**JavaScript String Methods**

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| String length String slice() String substring() String substr() String replace() String replaceAll() String toUpperCase() String toLowerCase() String concat() | String trim() String trimStart() String trimEnd() String padStart() String padEnd() String charAt() String charCodeAt() String split() |

## The length property returns the length of a string: **ex** let text = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ"; let length = text.length; --------------------------------------------------------------------- Extracting String Parts

There are 3 methods for extracting a part of a string:

* slice(*start*, *end*)
* substring(*start*, *end*)
* substr(*start*, *length*)

### --slice()  **ex:** let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi"; let part = text.slice(7, 13); ---------------------------------------------------------------- **Examples**

If you omit the second parameter, the method will slice out the rest of the string:

let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = text.slice(7);

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If a parameter is negative, the position is counted from the end of the string:

let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = text.slice(-12);  
**--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------  
This example slices out a portion of a string from position -12 to position -6:**

let text = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = text.slice(-12, -6);  
------------------------------------------------------------------  
substring() is similar to slice().

The difference is that start and end values less than 0 are treated as 0 in substring().

### **Example**

## let str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi"; let part = str.substring(7, 13); ------------------------------------------------------------------------ **JavaScript String substr()**

### **Example**

let str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = str.substr(7, 6);

### ----------------------------------------------------------------------- If the first parameter is negative, the position counts from the end of the string. **Example**

let str = "Apple, Banana, Kiwi";  
let part = str.substr(-4);  
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The replace() method replaces a specified value with another value in a string:

### **Example:**

let text = "Please visit Microsoft!";  
let newText = text.replace("Microsoft", "W3Schools");

**In 2021, JavaScript introduced the string method replaceAll():  
Example:**text = text.replaceAll("Cats","Dogs");  
text = text.replaceAll("cats","dogs");  
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**The replaceAll():**method allows you to specify a regular expression instead of a string to be replaced. If the parameter is a regular expression, the global flag (g) must be set set, otherwise a TypeError is thrown.

### **Example:**

text = text.replaceAll(/Cats/g,"Dogs");  
text = text.replaceAll(/cats/g,"dogs");

## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- **JavaScript String toUpperCase():** let text1 = "Hello World!"; let text2 = text1.toUpperCase(); **JavaScript String toLowerCase():** let text1 = "Hello World!";       // String let text2 = text1.toLowerCase();  // text2 is text1 converted to lower **JavaScript String concat():**

**concat() joins two or more strings:**

### **Example:**

let text1 = "Hello";  
let text2 = "World";  
let text3 = text1.concat(" ", text2);  
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The concat() method can be used instead of the plus operator. These two lines do the same:

### **Example:**

## text = "Hello" + " " + "World!"; text = "Hello".concat(" ", "World!"); ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------- **JavaScript String trim():**

The trim() method removes whitespace from both sides of a string:

### **Example**

let text1 = "Hello World!";  
let text2 = text1.trim();

## **JavaScript String trimStart():**

ECMAScript 2019 added the String method trimStart() to JavaScript.

The trimStart() method works like trim(), but removes whitespace only from the start of a string.

### **Example**

let text1 = "     Hello World!     ";  
let text2 = text1.trimStart();