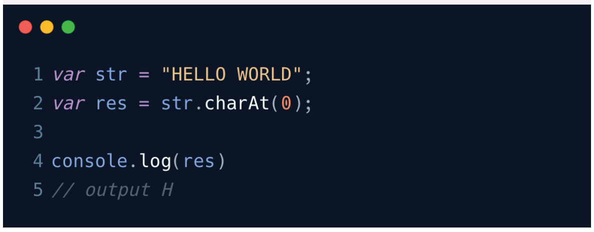
Strings

String Methods

charAt()

The charAt() method returns the character at the specified index in a string. The index of the first character is 0, the second character is 1, and so on.

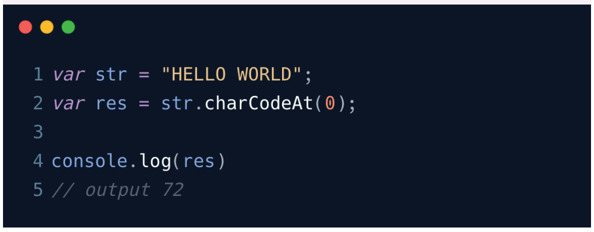


```javascript
var str = "HELLO WORLD";
var res = str.charAt(0);

console.log(res)
// output H
```

charCodeAt()

The charCodeAt() method returns the Unicode of the character at the specified index in a string.

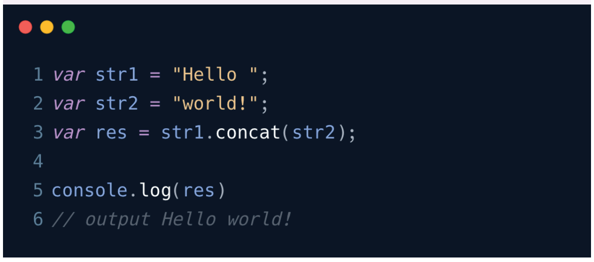


```javascript
var str = "HELLO WORLD";
var res = str.charCodeAt(0);

console.log(res)
// output 72
```

concat()

The concat() method is used to join two or more strings. This method does not change the existing strings, but returns a new string containing the text of the joined strings.

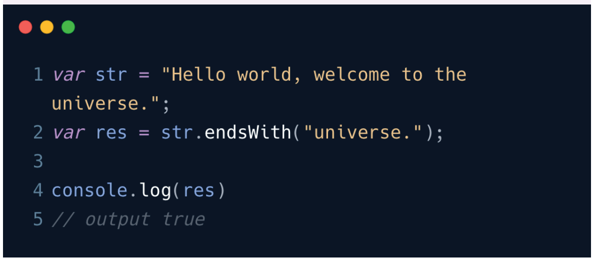


```javascript
var str1 = "Hello ";
var str2 = "world!";
var res = str1.concat(str2);

console.log(res)
// output Hello world!
```

endsWith()

The endsWith() method determines whether a string ends with the characters of a specified string. This method returns true if the string ends with the characters, and false if not.

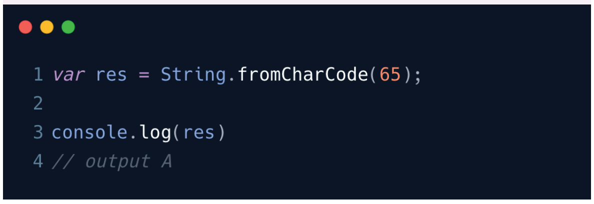


```javascript
var str = "Hello world, welcome to the universe.";
var res = str.endsWith("universe.");

console.log(res)
// output true
```

fromCharCode()

The fromCharCode() method converts Unicode values into characters. This is a static method of the String object, and the syntax is always String.fromCharCode()

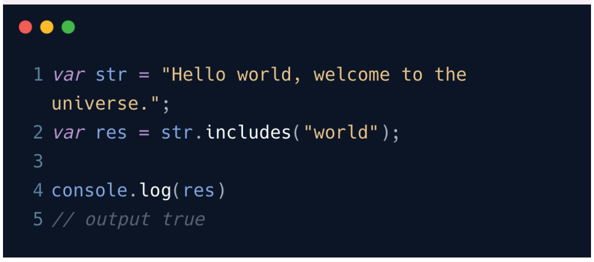


```javascript
var res = String.fromCharCode(65);

console.log(res)
// output A
```

includes()

The includes() method determines whether a string contains the characters of a specified string.



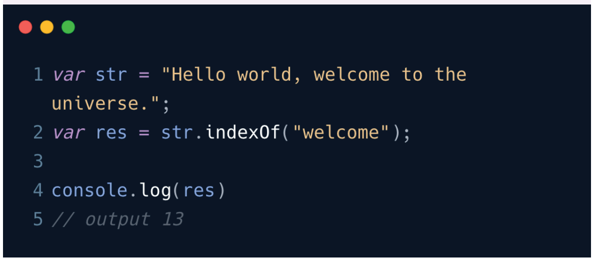
```javascript
var str = "Hello world, welcome to the universe.";
var res = str.includes("world");

console.log(res)
// output true
```

String Methods

indexOf()

The indexOf() method returns the position of the first occurrence of a specified value in a string. This method returns -1 if the value to search for never occurs.

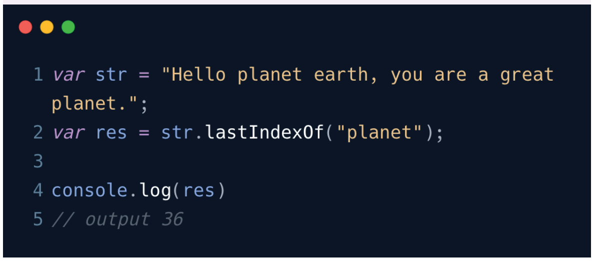


```
var str = "Hello world, welcome to the universe.";
var res = str.indexOf("welcome");

console.log(res)
// output 13
```

lastIndexOf()

The lastIndexOf() method returns the position of the last occurrence of a specified value in a string. The string is searched from the end to the beginning, but returns the index starting at the beginning, at position 0.

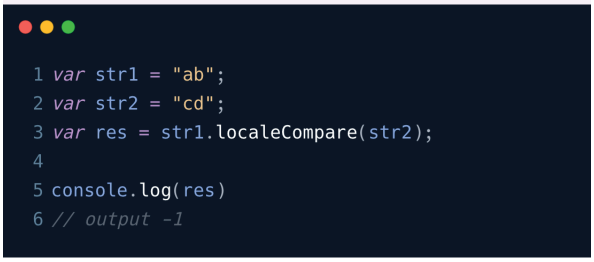


```
var str = "Hello planet earth, you are a great planet.";
var res = str.lastIndexOf("planet");

console.log(res)
// output 36
```

localeCompare()

The localeCompare() method compares two strings in the current locale. The locale is based on the language settings of the browser.
Returns -1 if str1 is sorted before str2
Returns 0 if the two strings are equal
Returns 1 if str1 is sorted after str2

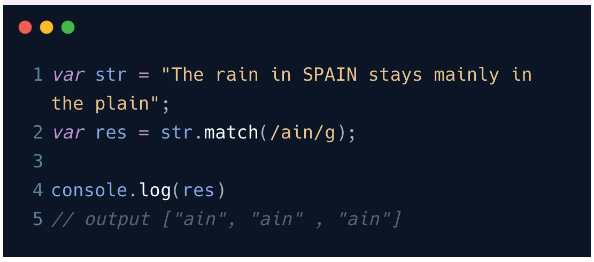


```
var str1 = "ab";
var str2 = "cd";
var res = str1.localeCompare(str2);

console.log(res)
// output -1
```

match()

The match() method searches a string for a match against a regular expression, and returns the matches, as an Array object.

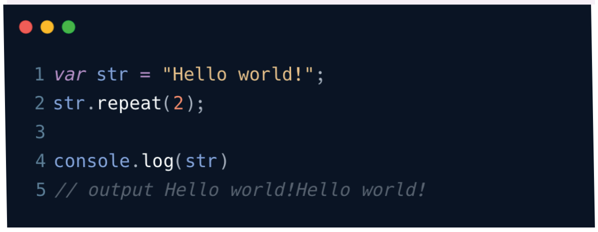


```
var str = "The rain in SPAIN stays mainly in the plain";
var res = str.match(/ain/g);

console.log(res)
// output ["ain", "ain" , "ain"]
```

repeat()

The repeat() method returns a new string with a specified number of copies of the string it was called on.

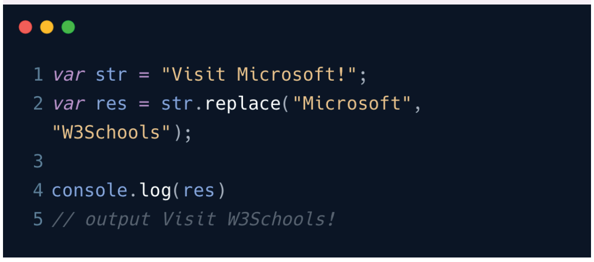


```
var str = "Hello world!";
str.repeat(2);

console.log(str)
// output Hello world!Hello world!
```

replace()

The replace() method searches a string for a specified value, or a regular expression, and returns a new string where the specified values are replaced.



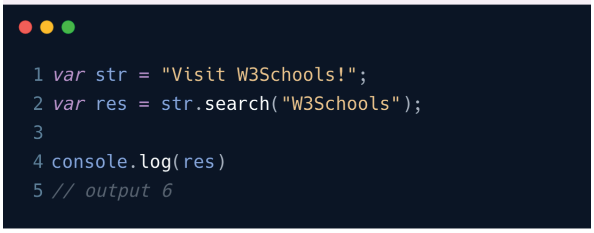
```
var str = "Visit Microsoft!";
var res = str.replace("Microsoft", "W3Schools");

console.log(res)
// output Visit W3Schools!
```

String Methods

search()

The search() method searches a string for a specified value, and returns the position of the match.

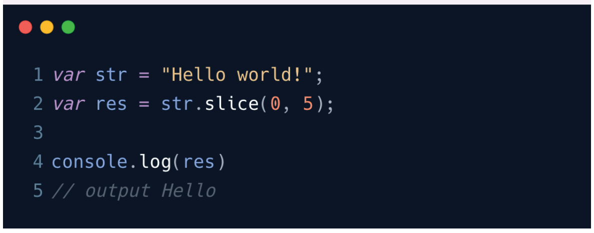


```
var str = "Visit W3Schools!";
var res = str.search("W3Schools");

console.log(res)
// output 6
```

slice()

The slice() method extracts parts of a string and returns the extracted parts in a new string.

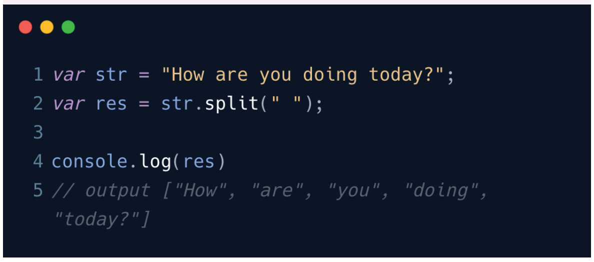


```
var str = "Hello world!";
var res = str.slice(0, 5);

console.log(res)
// output Hello
```

split()

The split() method is used to split a string into an array of substrings, and returns the new array.

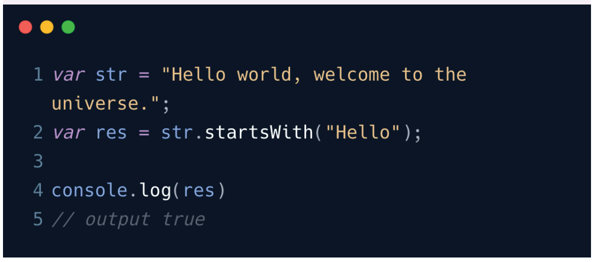


```
var str = "How are you doing today?";
var res = str.split(" ");

console.log(res)
// output ["How", "are", "you", "doing",
  "today?"]
```

startsWith()

The startsWith() method determines whether a string begins with the characters of a specified string.

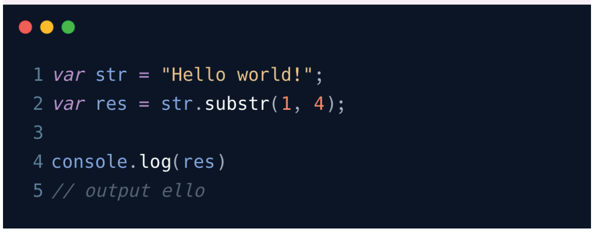


```
var str = "Hello world, welcome to the
universe.";
var res = str.startsWith("Hello");

console.log(res)
// output true
```

substr()

The substr() method extracts parts of a string, beginning at the character at the specified position, and returns the specified number of characters.

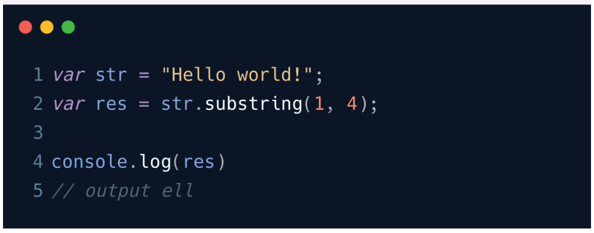


```
var str = "Hello world!";
var res = str.substr(1, 4);

console.log(res)
// output ello
```

substring()

The substring() method extracts the characters from a string, between two specified indices, and returns the new sub string.



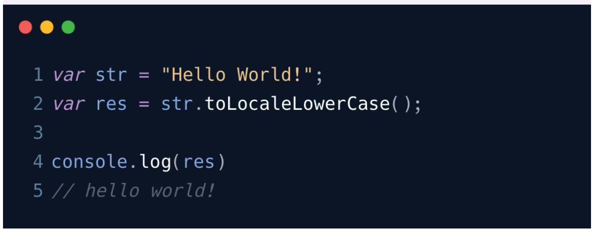
```
var str = "Hello world!";
var res = str.substring(1, 4);

console.log(res)
// output ell
```

String Methods

toLocaleLowerCase()

The toLocaleLowerCase() method converts a string to lowercase letters, according to the host's current locale.

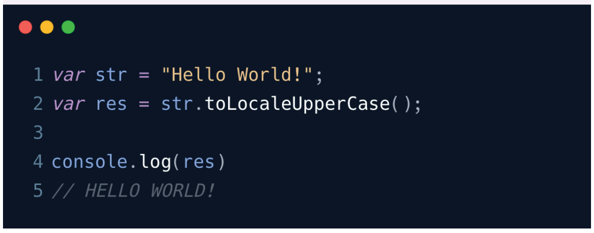


```
var str = "Hello World!";
var res = str.toLocaleLowerCase();

console.log(res)
// hello world!
```

toLocaleUpperCase()

The toLocaleUpperCase() method converts a string to uppercase letters, according to the host's current locale.

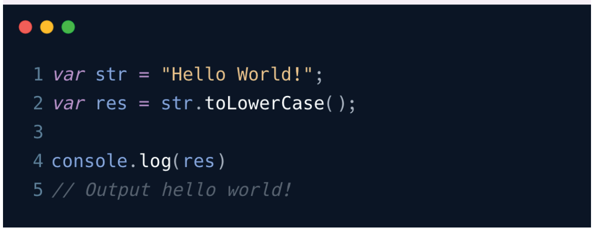


```
var str = "Hello World!";
var res = str.toLocaleUpperCase();

console.log(res)
// HELLO WORLD!
```

toLowerCase()

The toLowerCase() method converts a string to lowercase letters. It does not change the original string.

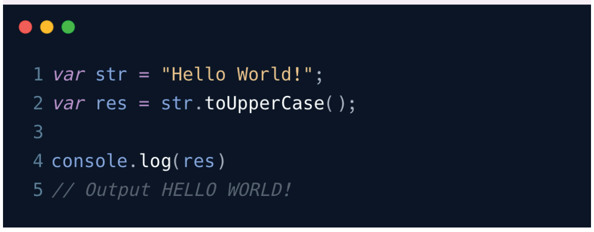


```
var str = "Hello World!";
var res = str.toLowerCase();

console.log(res)
// Output hello world!
```

toUpperCase()

The toUpperCase() method converts a string to uppercase letters. It does not change the original string.

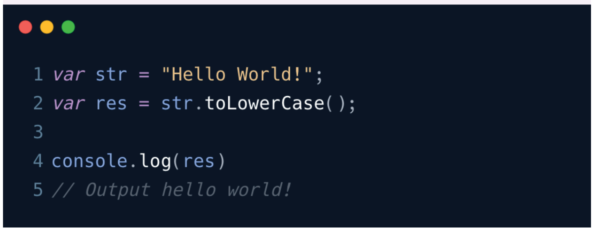


```
var str = "Hello World!";
var res = str.toUpperCase();

console.log(res)
// Output HELLO WORLD!
```

trim()

The trim() method removes whitespace from both sides of a string. It does not change the original string.



```
var str = "Hello World!";
var res = str.toLowerCase();

console.log(res)
// Output hello world!
```