

String in JavaScript







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What is String?

- String is a sequence of Unicode characters.
- A JavaScript string stores a series of characters like “john Doe”.
- String can be any text inside double or single quotes.
- String indexes are zero-based: The first character is in position 0, the second in 1, and so on.



```
1 //  
2  
3 const firstName = 'john';  
4 const lastName = 'smith';  
5  
6 const output = `name: ${firstName}, surname: ${lastName}`;  
7 // name: john, surname: smith
```

- 
- There are 2 ways to create string in JavaScript:

1. By string literal

The string literal is created using double quotes.

2. By string object (using new keyword)

new keyword is used to create instance of string.



Strings - Immutable

- In JavaScript strings are immutable or unchangeable.
- An immutable object is an object whose state cannot be modified after it is created.



Strings Syntax

```
<script>
```

```
    var str = “ ”;
```

```
    var str1 = “Hello World ”;
```

```
    var str2 = new String(“Hi”);
```

```
</script>
```




String Properties

Property

Description

constructor	Returns the string's constructor function
length	Returns the length of a string
prototype	Allows you to add properties and methods to an object



Strings example :

In JavaScript, strings are created by surrounding them with quotes. There are three ways you can use quotes.

- Single quotes: 'Hello'
- Double quotes: "Hello"
- Backticks: `Hello`

```
const name = 'Peter';
```

```
const name1 = "Jack";
```

```
const result = `The names are ${name} and ${name1}`;
```



Methods of JavaScript Strings

lastIndexOf()

01

02

localeCompare()

indexOf()

03

04

charCodeAt()

charAt()

05



String Methods

- `charAt()`
Returns the character at the specified index (position).
- `charCodeAt()`
Returns the Unicode of the character at the specified index.
- `concat()`
Joins two or more strings, and returns a new joined strings.
- `endsWith()`
Checks whether a string ends with specified string/characters.



String Methods

- `fromCharCode()`

Converts Unicode values to characters.

- `includes()`

Checks whether a string contains the specified string/characters.

- `indexOf()`

Returns the position of the first found occurrence of a specified value in a string.

- `lastIndexOf()`

Returns the position of the last found occurrence of a specified value in a string.



String Methods

- `localeCompare()`

Compares two strings in the current locale.

- `match()`

Searches a string for a match against a regular expression, and returns the matches.

- `repeat()`

Returns a new string with a specified number of copies of an existing string.

- `replace()`

Searches a string for a specified value, or a regular expression, and returns a new string where the specified values are replaced.



String Methods

- `search()`

Searches a string for a specified value, or regular expression, and returns the position of the match.

- `slice()`

Extracts a part of a string and returns a new string.

- `split()`

Splits a string into an array of substrings.

- `startsWith()`

Checks whether a string begins with specified characters.



String Methods

- `substr()`

Extracts the characters from a string, beginning at a specified start position, and through the specified number of character.

- `substring()`

Extracts the characters from a string, between two specified indices.

- `toLocaleLowerCase()`

Converts a string to lowercase letters, according to the host's locale.

- `toLocaleUpperCase()`

Converts a string to uppercase letters, according to the host's locale.



String Methods

- `toLowerCase()`
Converts a string to lowercase letters.
- `toString()`
Returns the value of a String object.
- `toUpperCase()`
Converts a string to uppercase letters.
- `trim()`
Removes whitespace from both ends of a string.
- `valueOf()`
Returns the primitive value of a String object.



Any Questions





Thank you