**Arrays:-**

Converting Arrays to Strings

The JavaScript method toString() converts an array to a string of (comma separated) array values.

Example

var fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits.toString();

Result:

Banana, Orange, Apple, Mango

Popping

The pop() method removes the last element from an array:

Example

var fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];

fruits.pop(); // Removes the last element ("Mango") from fruits

Pushing

The push() method adds a new element to an array (at the end):

Example

var fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];

fruits.push("Kiwi"); // Adds a new element ("Kiwi") to fruits

Shifting Elements

Shifting is equivalent to popping, working on the first element instead of the last.

The shift() method removes the first array element and "shifts" all other elements to a lower index.

Example

var fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];

fruits.shift(); // Removes the first element "Banana" from fruits

Deleting Elements

Since JavaScript arrays are objects, elements can be deleted by using the JavaScript operator delete:

Example

var fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];

delete fruits[0]; // Changes the first element in fruits to undefined

Merging (Concatenating) Arrays

The concat() method creates a new array by merging (concatenating) existing arrays:

Example (Merging Two Arrays)

var myGirls = ["Cecilie", "Lone"];

var myBoys = ["Emil", "Tobias", "Linus"];

var myChildren = myGirls.concat(myBoys); // Concatenates (joins) myGirls and myBoys

**String**

**String Length**

The length property returns the length of a string:

Example

var txt = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";

var sln = txt.length;

**Finding a String in a String**

The indexOf() method returns the index of (the position of) the first occurrence of a specified text in a string:

Example

var str = "Please locate where 'locate' occurs!";

var pos = str.indexOf("locate");

**The slice() Method**

slice() extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string.

The method takes 2 parameters: the start position, and the end position (end not included).

This example slices out a portion of a string from position 7 to position 12 (13-1):

Example

var str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";

var res = str.slice(7, 13);

The result of res will be: Banana

**The substring() Method**

substring() is similar to slice().The difference is that substring() cannot accept negative indexes.

Example

var str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";

var res = str.substring(7, 13);

The result of res will be:

Banana

**Replacing String Content**

The replace() method replaces a specified value with another value in a string:

Example

str = "Please visit Microsoft!";

var n = str.replace("Microsoft", "W3Schools");

**Converting to Upper and Lower Case**

A string is converted to upper case with toUpperCase():

Example

var text1 = "Hello World!"; // String

var text2 = text1.toUpperCase(); // text2 is text1 converted to upper

A string is converted to lower case with toLowerCase():

Example

var text1 = "Hello World!"; // String

var text2 = text1.toLowerCase(); // text2 is text1 converted to lower