Accessing Characters inside a String

This lesson will introduce you to ways to access characters inside a string. Moreover, it will also teach you to modify characters in a string.

The Bracket Notation

The bracket notation, also used with arrays, can provide access to an arbitrary character in a string:



The charAt Method

Instead of indexing, you can also use the charAt method:

```
let digits = '0123456789';
console.log(digits.charAt(4));
```

Opposed to arrays, setting a character inside the string to a new value doesn't work. Indexing a string is strictly *read-only*:



Setting digits[4] to 'X' failed silently.

In general, strings are said to be *immutable*. This means that we cannot change their content. When adding a character to the end of the string, a new string is created.

To iterate on a string, all JavaScript control structures can be used: for,

```
while, do...while, for...in, for...of:
```

```
let digits = '0123456789';
                                                                                          let sum1 = "";
for ( let i = 0; i < digits.length; ++i ) {</pre>
    sum1 += digits[i];
}
let sum2 = "";
for ( let i in digits ) {
    sum2 += digits[i];
}
let sum3 = "";
for ( let digit of digits ) {
    sum3 += digit;
}
console.log(sum1);
console.log(sum2);
console.log(sum3);
```







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