JAVASCRIPT

CHEAT-SHEET FOR STRING

- **Strings** : Javascript strings are for storing and manipulating text.

  let text1 = ‘Hello World’; //single quotes

  let text2 =”Hello World ”; //double quotes

- **Escape Character** :-

  The backslash (\) escape character turns special characters into string characters:

  ex.

  let text= 'It\'s alright.';

  result = It’s alright

String Methods & Properties

Method	Description
charAt()	Returns the character at a specified index (position) ex. let text = "HELLO WORLD"; let letter = text.charAt(1); output : E
charCodeAt()	Returns the Unicode of the character at a specified index ex. let text = "HELLO WORLD"; let code = text.charCodeAt(1); output: 69
concat()	Returns two or more joined strings The concat() method does not change the existing strings returns a new string. ex.let text1 = "sea"; let text2 = "food"; let result = text1.concat(text2); output: sea food

endsWith()/startsWith()	Returns if a string ends with a specified value The endsWith method returns true if a string ends with a specifiedstring. Otherwise it returns false. ex. let text = "Hello World"; let result = text.endsWith("world"); output: true (likewise we can use startsWith method)
includes()	Returns if a string contains a specified value ex. let text = "Hello world, welcome to the universe."; let result = text.includes("world"); output : true
indexOf()	Returns the index (position) of the first occurrence of a value in a string The indexOf() method returns the position of the first occurrence of a value in a string. The indexOf() method returns -1 if the value is not found. ex. let text = "Hello world, welcome to the universe."; text.indexOf("e"); output: 1
lastIndexOf()	Returns the index (position) of the last occurrence of a value in a string same as indexOf but searches the string from the end to the beginning.
localeCompare()	Compares two strings in the current locale The localeCompare() method compares two strings in the current locale. The localeCompare() method returns sort order -1, 1, or 0 (for before, after, or equal). ex. let text1 = "cd"; let text2 = "ab"; let result = text1.localeCompare(text2); output: 0 (equal length)
match()	Searches a string for a value, or a regular expression, and returns the matches ex. let text = "The rain in SPAIN stays mainly in the plain"; text.match(/ain/); output: ain
repeat()	Returns a new string with a number of copies of a string The repeat() method returns a string with a number of copies of a string.

	The repeat() method returns a new string. ex. let text = "Hello world!"; let result = text.repeat(2); output: Hello world!Hello world!
replace()	Searches a string for a value, or a regular expression, and returns a string where the values are replaced ex. let text = "Visit Microsoft!"; let result = text.replace("Microsoft", "W3Schools"); output: Visit W3Schools
search()	Searches a string for a value, or regular expression, and returns the index (position) of the match ex. let text = "Mr. Blue has a blue house"; let position = text.search("blue"); output : 15
slice()	Extracts a part of a string and returns a new string ex. let text = "Hello world!"; let result = text.slice(3, 8); output: lo wo
split()	Splits a string into an array of substrings ex. let text = "How are you doing today?"; const myArray = text.split(" "); output: How,are,you,doing,today?
substr()	Extracts a number of characters from a string, from a start index (position) ex. let text = "Hello world!"; let result = text.substr(1, 4);" output: ello
substring()	Extracts characters from a string, between two specified indices (positions) ex. let text = "Hello world!"; let result = text.substring(1, 4); output: ell

toLowerCase()/ toUpperCase()	Returns a string converted to lowercase letters and vice versa ex. let text = "Hello world!"; let result = text.toUpperCase(); output: HELLO WORLD!
trim()	Returns a string with removed whitespaces let text = " Hello World! "; let result = text.trim(); output: Hello World!
length	returns the length of string (it is property of the string) let text = "Hello World!"; let length = text.length; output: 12