In JavaScript we have many classes just like in any other programming language. Some of these classes are unique and some are the same from a high-level view. Two of the classes that you can find in javascript are Array and String. The Array class is essentially an object that allows us to create a list like objects. In these we can store a variety of things including strings and integers to name just a couple.

A String class just represents a set of characters. In JavaScript, both strings and arrays can be treated like objects. An object is a stand-alone entity that has specific properties and behaviors. Due to these being objects they come with a variety of essential methods that are established in the language.

Let’s start with one example from an array:

A common method used on an array object is the push() method. This method allows for us to add an element to an establish array. When we invoke this method we will be adding the element to the end of the array. In other words to the last index. This method also has a return value which is the new array with the added element.

Code example:

Var cars = [“Tesla”, “Mercedes”, “Lexus”];

cars.push(“BMW”);

This will return the array:

Tesla, Mercedes, Lexus, BMW

Next let’s look at an example of a method from a String:

A very useful method for a string is one that is great for searching linearly through a string to look for a pattern is the indexOf() method. With this method we can look through a string and search for another string that may be contained in it. This could be useful for validating a password for instance to make sure the password does not contain the username in it. The indexOf() method returns the index where the first char of the string shows up in the original string. We can pass in a char, a string or a stored variable into the method with the option of using a fromIndex argument to start the search. If the string is not contained in the search then it will return -1 as there is no index. An example of this could look like:

const sentence = ‘How now brown cow’;

const search = ‘cow’;

const isContained = sentence.indexOf(search);

if (isContained != -1) {

return true;

}

else {

return false;

}