

How to replace only one character in a string in Dart?

Asked 3 years, 4 months ago Active 4 months ago Viewed 25k times

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I am trying to replace only one character in a string dart but can not find any efficient way of doing that. As string is not array in Dart I can't access the character directly by index and there is no function coming in-built which can do that. What is the efficient way of doing that?

Currently I am doing that like below:



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```
List<String> bedStatus = currentBedStatus.split("");
bedStatus[index]='1';
String bedStatusFinal="";
for(int i=0;i<bedStatus.length;i++){
    bedStatusFinal+=bedStatus[i];
}
```

index is an **int** and **currentBedStatus** is the **string** I am trying to manipulate.

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asked Aug 29 '18 at 18:16



[Anuran Barman](#)

1,100 2 10 26

4 Answers

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Replace at particular index:

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As `String` in dart is **immutable** [refer](#), we cannot edit something like



```
stringInstance.setCharAt(index, newChar)
```



Efficient way to meet the requirement would be:

```
String hello = "hello";
String hEllo = hello.substring(0, 1) + "E" + hello.substring(2);
print(hEllo); // prints hEllo
```

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```
String replaceCharAt(String oldString, int index, String newChar) {
  return oldString.substring(0, index) + newChar + oldString.substring(index + 1);
}
replaceCharAt("hello", 1, "E") //usage
```

Note: index in the above function is zero based.

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edited Aug 29 '18 at 19:30

answered Aug 29 '18 at 18:36



Dinesh Balasubramanian

16.1k 5 54 48

Thanks for the answer but it wont work as pattern here matters. Your code will replace 0011 to 1011 irrespective of the supplied index which is not what I want. – [Anuran Barman](#) Aug 29 '18 at 18:54

So u want to replace the char at given index? – [Dinesh Balasubramanian](#) Aug 29 '18 at 18:57

yes. as we do in java with **myName.setCharAt(4, '1')** – [Anuran Barman](#) Aug 29 '18 at 19:01 ✎

I updated my answer. We don't have `setCharAt` in Java as String is immutable there also
– [Dinesh Balasubramanian](#) Aug 29 '18 at 20:03

You can use `replaceFirst()`.

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```
final myString = 'hello hello';
final replaced = myString.replaceFirst(RegExp('e'), '*'); // h*llo hello
```



Or if you don't want to replace the first one you can use a start index:

```
final myString = 'hello hello';
final startIndex = 2;
final replaced = myString.replaceFirst(RegExp('e'), '*', startIndex); // hello h*llo
```

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answered May 18 '19 at 18:38



Suragch

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You can use **replaceAll()**.

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```
String string = 'string';
final letter='i';
final newLetter='a';
string = string.replaceAll(letter, newLetter); // strang
```

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