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 + "<br>" + 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: