

Review: Text and Strings

Here's a review of what we covered in this tutorial on text.

Before this tutorial, we were using number values for most things- passing numbers into functions, storing numbers in variables, etc. As you've now seen, we can also use text values, and we call those **strings** in JavaScript - think of them as a "string" of letters.

To create a string, we surround text in matching quotation marks:

```
"Hello World!"
```

We have to actually do something with that string - like pass it to the [text\(\)](#) command:

```
text("Hello World!", 100, 100);
```

We could also store it in a variable, and then pass that variable into the text() command:

```
var myGreeting = "Hello World!";  
text(myGreeting, 100, 100);
```

Note that we can also use single quotation marks:

```
var myGreeting = 'Hello World!';
```

But we *can't* mix and match quotation marks - that's an error! Pick either single or double marks, and stick with it.

```
var myGreeting = 'Hello World!"; // oh noes!
```

Just like we can manipulate number values, we can also manipulate strings, like if we want to add one string to another string:

```
var myGreeting = "Alo";
```

```
var myName = "Winston";
```

```
var sayHello = myGreeting + ", " + myName + "!"; // Alo, Winston!
```

We can also combine strings with number values, like so:

```
var xPos = 10;
```

```
var yPos = 20;
```

```
var label = "The coordinates are " + xPos + ", " + yPos;
```

We also saw that we can use different commands to change the text size and text font when we display string using the `text()` command. You can read more about those in the [text section](#) of our documentation.