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// JavaScript 3 - Project Setup, Strings, & String Methods
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VISUAL STUDIO CODE SETTING CONFIGURATION (one-time only):
Go to File > Preferences > Settings.
- Files: Auto Save: afterDelay or onFocusChange recommended.
- Files: Auto Save Delay: I like 250, YMMV.
- Font Size: whatever you like (16-26 is ok).
- Font: your choice!
- Editor: Tab Size: 2
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/*
HOW TO MAKE A NEW PROJECT (each lecture or exercise):
- Make a new folder somewhere, naming it after the lecture (shorter is
ok)
- Open the folder in Visual Studio Code
- Make an index.html file in the folder
- Type ! and Enter to use Visual Studio Code's HTML template (like
html and Enter in Sublime)
- Change the page title to be the lecture topic
- Make an app.js file
- In the HTML file, link the HTML file to the script with a <script>
element with src="app.js"
- Right-click your HTML file and select "Open with Live Server"
- The files will auto-save constantly, and any changes made will
automatically reload on the browser page!
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// ************************//
// COMMENTS
// Single-line comment
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comment */
/* Properly using comments:
// Should tell how to use a program such that someone would never have
to look at the code
// Explain the purpose behind what is written
// Never simply explain what the code does
// Write it in high-level English whenever possible (not in code or
pseudocode)
// A good idea is to write code BEFORE you write your programs. It can
really help both the structure of your code and explain what you code
does later.
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// ***********************//
// STRING METHODS & PROPERTIES
// 0) Let's start by making a couple of string variables and the
output statement (way below)
// let firstName = "Ramon";
// let lastName = "Gougis";
// let val;
// 1) Putting strings together (concatenation & appending):
// CONCATENATION:
// val = 'string1' + 'string2';
// val = firstName + lastName;
// APPENDING:
// 'string1' += 'string2';
// val += 'string3';
// CONCATENATION 2:
// val = "string1".concat('string2', 'string3', ...);
// val = firstName.concat(lastName);
// 2) Taking strings apart - splitting, slicing, & substring(ing?):
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// SPLIT:

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// val = "string".split('char' or 'chars');
// SLICE:
// val = "string".slice(# or #,#);
// BONUS: try negative numbers in slice!
// Explanation: programming usually starts counting each index or item
with 0. Thus the first character selected or counted will (again,
usually) start with 0 instead of 1. Practice counting this way: 0, 1,
2, 3, ...
// 3) Allowing special characters in strings
// ESCAPE CHARACTERS: such as \', \", new lines \n, and new tabs in
strings
// val = 'There\'s Jack\'s and Jill\'s joke...\n\ton the
floor...\n\twhere it belongs.';
// val = "She said, \"When using double quotes outside, escape the ones
inside.\"";
// 4) Finding the length of a string
// LENGTH PROPERTY:
// val = firstName.length;
// val = 'a'.length;
// 5) Changing case (capitalization and uncapitalization)
// TO UPPER CASE:
// val = firstName.toUpperCase();
// Note the parentheses () above.
// TO LOWER CASE:
// val = 'BIG CAPS'.toLowerCase();
// 6) Finding a character in a particular location (indexing)
// BRACKETS [#] INDEXING:
// val = firstName[3];
// CHARACTER AT:
// val = firstName.charAt(3);
// val = firstName.charAt(firstName.length - 1);
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// Try val = firstName[firstName.length - 1];
// Try val = firstName[-1];
// 7) Finding the location of a particular character or substring
// INDEX OF:
// val = "Cincinnati".indexOf('inn');
// val = "hadoop".indexOf('d');
// val = "apple".indexOf('z');
// val = "AWESOME".indexOf('a');
// LAST INDEX OF:
// val = "Cincinnati".lastIndexOf('n');
// val = "last index of".lastIndexOf(' ');
// 8) Inserting string-valued variables easily
// TEMPLATE STRINGS:
// Note: Always use backticks ``(above the tilda key) to enclose
template strings!
// val = `My full name is ${firstName} ${lastName}.`;
// let city = "San Francisco";
// let food = "apples";
// val = `My first name is ${Ramon}, my last name is ${Gougis}, I
teach in ${city}, and I like eating ${food}.`;
// ************************//
// OUTPUT
console.log(val);
```