A string can also be treated like zero index based character array.

var str = 'Hello World';

str[0] // H

str[1] // e

str[2] // l

str[3] // l

str[4] // o

str.length // 11

Iterate String

var str = 'Hello World';

for(var i =0; i< str.length; i++)

console.log(str[i]);

for(var ch of str)

console.log(ch);

Be careful while working with String object because comparison of string objects using == operator compares String objects and not the values. Consider the following example.

var str1 = new String('Hello World');

var str2 = new String('Hello World');

var str3 = 'Hello World';

var str4 = str1;

str1 == str2; // false - because str1 and str2 are two different objects

str1 == str3; // true

str1 === str4; // true

typeof(str1); // object

typeof(str3); //string

Quotation mark

If you want to include same quotes in a string value as surrounding quotes then use backward slash (\) before quotation mark inside string value.

var str1 = "This is \"simple\" string";

var str2 = 'This is \'simple\' string';