JavaScript String Methods - Cheat Sheet

1. Character Access Methods

charAt(index): Returns the character at a specific index.
`Example: "Hello".charAt(1) → "e"`

charCodeAt(index): Returns UTF-16 code of character at index.
`Example: "A".charCodeAt(0) → 65`

at(index): Returns character at given index (supports negative index).
`Example: "Hello".at(-1) → "o"`

2. Search Methods

indexOf(value): Returns first index of value (or -1 if not found).
`Example: "Hello".indexOf("l") → 2`

lastIndexOf(value): Returns last index of value.
`Example: "Hello".lastIndexOf("l") → 3`

includes(value): Checks if string contains value (true/false).
`Example: "Hello".includes("He") → true`

startsWith(value): Checks if string starts with given value.
`Example: "JavaScript".startsWith("Java") → true`

endsWith(value): Checks if string ends with given value.
`Example: "JavaScript".endsWith("Script") → true`

3. Extracting Methods

slice(start,end): Extracts part of string (supports negative).
`Example: "Hello".slice(1,4) → "ell"`

substring(start,end): Extracts part of string (no negative).
`Example: "Hello".substring(1,4) → "ell"`

substr(start,length): Extracts part of string with length (deprecated but works).
`Example: "Hello".substr(1,3) → "ell"`

4. Case Conversion Methods

toUpperCase(): Converts string to uppercase.
`Example: "Hello".toUpperCase() → "HELLO"`

toLowerCase(): Converts string to lowercase.
`Example: "Hello".toLowerCase() → "hello"`

toLocaleUpperCase(): Locale-sensitive uppercase conversion.
`Example: "ß".toLocaleUpperCase("de-DE") → "SS"`

toLocaleLowerCase(): Locale-sensitive lowercase conversion.
`Example: "■".toLocaleLowerCase("tr") → "i"`

5. Trimming & Padding Methods

trim(): Removes whitespace from both ends.
`Example: " JS ".trim() → "JS"`

trimStart(): Removes whitespace from start.
`Example: " JS".trimStart() → "JS"`

trimEnd(): Removes whitespace from end.
`Example: "JS ".trimEnd() → "JS"`

padStart(targetLength, padStr): Pads string at start.
`Example: "5".padStart(3,"0") → "005"`

padEnd(targetLength, padStr): Pads string at end.
`Example: "5".padEnd(3,"0") → "500"`

6. Replace Methods

replace(old,new): Replaces first match with new value.
`Example: "Hello".replace("H","Y") → "Yello"`

replaceAll(old,new): Replaces all matches with new value.
`Example: "Hello Hello".replaceAll("Hello","Hi") → "Hi Hi"`

7. Splitting & Joining

split(separator): Splits string into array by separator.
`Example: "a,b,c".split(",") → ["a","b","c"]`

8. Concatenation

concat(str1,str2,...): Joins multiple strings.
`Example: "Hello".concat(" ", "World") → "Hello World"`

9. Other Useful Methods

repeat(count): Repeats string count times.
`Example: "Hi ".repeat(3) → "Hi Hi Hi "`

valueOf(): Returns primitive value of string.
`Example: "Hello".valueOf() → "Hello"`

toString(): Converts object to string.
`Example: (123).toString() → "123"`

match(regex): Matches regex pattern.
`Example: "Hello123".match(/\d+/) → ["123"]`

matchAll(regex): Returns all matches (iterator).
`Example: [... "Hello123".matchAll(/\d/g)] → [["1"],["2"],["3"]]`

search(regex): Returns index of regex match.
`Example: "Hello123".search(/\d/) → 5`

localeCompare(str): Compares two strings (lexicographically).
`Example: "a".localeCompare("b") → -1`

normalize(): Returns Unicode normalized form.
`Example: "\u00E9".normalize("NFC") → "é"`

fromCharCode(): Converts Unicode to char (static).
`Example: String.fromCharCode(65) → "A"`

fromCodePoint(): Converts code point to char (static).
`Example: String.fromCodePoint(9731) → "■"`

codePointAt(index): Returns Unicode code point at index.
`Example: "■".codePointAt(0) → 9731`