## Template Strings

**Multi-Line Strings**

With ES5 and ES6 we can specify a string with either the ' or " characters.

let single = "hello world";

But in ES5 if we wanted to make that string span *multiple lines* it quickly becomes a pain.

let single = 'hello ' +

'world ' +

'my ' +

'name ' +

'is ' +

'asim';

If we wanted each line in the string to contain new line characters, matching how it was written, we had to remember to add \n to the end of each string.

let single = 'hello\n' +

'world\n' +

'my\n' +

'name\n' +

'is\n' +

'asim\n';

In ES6 we have another way of defining strings, using the *back-tick* character `

let multi = `

hello

world

my

name

is

asim`;

console.log(multi);

The above prints out:

hello

world

my

name

is

asim

With ` strings can now span *multiple lines* and they are also formatted with new line characters.

**Variable Substitution**

Another really interesting feature of declaring strings with ` is that they can now expand variables using the ${variable\_name} syntax, like so:

let name = "asim";

let multi = `

hello

world

my

name

is

${name}

`;

console.log(multi);

prints out:

hello

world

my

name

is

asim

**Summary**

Template strings are a small change to JavaScript in ES6 but the convenience of multi-line strings and variable substitution is substantial.

**Listing**

<http://plnkr.co/edit/Io5rE4kUBp1xQgAphuih?p=preview>

*script.js*

'use strict';

let name = "Asim";

let multi = `hello

world

my

name

is

${name}`;

console.log(multi);