String method

Indexof("value", indexstart) => give start index number

Lastindexof("value", indexstart) => "" => give last index number

Search(value) => only search you give the value than it give index which index value

Match(value) => Ans Give the form of array

Include(value,start)=> includes(**searchString: string**, position?: number): Boolean T/F

slice() extracts a part of a string and returns the extracted part in a new string.

// slice(start, end);

substring() is similar to slice(). The difference is that start and end values less than 0 are treated as 0 in substring(). Substring not give negative num.

charAT() : The charAt() method returns the character at a specified index (position) in a string . You not pass (-) num as argument not ans..

charCodeAt() : The charCodeAt() method returns the code of the character at a specified index in a string. The method returns a UTF-16 code (an integer between 0 and 65535).

The at() method returns the character at a specified index (position) in a string. The at() method returns the same as carAt(). You pass (-) num as argument

trim: Removes whitespace from both ends of the string.

split: Splits the string into an array of substrings based on a specified delimiter.=> **string to array**

join=> array to string

Array Method:

forEach: It doesn't return a value. The forEach method is used for iterating over the elements of an array and performing a side effect, such as modifying the array or performing a task for each element.

map: It returns a new array containing the results of applying a function to each element in the original array. The original array remains unchanged.

splice() method of Array instances changes the contents of an array by removing or replacing existing elements and/or adding new elements in place

```
//* syntax
//? splice(start, deleteCount, item1, item2, /* …, */ itemN)
// let fruits = ["apple", "orange", "banana", "mango"];
// fruits.splice(1, 1, "grapes");
// console.log(fruits);
```

Reduce method

// The reduce method in JavaScript is used to accumulate or reduce an array to a single value. It iterates over the elements of an array and applies a callback function to each element, updating an accumulator value with the result. The reduce method takes a callback function as its first argument and an optional initial value for the accumulator as the second argument.

```
// syntax
// array.reduce(function callback(accumulator, currentValue, index, array) {
//   // Your logic here
//   // Return the updated accumulator value
// }, initialValue);
```

```
// callback: A function that is called once for each element in the array.
// accumulator: The accumulated result of the previous iterations.
// currentValue: The current element being processed in the array.
// index (optional): The index of the current element being processed.
// array (optional): The array reduce was called upon.
```

// initialValue (optional): An initial value for the accumulator. If not provided, the first element of the array is used as the initial accumulator value.

```
const productPrice = [100, 200, 300, 400, 500];


const totalPrice = productPrice.reduce((accum, curElem) => {
  return accum + curElem;
}, 0);


console.log(totalPrice);
```

String revers without revers method

```
function reverseString(str) {
    if (str === "") {
        return "";
    } else {
        return reverseString(str.substr(1)) + str.charAt(0);
    }
}


console.log(reverseString("hello")); // Output: "olleh"
```