

4. String Manipulations

There are methods and properties available to all strings in JavaScript.

String Methods	Functionality
toUpperCase(), toLowerCase()	Converts from one case to another
includes(), startsWith(), endsWith()	Checks a part of the string
split()	Splits a string
toString()	Converts number to a string
trim(), replace()	Updates a string
concat(), slice(), substring()	Combines & slices strings
indexOf()	Finds an index

4.1 trim()

The

`trim()` method removes whitespace from both ends of a string.

Syntax :

`string.trim()`

JAVASCRIPT

```
1  const greeting = "  Hello world!  ";
2  console.log(greeting);
3  console.log(greeting.trim());
```

4.2 slice()

The

`slice()` method extracts a section of a string and returns it as a new string, without modifying the original string.

Syntax :

`string.slice(start, end)`

JAVASCRIPT

```
1  const text = "The quick brown fox";
2  console.log(text.slice(0, 3)); // The
3  console.log(text.slice(2, 3)); // e
```

4.3 toUpperCase()

The

`toUpperCase()` method converts a string to upper case letters.

Syntax :

`string.toUpperCase()`

```
1 const text = "The quick brown fox";
2 console.log(text.toUpperCase()); // THE QUICK BROWN FOX
```

4.4 toLowerCase()

The

`toLowerCase()` method converts a string to lower case letters.

Syntax :

`string.toLowerCase()`

```
1 const text = "Learn JavaScript";
2 console.log(text.toLowerCase()); // learn javascript
```

4.5 split()

The

`split()` method is used to split a string into an array of substrings and returns the new array.

Syntax :

`string.split(separator, limit)`

```
1 const str = "He-is-a-good-boy";
2 const words = str.split("-");
3
4 console.log(words); // ["He", "is", "a", "good", "boy"]
```

4.6 replace()

The

`replace()` method searches a string for a specified value, or a regular expression, and returns a new string where the specified values are replaced.

Syntax :

`string.replace(specifiedvalue, newvalue)`

```
1 const str = "Welcome to Hyderabad";
2 const words = str.replace("Hyderabad", "Guntur");
3
4 console.log(words); // Welcome to Guntur
```

4.7 includes()

1. The

`includes()` method determines whether a string contains the characters of a specified string.

2. It returns

`true` if the string contains the value, otherwise it returns `false` .

Syntax :

`string.includes(searchvalue, start)`

JAVASCRIPT

```
1  const str = "Learn 4.0 Technologies";
2  const word = str.includes("Tech");
3  const number = str.includes("5.0");
4
5  console.log(word); // true
6  console.log(number); // false
```

4.8 concat()

The

`concat()` method is used to join two or more strings.

Syntax :

`string.concat(string1, string2, ..., stringX)`

JAVASCRIPT

```
1  const str1 = "Hello";
2  const str2 = "World";
3  console.log(str1.concat(str2)); // HelloWorld
4  console.log(str1.concat(" Pavan", ". Have a nice day.)); // Hello Pavan. Have a n
```

4.9 indexOf()

The

`indexOf()` method returns the position of the first occurrence of a specified value in a string.

Syntax :

`string.indexOf(searchvalue, start)`

JAVASCRIPT

```
1  const str = "Building Global Startups";
2  console.log(str.indexOf("Global")); // 9
3  console.log(str.indexOf("up")); // 21
```

4.10 startsWith()

The

`startsWith()` method determines whether a string begins with the characters of a specified string, returning true or false as appropriate.

Syntax :

`string.startsWith(searchvalue, start)`

```

1  const str = "World-class Products";
2  console.log(str.startsWith("rld")); // false
3  console.log(str.startsWith("World")); // true

```

4.11 endsWith()

The

`endsWith()` method determines whether a string ends with the characters of a specified string, returning true or false as appropriate.

Syntax :

`string.endsWith(searchvalue, length)`

```

1  const str = "How are you?";
2  console.log(str.endsWith("you?")); // true
3  console.log(str.endsWith("re")); // false

```

4.12 toString()

The

`toString()` method returns the value of a string object.

Syntax :

`string.toString()`

```

1  const number = 46;
2  const newNumber = number.toString();
3
4  console.log(newNumber); // 46
5  console.log(typeof newNumber); // string

```

4.13 substring()

The `substring()` method returns the part of the string between the start and end indexes, or to the end of the string.

Syntax :

`string.substring(start, end)`

```

1  const str = "I am learning JavaScript";
2  console.log(str.substring(2, 9)); // am lear
3  console.log(str.substring(6)); // earning JavaScript

```

4.14 Length

The

`length` property returns the length of a string (number of characters).

Syntax :

string.length

JAVASCRIPT

```
1  const str = "Upgrade to CCBP Tech 4.0 Intensive";  
2  console.log(str.length); // 34
```

Try out different string manipulations in the JavaScript Code Playground.