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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 o, the second in 1, and so on.

```
const firstName = 'john';
const lastName = 'smith';

const output = `name: ${firstName}, surname: ${lastName}`;
// name: john, surname: smith
```

- There are 2 ways to create string in JavaScript:
- By string literal
 The string literal is created using double quotes.
- 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

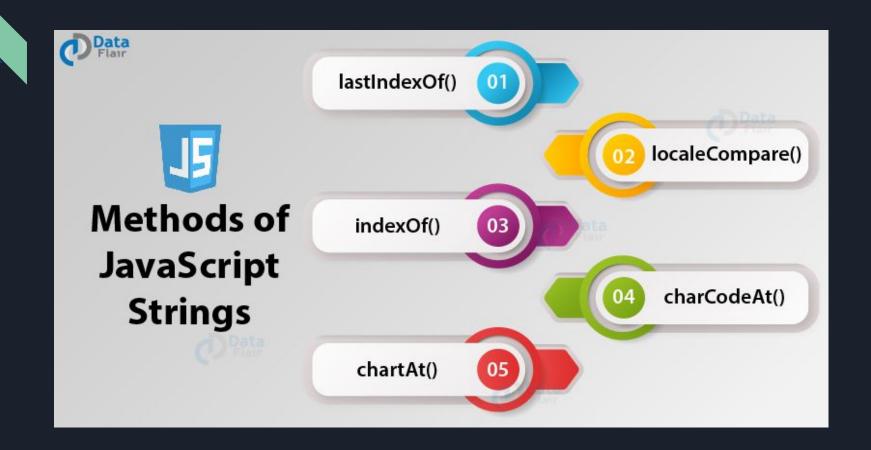
constructor	Returns the string's constructor function
length	Returns the length of a string
prototype	Allows you to add properties and methods to an object

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}`;
```



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.

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.

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.

• 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.

• 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.

- 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



