beyond these basic uses, strings have even more versatility.

Obtaining String Length

To obtain the *length* of a string (the number of characters it contains), add `.length` to it. The length will be returned as an integer.

```
console.log("ABC".length); // 3
const str = "I am a string";
const len = str.length;
```

```
console.log(len); // 13
```



Although string values are primitive JavaScript types, some properties and methods can be applied to them just as if they were objects by using the *dot notation*. `length` is one of those properties.

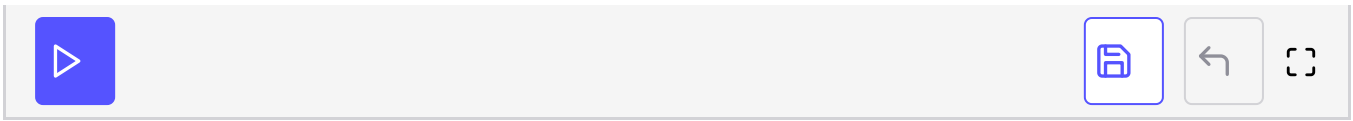
Converting String Case

You may convert a string's text to *lowercase* by calling the `toLowerCase()` method. Alternatively, you may do the same with `toUpperCase()` to convert a string to uppercase.

```
const originalWord = "Bora-Bora";

const lowercaseWord = originalWord.toLowerCase();
console.log(lowercaseWord); // "bora-bora"

const uppercaseWord = originalWord.toUpperCase();
console.log(uppercaseWord); // "BORA-BORA"
```



`toLowerCase()` and `toUpperCase()` are two string methods. Like every string method, both have no affect on the initial value and return a new string.

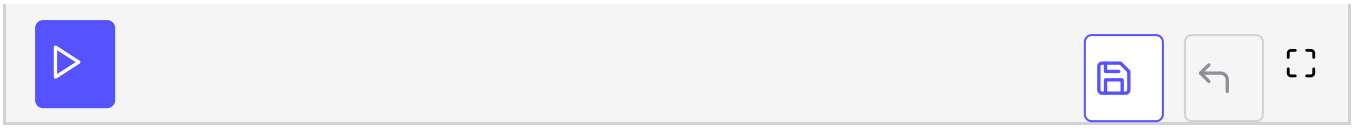
> It's important to understand that once created, a string value never changes: strings are *immutable* in JavaScript.

Comparing Two Strings

You may compare two strings with the `===` operator. The operation returns a boolean value: `true` if the strings are equal, `false` if not.

```
const word = "koala";
```

```
console.log(word === "koala");     // true
console.log(word === "kangaroo"); // false
```



> String comparison is case sensitive. Do indeed pay attention to your lower and uppercase letters!

```
console.log("Qwerty" === "qwerty");                // false
console.log("Qwerty".toLowerCase() === "qwerty"); // true
```