String Functions in JS:

JavaScript provides a number of built-in functions for working with strings. Some of the most commonly used string functions include:

1. length - This property returns the number of characters in a string.

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, world!";
console.log(myString.length); // Output: 13
```

2. indexOf() - This method returns the index of the first occurrence of a specified substring in the string, or -1 if the substring is not found.

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, world!";
console.log(myString.indexOf("world")); // Output: 7
```

3. lastIndexOf() - This method returns the index of the last occurrence of a specified substring in the string, or -1 if the substring is not found.

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, world! world";
console.log(myString.lastIndexOf("world")); // Output: 14
```

4. substring() - This method returns a part of a string between two specified indices, or to the end of the string if only one index is specified.

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, world!";
console.log(myString.substring(7, 13)); // Output: "world"
```

5. replace() - This method is used to replace a specified value with another value in a string.

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, World!";
let newString = myString.replace("world", "javascript");
console.log(newString); // Output: "Hello, javascript!"
```

6. split() - This method is used to split a string into an array of substrings, based on a specified separator.

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, world!";
let myArray = myString.split(",");
console.log(myArray); // Output: ["Hello", " world!"]
```

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, World!";
let myArray = myString.split(", ");
console.log(myArray); // Output: ["Hello", "World!"]
```

It's worth noting that if the separator is not found in the string, the split() method returns an array containing the original string.

```JavaScript
let myString = "Hello, World!";
let myArray = myString.split("-");
console.log(myArray); // Output: ["Hello, World!"]
```