EXPERIMENT NO: 5

AIM: Develop JavaScript to implement strings.

Lab Outcomes:

1. To declare strings.
2. To create strings and apply methods to manipulate string.

Theory:

JavaScript String
The JavaScript string is an object that represents a sequence of characters.
There are 2 ways to create string in JavaScript

1. By string literal
2. By string object (using new keyword)

1) **By string literal**

The string literal is created using double quotes. The syntax of creating string using string literal is given below:

var stringname="string value";

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<script>
Let str="This is string literal";
document.write(str);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

2) **By string object (using new keyword)**

The syntax of creating string object using new keyword is given below:

let stringname=new String("string literal");
Here, new keyword is used to create instance of string.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<script>
```

```
Let stringname=new String("hello javascript string");
document.write(stringname);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

JavaScript String Methods

charAt() It provides the char value present at the specified index.

charCodeAt() It provides the Unicode value of a character present at the specified index.

concat() It provides a combination of two or more strings.

indexOf() It provides the position of a char value present in the given string.

lastIndexOf() It provides the position of a char value present in the given string by searching a
character from the last position.

search() It searches a specified regular expression in a given string and returns its position if a
match occurs.

match() It searches a specified regular expression in a given string and returns that regular expression if a match occurs.

replace() It replaces a given string with the specified replacement.

substr() It is used to fetch the part of the given string on the basis of the specified starting position and length.

substring() It is used to fetch the part of the given string on the basis of the specified index.

toLowerCase() It converts the given string into lowercase letter.

toUpperCase() It converts the given string into uppercase letter.

toString() It provides a string representing the particular object.

valueOf() It provides the primitive value of string object.

Example

```
<html>
<body>
<script>
let str="javascript";
document.write(str.charAt(2));
document.write("<br>");
```

```
let s1="javascript ";
let s2="concat example";
let s3=s1.concat(s2);
document.write(s3);
document.write("<br>");

let s4="javascript from javatpointindexof";
let n=s4.indexOf("from");
document.write(n);
document.write("<br>");

let s5="javascript from javatpointindexof";
let n1=s5.lastIndexOf("java");
document.write(n1);
document.write("<br>");

let s6="JavaScript toLowerCase Example";
let s7=s6.toLowerCase();
document.write(s7);
document.write("<br>");

let s8="JavaScript toUpperCase Example";
let s9=s1.toUpperCase();
document.write(s9);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT