

JavaScript

Strings

1.length

Ex: `var txt = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";`
`document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = txt.length;`

2.Special Characters

The backslash escape character turns special characters into string characters:

Ex: `var x = 'It\'s alright';`
`var y = "We are the so-called \"Vikings\" from the north.";`
`document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + "
" + y;`

Output: It's alright
We are the so-called "Vikings" from the north.

3.Strings Can be Objects

Normally : `var x = "John" // type is string`

Using new keyword: `var y = new String("John") // type is object`

// `(x == y)` is true because x and y have equal values

// `(x === y)` is false because x and y have different types (string and object)

Ex2: `var x = new String("John");`
`var y = new String("John");`
`document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = (x==y);`
// `(x == y)` is false because x and y are different objects
// `(x === y)` is false because x and y are different objects

NOTE:

1. Comparing two JavaScript objects will **always** return false.
2. Don't create strings as objects. It slows down execution speed. The **new** keyword complicates the code. This can produce some unexpected results: