



- ✓ 1. Intro to Data Types
- ✓ 2. Numbers
- ✓ 3. Comments
- ✓ 4. Quiz: First Expression (2-1)
- ✓ 5. Strings
- ✓ 6. String Concatenation
- ✓ 7. Variables
- ✓ 8. Quiz: Converting Temperatures (2-2)
- ✓ 9. String Index
- 10. Escaping Strings
- 11. Comparing Strings
- 12. Quiz: Favorite Food (2-3)
- 13. Quiz: String Equality for All (2-4)
- 14. Quiz: All Tied Up (2-5)
- 15. Quiz: Yosa Buson (2-6)
- 16. Booleans
- 17. Quiz: Facebook Post (2-7)
- 18. Null, Undefined, and NaN
- 19. Equality
- 20. Quiz: Semicolons! (2-8)
- 21. Quiz: What's my Name? (2-9)
- 22. Quiz: Out to Dinner (2-10)
- 23. Quiz: Mad Libs (2-11)
- 24. Quiz: One Awesome Message (2-12)
- 25. Lesson 2 Summary

## Indexing

Did you know that you can access individual characters in a string? To access an individual character, you can use the character's location in the string, called its **index**. Just put the index of the character inside square brackets (starting with **[0]** as the first character) immediately after the string. For example:

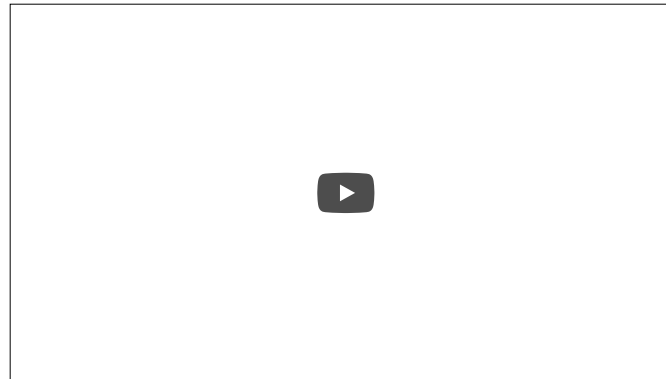
```
"James"[0];
```

Returns: "J"

or more commonly, you will see it like this, using a variable:

```
var name = "James";  
name[0];
```

Returns: "J"



Characters within a string are indexed starting from 0, where the first character is at position 0, to n-1, where the last character is at position n-1 (n represents the total number of characters within a string).

### QUIZ QUESTION

What character will be printed to the JavaScript console after running the following lines of code.

```
var quote = "Stay awhile and listen!";  
console.log(quote[6]);
```

☐ a

☒ w

☐ !

☐ h

SUBMIT