The **String** object lets you work with a series of characters; it wraps JavaScript's string primitive data type with a number of helper methods.

As JavaScript automatically converts between string primitives and String objects, you can call any of the helper methods of the String object on a string primitive.

**Syntax**

Use the following syntax to create a String object –

```javascript
var val = new String(string);
```

The **String** parameter is a series of characters that has been properly encoded.

### String Properties

Here is a list of the properties of String object and their description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>constructor</td>
<td>Returns a reference to the String function that created the object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length</td>
<td>Returns the length of the string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prototype</td>
<td>The prototype property allows you to add properties and methods to an object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following sections, we will have a few examples to demonstrate the usage of String properties.

### String Methods

Here is a list of the methods available in String object along with their description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>charAt</td>
<td>Returns the character at the specified index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charCodeAt</td>
<td>Returns a number indicating the Unicode value of the character at the given index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concat</td>
<td>Combines the text of two strings and returns a new string.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indexOf</td>
<td>Returns the index within the calling String object of the first occurrence of the specified value, or -1 if not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lastIndexOf</td>
<td>Returns the index within the calling String object of the last occurrence of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lastIndexOf

the specified value, or -1 if not found.

localeCompare

Returns a number indicating whether a reference string comes before or after or is the same as the given string in sort order.

match

Used to match a regular expression against a string.

replace

Used to find a match between a regular expression and a string, and to replace the matched substring with a new substring.

search

Executes the search for a match between a regular expression and a specified string.

slice

Extracts a section of a string and returns a new string.

split

Splits a String object into an array of strings by separating the string into substrings.

substr

Returns the characters in a string beginning at the specified location through the specified number of characters.

substring

Returns the characters in a string between two indexes into the string.

toLocaleLowerCase

The characters within a string are converted to lower case while respecting the current locale.

toLocaleUpperCase

The characters within a string are converted to upper case while respecting the current locale.

toLowerCase

Returns the calling string value converted to lower case.

toString

Returns a string representing the specified object.

toUpperCase

Returns the calling string value converted to uppercase.

valueOf

Returns the primitive value of the specified object.

String HTML Wrappers

Here is a list of the methods that return a copy of the string wrapped inside an appropriate HTML tag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anchor</td>
<td>Creates an HTML anchor that is used as a hypertext target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
big

Creates a string to be displayed in a big font as if it were in a `<big>` tag.

blink

Creates a string to blink as if it were in a `<blink>` tag.

bold

Creates a string to be displayed as bold as if it were in a `<b>` tag.

fixed

Causes a string to be displayed in fixed-pitch font as if it were in a `<tt>` tag.

fontcolor

Causes a string to be displayed in the specified color as if it were in a `<font color="color">` tag.

fontsize

Causes a string to be displayed in the specified font size as if it were in a `<font size="size">` tag.

italics

Causes a string to be italic, as if it were in an `<i>` tag.

link

Creates an HTML hypertext link that requests another URL.

small

Causes a string to be displayed in a small font, as if it were in a `<small>` tag.

strike

Causes a string to be displayed as struck-out text, as if it were in a `<strike>` tag.

sub

Causes a string to be displayed as a subscript, as if it were in a `<sub>` tag.

sup

Causes a string to be displayed as a superscript, as if it were in a `<sup>` tag.

In the following sections, we will have a few examples to demonstrate the usage of String methods.

Loading [MathJax]/jax/output/HTML-CSS/fonts/TeX/fontdata.js