

String Methods

Part - 2



in JavaScript

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includes()

- Checks if a string contains a specified substring. Returns true or false.

```
JS
const str = "Learning JavaScript is fun!";
const hasJavaScript = str.includes("JavaScript");
// Outputs: true
```



startsWith() / endsWith()

- Determines if a string starts or ends with a specified substring. Useful for quick checks.

```
JS
const str = "Hello, World!";
const startsWithHello = str.startsWith("Hello");
// Outputs: true
const endsWithWorld = str.endsWith("World!");
// Outputs: true
```



charAt() / charCodeAt()

- Retrieves the character or the Unicode code of the character at a specified index.

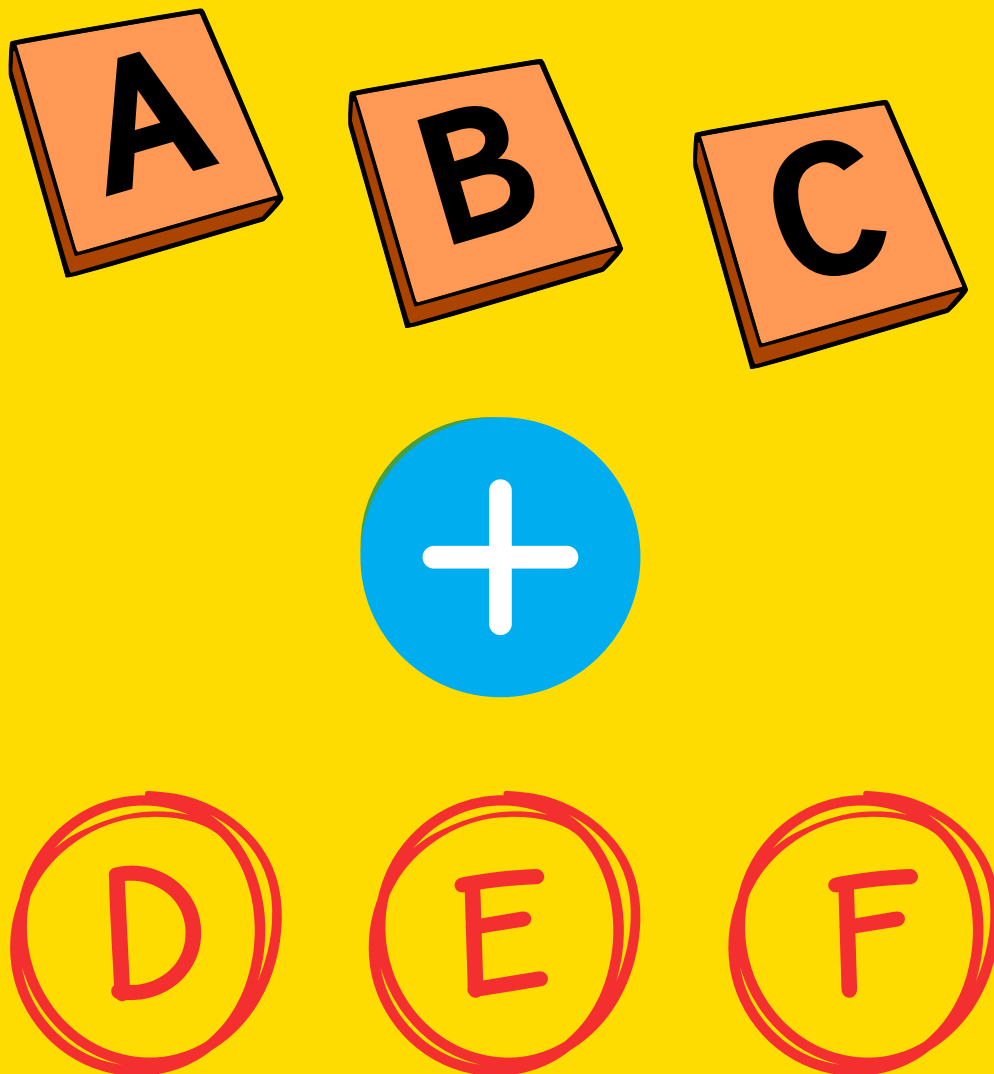
```
JS
const str = "JavaScript";
const char = str.charAt(4);
// Outputs: "s"
const code = str.charCodeAt(4);
// Outputs: 83
```



concat()

- Concatenates two or more strings into one. An alternative to using the + operator.

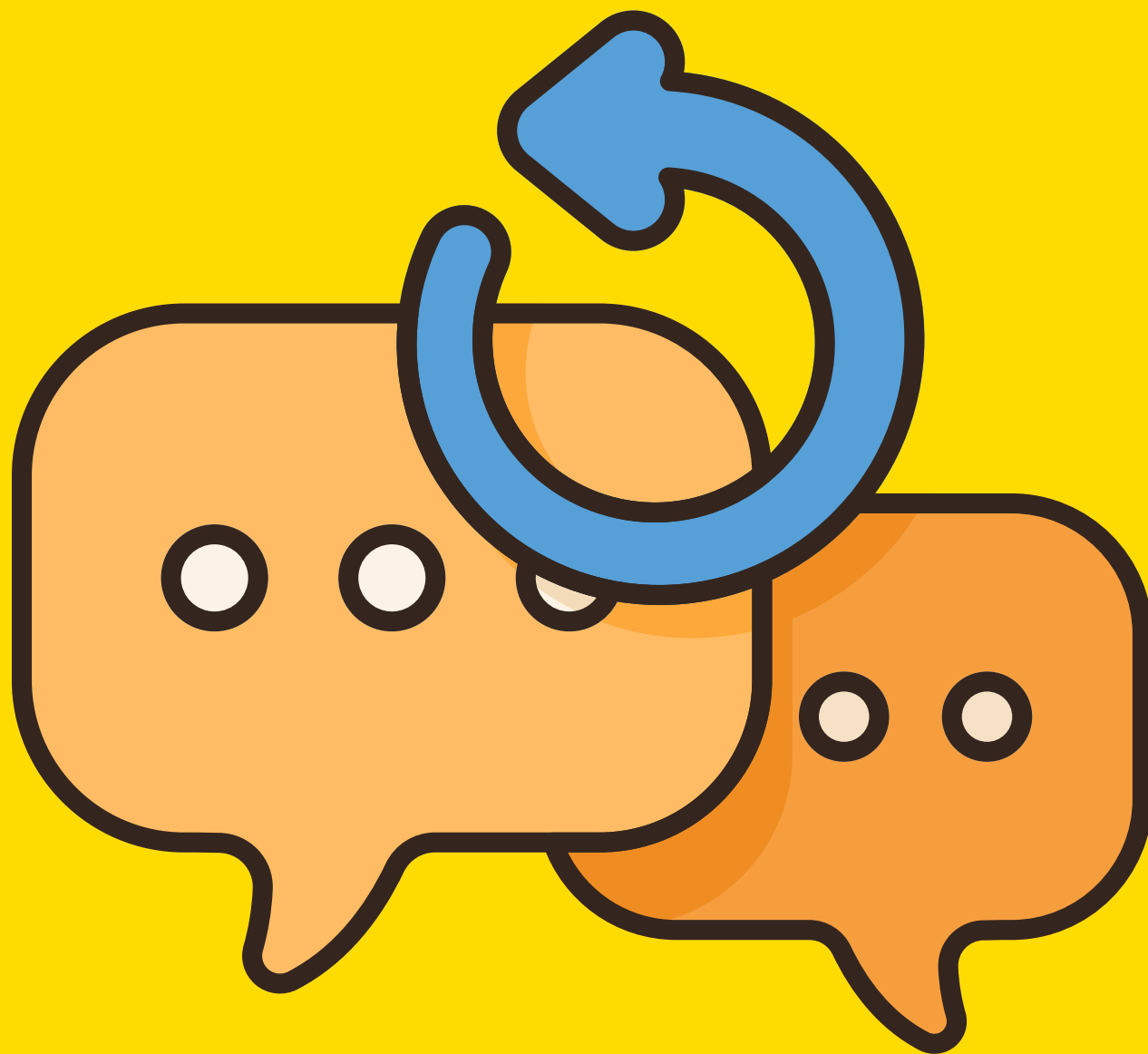
```
const str1 = "Hello, ";  
const str2 = "World!";  
const result = str1.concat(str2);  
// Outputs: "Hello, World!"
```



repeat()

- Returns a new string with a specified number of copies of the original string.

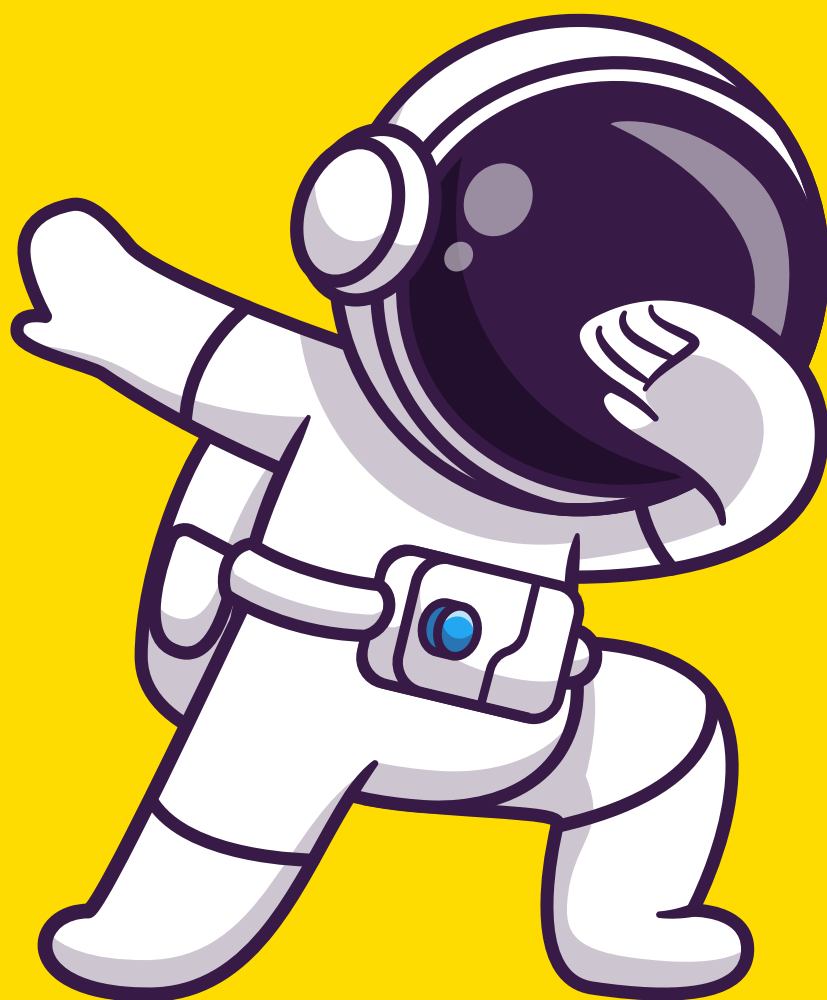
```
JS  
  
const str = "Repeat! ";  
const repeatedStr = str.repeat(3);  
// Outputs: "Repeat! Repeat! Repeat! "
```



Practical Application

- Combining these functions to check for a prefix, then modify and duplicate a string.

```
JS
const input = "Hello, JavaScript!";
if (input.startsWith("Hello")) {
  const newStr = input.concat
    (" Let's learn more.").repeat(2);
  console.log(newStr);
  // Outputs: "Hello, JavaScript! Let's learn more.
  // Hello, JavaScript! Let's learn more."
}
```



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