CHEAT SHEET FOR STRING

➢ .length :

The length property returns the length of a string

```
Ex:   let str = “Hello Wolrd”;
      let strlen = str.length;
      console.log(strlen);
O/P:  11
```

➢ .slice(start, end) :

slice() extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string. It accept two parameter starting index which is included and ending index which is excluded. If parameters are negatives then t starts from end of string.

```
Ex:   let str = “This is a string.”;
      let newStr = str.slice(5, 7);
      console.log(newStr);
O/P : is
```

➢ .substring(start, end) :

substring() is similar to slice(). The only difference between substring() and slice() is that substring() does not accepr negative number as it’s parameter.

```
Ex :  let str = “This is a string”;
      let subString = str.substring(5, 7);
      console.log(subString);
O/P:  is
```

➢ .substr(start, length) :

substr is also used to extract substring from the string but second parameter of this method is length of the substring to be extract. If second parameter is not defined then it extract unitl the end of the string.

```
Ex :  let str = “This is a string.”;
      let subString = str.substr(5);
      console.log(subString);
O/P:  is a string.
```

➢ .replace(oldstr, newstr) :

replace() method of string change content of string with specific content. It does not change original string but, change content of the string and return new string. Replace() method accept two params , first parameter is string to be replace and second parameter is new string.

```
Ex:   let str = “Welcome to the surat.”;
      let newStr = str.replace(“surat”, “ahmedabad”);
      console.log(newStr);
O/P : Welcome to the ahmedabad.
```

➢ .indexOf() :

IndexOf() method of sting return index of first match with specified string. If index of string to be find is not found in string then indexOf() method returns -1.

```
Ex:   let str = “This is a string.”
      let index = str.indexOf(“is”);
      console.log(index);
O/P : 5
```

➢ .includes() :

includes() method check if string containes substring or not and return boolean value (true if contain and false if value is not found).

```
Ex:   let string = “This is a string.”
      let check = str.includes(“is”);
      console.log(check);

O/P:  true
```

➢ .toUpperCase() :

toUpperCase() method chenge whole string in to uppercase.

```
Ex:   let str = “This is a string.”
      let strUpperCase = str.toUpperCase();
      console.log(strUpperCase);
O/P:  THIS IS A STRING.
```

➢ .ToLowerCase() :

toLowerCase() method chenge whole string in to uppercase.

```
Ex:   let str = “THIS IS A STRING.”;
      let strLowerCase = str.toLowerCase();
      console.log(strLowerCase);
O/P:  this is a string.
```

➢ .concact() :

concact() method used to concacting string or appending string with other string.

```
Ex:   let fitsrStr = “This is a first string.”;
      let secondStr = “This is a second string.”;
      let finalStr = firstStr.concact(secondStr);
      console.log(finalStr);
O/P:  This is a first string.This is a second string.
```

➢ .trim() :

The trim() metthod removes white spaces from both side of the string.

```
Ex:   let str = “   This is a string.   “;
      let trimmedStr = str.trim();
      console.log(trimmedStr);
O/P:  This is a string.
```

➢ .charAt() :

The charAt() method returns the character at a specific index(position) in a string.

```
Ex:   let str = “This is a string.”;
      let charAtTwo = str.charAt(2);
      console.log(charAtTwo);
O/P:  i
```

➢ .split() :

split() method used to convert string in to array. Split() method accept separator and return array.

```
Ex:   let str = “This is a string.”;
      let strAtt = str.split(“ “);
      console.log(strArr);
O/P:  [“This”, “is”, “a”, “string.”]
```